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HISTORY

OF

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O. J. Burnett

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA

RICHARD JOSHUA REYNOLDS. The life story of every man is bound up with that of the community of which he forms a part. His relation to its growth and development constitutes a vital part of his own record. This is peculiarly true in the case of the subject of this sketch, Richard Joshua Reynolds, whose personal history and business achievements have been inseparably linked with the city that for forty-three years has been his home, the center of his activities and the headquarters of the great industry he has built up.

Some cities are made great by circumstance. Situated at the mouth of a large navigable stream, or on a natural harbor, or on some great trunk line railway, cities grow even in spite of themselves. Other cities not so situated are made great by the courage, faith, perseverance and industry of their people. Winston-Salem belongs to the latter class.

With a salubrious climate, located in the heart of the Piedmont section of North Carolina, in the center of a region famed for its tobacco, the Town of Winston forty years ago owed its claim to fame to the fact that it was the county seat of Forsyth County and to the circumstance that it was the twin of the old community of Salem, for a century the seat of the bishopric of the southern province of the Moravian Church and the site of the oldest school for girls in America.

It was then served by a small branch of the Southern Railway, later a part of the great Southern Railway System, far removed from any navigable waters or other seemingly natural advantages, and no man would then have been bold enough to prophesy that it was destined to become not only the largest, richest and most influential city in the state, but to become known throughout the world for its manufactured products.

The story of the rise of this little country town to international fame is of thrilling and compelling interest, yet a history of its development is out of place here. Suffice it to say that its blankets, knit goods, cotton goods, wagons and furniture, together with the products of its other varied industries, are favorably known throughout this country, but all these sink into comparative insignificance beside its world famous tobacco products.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company is not only the chief manufacturing establishment in this thriving City of Winston-Salem, but it is the largest of its kind in the world, and because of it the city is known in many lands. Mr. Reynolds individually began the business in the year 1875. It was a modest beginning, his first factory being a building 36 by 60 feet in size, his working capital $5,100, and his first year's output 150,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco. Today his company's plant is housed in forty-three great modern buildings (a building for each year of his residence in the city), many of them concrete, covering hundreds of thousands of square feet of floor space, equipped with every modern facility, ventilated and sanitary, and the 15,000 employes, if gathered together, could form a little city of their own. The authorized capital stock is now $40,000,000, which is a very conservative capitalization. By comparison with other large companies in competition with it, it is very much under-capitalized. From his first year's output of 150,000 pounds his guiding genius brought his company's sales in 1917 to $95,382,000, representing over 100,000,000 pounds of manufactured goods.

Much of this marvelous growth has occurred in the last ten years. In 1908 the company began to manufacture its now famous brand of smoking tobacco—Prince Albert. Shipments of the brand for the first year amounted to only 233,862 pounds, but before the close of the year 1917 over 600,000 two ounce "tidy red tins of P. A.," as it is popularly known, were being manufactured every day and the "Prince Albert Special," a train consisting of an average of thirty-five cars, was leaving Winston-Salem every night to begin distribution of the company products throughout the commercial world.

The brain that organized and developed this great enterprise is that of R. J. Reynolds, founder and president of the great company that bears his name.

Mr. Reynolds' father, Hardin W. Reynolds, was the son of Abram David Reynolds, of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry, who moved when quite a young man from Pennsylvania to Patrick County, Virginia, where his son and grandson were born.

Hardin W. Reynolds was a planter, cultivating tobacco on his large estate. He was also a manufacturer of chewing tobacco and accumulated a comfortable fortune.

On his mother's side Mr. Reynolds is of English stock. His maternal great-grandfather, Joshua Cox, immigrated to America from England in colonial days and saw service in the French and Indian wars. Later he became captain of a company that espoused the cause of the colonies against the mother country in the war of independence. Nancy Cox Reynolds, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, where her father was a large land owner, and where she spent her girlhood days, only about thirty miles from the site of the city later made famous by the achievements of her son.

Richard Joshua Reynolds was born in Patrick County, Virginia, July 20, 1850. As a boy he attended the neighborhood country schools, but early displayed a disposition to make his own way. His boyhood was similar to that of other boys reared on a farm in those days. He worked on the farm and then in his father's factory and began life

in earnest as a salesman. With a two-horse wagon load of plug chewing tobacco and $2 in cash, he started out on his first trip. It was thrilling enough to satisfy the ambition of any young fellow because he was shut out from the main highways of trade by the tobacco blockaders, men who sought to avoid and did in fact avoid the payment of government taxes on their tobacco. He therefore left the beaten paths and went into the wilds of a section of country that marks the corners of the states of Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, a country too wild and remote for even the blockader. There in the wilderness, one might say, ninety miles from a railroad, he disposed of his first load of tobacco, and returned to his home, with a new view of life, a stronger grip upon himself, a determination to make good and with the beginnings of a knowledge of human nature that he has developed and capitalized throughout his career.

As a young man Mr. Reynolds attended Emory and Henry College for a short time. Later he took a special business course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College, Baltimore, but his real training, knowledge and information were acquired in the school of experience. His mind was too active, the spirit too restless, to be content with the student's life, the plodding, digging, confining study that makes what is known as a scholar. His very nature craved activity and, measured by his knowledge of men and the practical affairs of life, Mr. Reynolds is a past master because he learned his lessons from contact with his fellowman. Few men of his generation possess keener powers of analysis, superior insight into human nature, or equal powers of concentration.

Fortune did not smilingly knock at the door of this man. He literally stormed the citadel and the secret of his success is his ability to convert an apparent disadvantage into an advantage. He has the power, seemingly, to make capital out of what to a weaker man would be misfortune, and therein lies the thing that distinguishes him from, and gives him an advantage over, other men.

With characteristic foresight he saw the strategic advantages in locating his plant at Winston-Salem, in the heart of the territory that would produce the tobacco he needed for his factories. This advantage, however, was more than offset by the commercial isolation of the city. The story of how Mr. Reynolds and his associates overcame these difficulties and have made it a railroad center, a port of entry and export and the largest industrial center of the Carolinas reads like a romance. The way in which Mr. Reynolds meets a difficulty is strikingly illustrated in his handling of the problem of transportation in those early days when Winston had only the one branch line of railroad and when that company seemed to be discriminating against the growing town and in favor of the cities on the main line. At a meeting of the citizens called to act in this grave crisis of the city's life, Mr. Reynolds announced that he would establish a wagon train, a line of wagons, to haul all the freight of the city to the competitive connection, and do it at such rates that would put the branch line out of business. Having made up his mind what to do, he went quickly to work, but the railroad company, facing a situation that would spell ruin for its best branch line, as quickly changed its tariff from Winston. When asked, years after, if he really intended to carry out his threat, the flash of his bright eye and his brief characteristic "sure" left no room to doubt his sincerity.

It was in these days of struggle with adverse conditions that the real secret of Mr. Reynolds' success began to disclose itself. His ability to reach a decision promptly, to act quickly and to back his judgment with all his worth give him a reputation among many of having almost an uncanny business intuition. But, as a matter of fact, he brings to bear upon every problem the powers of a mind trained in his business and an indomitable will that enables him to concentrate every faculty upon the thing in hand. This was strikingly illustrated in the great crisis of his career when he was called upon to match his brain and skill against the best trained and most acute minds in the business. Things looked dark, but he believed there was a way out. For days and nights, almost without rest or food, he faced the task of thinking the thing out. When he and his business competitors met again he held the key to the situation.

He is an untiring worker. For many years after amassing a fortune he was at his desk when the factory whistle blew and he was the last to leave at night. With the richest man in town at his desk before seven-thirty in the morning, the boys forgot how to loaf. It was a fast gait but it made Winston-Salem the largest and most substantial city in the Old North State and the same pace is keeping her well out in front.

This man, who knows every detail of his vast business, also has a rare knowledge of men, and has surrounded himself with able lieutenants. The organization has grown up from within. From the hundreds of young men who have been drawn from all parts of the country into the employ of the company, those who have shown fidelity, efficiency and ability have been chosen for responsible positions. The man who hopes to be advanced by a pull soon falls by the wayside. Merit is the standard by which each employe is measured, and every man knows, whatever his position may be, that the way to preferment is open if he measures up to the degree of fitness required. Thus one after another of the heads of the great departments have risen from the ranks and they take a just pride in their success.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company has succeeded under the banner that best describes its founder. When asked what he attributed it to, he instantly replied: "Fair play." He then referred to an incident in his early life by quoting advice from his father when he started out for himself: "A man who would lie for a dollar would steal a dollar." He will not tolerate any sort of misrepresentation of goods and he never asks a price that will yield more than a fair profit. The simple rugged honesty of the man abhors deception. R. J. Reynolds is square. His motto, long before he grasped the higher ideals of a life of faith, was to so run his business as to demonstrate that a man can make money in these days of commercialism, and large sums of money, honestly and squarely.

As a sound business policy, no representative of the company is allowed to knock a competitor. It is not the right way to do business and it is not the right way to get business. As stated above, misrepresentation of goods is not permitted and this applies to over-selling and over-praising. A business that is to continue and to grow must not sell its customers more of its products than they need. Such over-selling makes a good month's

showing but a poor record when measured by years. "Keep your customers satisfied and help them make money. That is the way to increase your business," is one of Mr. Reynolds' mottos. That it is true is best shown by the fact that his company's business grows and grows rapidly every year.

In politics Mr. Reynolds is a democrat. He has not forgotten his early life in Virginia after the Civil war when conditions were hard and trying, those reconstruction days when he entered into the battle of life.

He believes in education. He has done much for it, especially among the negro race in his own state. But whatever school a boy attends he believes that the best knowledge is acquired in the school of experience. He is putting his creed into practice with his own boys as they grow up. They must forget that they are heirs to millions and do their bit along with those who are dependent upon their labor for their daily bread. "A rich man's boy," he once said, "has only half a chance to make good, and I do not want my boys hampered by the money I have made. It is not fair to them."

He carries this democratic spirit with him in his dealings with the thousands of men and women employed by his company. It is not saying too much to say that no man of Mr. Reynolds' wealth is more accessible. No man, whatever his position in life, if he has anything worth while to say, is denied access to his office, but woe to the man, be he rich or poor, who wants to kill time by palaver, or to obtain favor by toadying.

This man who has made so much money is himself unspoiled by it. Other men have made money and felt that it could only be enjoyed in some foreign country or great city. Not so with the head of the great Reynolds Company. He is essentially a home man. He knows all of his home people and they know him familiarly as "R. J." or "Dick Reynolds." He knows his employes, they know him. He lives among them, he is interested in them, hence there are no labor strikes in his factories. Long ago provision was made for employes to buy stock, they are encouraged to become identified with and share in the benefits of the great business they have helped to build. The laborer is given a bonus for continued and efficient service and also given the same chance to buy stock as any one else who helps in the common cause, so that today hundreds of men and women on the payrolls are interested in the company's success as representing a life's investment.

For some years this personal interest in the employes has been manifested in the lunch counters and rest rooms scattered throughout the various factories. Three thousand operatives eat their daily lunch at these lunch counters, the food being prepared under close inspection, and served at cost, the average price of a noon-day meal of wholesome food being about 10 cents.

Mr. Reynolds is one of the very few rich men in America who believes that the burdens of the Government should fall heaviest upon those who benefit or profit most by its protection. He has for years been an open advocate of an income tax. He did not oppose the so-called excess profits tax, but he felt aggrieved at its inequalities that resulted in the imposition of a very heavy burden upon his company, while his competitors escaped with a very small amount. This was contrary to his idea of fair play and he vigorously pointed out the law's inconsistency and was instrumental in securing regulations that help to equalize the burden. But through it all he steadfastly adhered to his fundamental principle that those who can should pay, only contending that those who are able be required to pay in the same proportion.

On February 27, 1905, Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Mary Katharine Smith, of Mount Airy, Surry County, North Carolina. This union has been blessed with four children: Richard Joshua Reynolds, Jr., Mary Katharine, Nancy Susan, and Zachary Smith. This happy family reside at Reynolda, the Reynolds country estate. It is located 2½ miles west of the City of Winston-Salem, and embraces several hundred acres of valuable land, ideal in its natural beauty. In the foreground to the east lies the city, with its numerous factories, tall office buildings and church spires. On the near horizon to the west is the dome of Pilot Mountain while the outlines of the Blue Ridge close the sky line.

Under the magic touch of Mrs. Reynolds, the estate has become the garden spot of North Carolina, fertile, productive, beautiful. The manor house, which reminds one of some old English country place, faces the golf links, dotted with sheep and encircled by the native forest, while on the farther side the grounds slope away to Lake Katharine, a magnificent body of water nestling in the hills and winding in and out through the valley. To the left as one approaches the residence is the Village of Reynolda, with its beautiful church in the center, and just beyond lie the sunken gardens and greenhouses. Beyond these are the stables, dairies, and the quaint old smithery, the latter fronting on the concrete highway that runs through the village and connects it with the city.

The transformation of these acres into a garden of perpetual beauty has been wrought under the personal supervision of the mistress of the manor, whose discriminating judgment and exquisite taste are manifest at every turn. To enter the home itself is to learn how modern science, architecture and art can be made to minister to comfort and beauty in the making of a home. For Reynolda, with all its vast proportions and lavish expenditures, is a home and not a palace—a home where love reigns, and children are being reared in the fear of God for His service and that of the world.

COL. J. BRYAN GRIMES. North Carolina takes a just pride in the sterling character of its men whom its citizens have called to high office. These officers with few exceptions have been representative of the best thought and cleanest principles of the Commonwealth. In 1900 her people elected as Secretary of State a man so young in comparison with the usual ages to which men are selected for state offices that many feared for his success. But the newly elected secretary, Col. J. Bryan Grimes, in spite of his youth, soon set all apprehension at rest by the thoroughness, ability, and system with which he managed the office. The immense volume of manuscript laws, papers, maps, wills, grants, and historical documents of all sorts which had accumulated for years in the offices, were promptly separated, classified, labeled, and filed in proper cabinets and a complete index of them all provided. Thus an immense volume of valuable reference matter was made instantly available for state and county officers, business men, and historical students. This was all done without interference with the regular

business of the office. The voters of the state were not long in seeing that they had elected a most efficient man to office. Five successive elections to the same office testify to their realization of this fact.

Colonel Grimes, who is a son of General Bryan and Charlotte Emily Bryan Grimes, was born in Raleigh in June, 1868. On both his father's and his mother's side he is sprung from an ancestry of useful and honorable people. His father entered the Confederate service as major of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment. Before the war closed he had risen to the rank of major-general. This record at once attests his bravery, his powers of organization, his skill in handling men, and his capacity for field service. From the battle of Seven Pines, where he won his way to the hearts of his men, to Appomattox where he commanded the last organized charge on the Federal lines, he showed on every field in which he was engaged his courage and his mastery of the science of war.

His son was reared on the family estates at Grimesland in Pitt County. There he learned to love country life and to feel a land owner's interest in everything pertaining to farm life. After preparation for college in some of the state's best preparatory schools, he entered the University. Thence, to fit himself for business success, he took a course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College in Baltimore. This training added to what he had received at the University has enabled him to manage affairs of business with system and easy efficiency.

On the death of his father, Colonel Grimes and his brother Col. Alston Grimes, he took charge of the family's landed property and devoted himself to farming. He early became interested in affairs of state and was for some years a leader in the political and civic welfare of his county. In 1893 Governor Elias Carr appointed him an aide-de-camp on his staff with the rank of colonel. In 1900 the people, recognizing his growing usefulness, elected him secretary of state. It is not too much to say that the state has never had a more capable and tireless worker in that office.

Never losing his feeling for the people on the land, Colonel Grimes has been prominently connected with the organizations that were formed for the farmer's welfare. As one of the conservative leaders of the Farmers' Alliance, as a member of the Farmers' Union, of the State Grange, of the State Board of Agriculture, of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, he has labored cheerfully and wisely in the rapid development of North Carolina's agricultural possibilities. He was one of the organizers and afterwards president of the Tobacco Growers Association, and led that organization in its fight against the Tobacco Trust.

As is natural in a man reared in a home in which state pride was zealously fostered, Colonel Grimes, since early youth, has been fond of historical study and has actively aided in the development of historical organizations. He aided in the formation of the State Literary and Historical Society, and for some years served on its Executive Committee. He is chairman of the active State Historical Commission. He is president of the State Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution. In addition he is a member of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina. His social sympathies led to his joining the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Colonel Grimes' love of history induced him, not only to collect an exceedingly valuable library on North Carolina history, but also to become a somewhat regular writer on historical subjects. In 1905 he published a volume entitled, "Notes on Colonial North Carolina." This book covers the period from 1700 to 1750. He is also the editor and compiler of "Abstract of North Carolina Wills" and "North Carolina Wills and Inventions." Besides these he has written many pamphlets and single articles on state history, and has often delivered historical addresses.

Colonel Grimes has been married twice. In November, 1894, he married Mary Octavia, daughter of Capt. J. J. Laughinghouse. Mrs. Grimes died in December, 1899, and left one daughter, Helen Elise. In February, 1904, he married Elizabeth F. Laughinghouse. Colonel and Mrs. Grimes have three sons, J. Bryan Grimes, Jr., Charles O'Hagan Grimes, and Alston Grimes.

William Alexander Hoke, a justice of the Supreme Court, is in point of continuous service one of the oldest jurists of North Carolina. He has been continuously on the bench either with the Superior Court or the Supreme Court for a quarter of a century. His is a splendid record both in public and private life. Few men have gained more honestly or completely the admiration of their fellow citizens and the honor that has come to him has been gained without animosity.

Judge Hoke has spent his lifetime in North Carolina and since his admission to the bar nearly forty-five years ago has gained all the honors that able lawyers and men of high ideals most covet. He was born at Lincolnton, Lincoln County, where he still resides, October 25, 1851, a son of Col. John Franklin and Catherine Wilson (Alexander) Hoke.

His early environment and advantages were influenced and interfered with by the troubled conditions incident to the Civil war period. In the meantime he had attended private schools and after the war began the study of law under Chief Justice Richmond M. Pearson at Richmond Hill, North Carolina. Admitted to the bar in 1872, he was in practice at Shelby and Lincolnton until 1891. Though he represented his home district in the Legislature in 1889, he has devoted himself more to his profession than to politics. As a lawyer he has gained reputation as an able counselor, and upright citizen, and has exemplified that character which begets general confidence. With these qualifications he began his career on the bench as a judge of the Superior Court in 1891. With the ripe and mature experience of thirteen years on the Superior bench he was elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1904, and was re-elected in 1912, his time expiring in 1920.

In the opinions he has written and the decisions he has influenced the bench and bar of North Carolina will have a record for all time. It is permitted here to quote the words of a member of the bar who has long been familiar with Judge Hoke's activities and influence: "It may be questioned whether the Supreme Court Bench was ever occupied by a closer student than Judge Hoke. United with the varied phases of the written law which he has so well mastered is a strong store of common sense which manifests itself in his judicial opinions as well as in his daily walk of life. These qualifications, united with a cordiality

of manner which bespeaks a friendship for mankind, and with a character above reproach, have gained for him as many friends as there are good men in North Carolina."

Judge Hoke is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and is a communicant of the Episcopal Church. He married at Lincolnton December 16, 1897, Miss Mary McBee. To this union has been born one daughter.

JULIAN SHAKESPEARE CARR. In the varied relationship of an honored soldier of the Confederacy, as a highly successful manufacturer and banker, a philanthropist and a leader in public life, it is indeed conspicuous praise when it was asserted of Gen. Julian S. Carr that he was one of the best beloved men in North Carolina, and that position in the affection of his home state is undiminished at the present writing.

General Carr was born October 12, 1845, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, a son of John Wesley and Elizabeth Pannill (Bullock) Carr. What his people lacked in wealth they made up in qualities of solid character and good social position, so that while General Carr had to begin his independent career when North Carolina and all the South was suffering extreme poverty of resources as a result of the war, he was well fitted by personal character and by inheritance to gain an honorable position in affairs. His earliest American ancestor was John Carr, who was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1728, and settled in Virginia in Colonial times. During the war of the Revolution he served as an ensign in the First Virginia Regiment. A still earlier generation of the family contained Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and that distinguished member of the family accounts for the name of General Carr's handsome residence at Durham, Somerset Villa. John Wesley Carr, his father, was a merchant of Chapel Hill, a good business man, and in the early days was one of the three justices who composed the Court of Quarter Sessions for Orange County. That was a position of honor, to which only as a rule learned and able men were called. He was an active Methodist, and bore a high character for the unpretentious simplicity of his life and his open handed hospitality. His wife, Elizabeth Pannill Bullock, was of the prominent family of that name in Granville County.

General Carr was educated in village schools at Chapel Hill and at the age of sixteen entered the University of North Carolina. He never finished his course there, since the war had broken out before he enrolled as a student and in a year or so his own services were needed. He was a private in Company K of the Third North Carolina Cavalry, in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. He made a creditable record as a soldier and when the war was over he returned to Chapel Hill and for a time was associated in business with his father. He then spent a year in Arkansas, but in 1870 returned to North Carolina.

For many years General Carr's distinctive position in North Carolina and the nation's industrial affairs has been as president of the Bull Durham Tobacco Company. How he became interested in the tobacco industry and his part in developing what is perhaps the most famous tobacco manufacturing and distributing organization in the world has been adequately told by Mr. S. A. Ashe in the Biographical History of North Carolina. That portion of the story is repeated here:

"Soon after his return he was able to make the purchase, for $4,000, of a third interest in a tobacco partnership which W. T. Blackwell and J. R. Day were conducting at Durham. It was a small but prosperous business, with hardly any capital and no particular prospect of improvement. That was a day of small things in the industrial life of North Carolina. Durham itself consisted of only about a dozen houses, and excepting a few cotton factories that had survived the war and a few small tobacco factories there were no industrial enterprises in the state. Manufacturing was a new business. Our people had not been trained to it, and those who had capital feared to embark in an untried field, especially as money brought an interest of eighteen and twenty-four per cent. However, hopeful of the future, the firm of W. T. Blackwell & Company, now reinforced by the quick apprehension of its junior member, pressed on their work. The financial management fell to the care of Mr. Carr, and so skillful was he that although he was often embarrassed because of insufficient capital, the business continued to expand, and after some years of hard struggle and persistent labor it became very profitable. And eventually, under the sagacious direction of its managers it grew to mammoth proportions, its unparalleled success being both gratifying and astonishing to the people of the state. Mr. Carr desiring to still further expand, Mr. Blackwell sold his interest to him, as Mr. Day had done earlier, and the business was continued on still larger lines than ever before. The creation and successful management of such a vast business, no less than the income it gave, brought Mr. Carr a great reputation. He was by long odds the greatest business man who had up to that time ever been in the state, while his disposition to make donations to worthy objects and his frank, pleasant manners endeared him to the public. However, Mr. Carr found it to his interest to dispose of his factory, receiving for it a large fortune, and since then he has devoted his talents to other enterprises."

One of the largest banks of North Carolina is the First National Bank of Durham, which has had a prosperous existence of nearly thirty years. General Carr has given much of his time for years as president of this institution. He has also served as president of the Ormond Mining Company and the Durham & Charlotte Railway, and as a director of the State University Railway. He has originated and had a helpful part in a large number of the enterprises which are at the foundation of the business prosperity of Durham.

The means and time of his later years have been liberally bestowed upon various causes and institutions, both educational and philanthropic. He has long served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, and has also been a member of the Durham Board of Education and president of the North Carolina Children's Home Society. A prominent layman of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, South, he was a delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference at London, and has also given liberally to other churches and church causes. To General Carr more than to any other individual belongs the credit for that saving assistance which tided Trinity College over its era of adversity and enabled it to grow great and strong as one of the finest educational institutions of the South. He and two other Methodist laymen agreed to conduct the college three years at a time when

the Methodist Conference felt compelled to abandon the school, which was then located in Randolph County. At the end of the three years the burden of management still devolved upon the three self-constituted trustees, and when the other two withdrew General Carr assumed the entire burden. Later when the college was moved to Durham, he contributed $20,000 to pay for the fine grounds upon which the institution stands today. In a similar manner he headed a syndicate which restored and revived the fine Woman's School, Greensboro Female College, when that institution too was under the stress of hard financial circumstances. Both of these schools were institutions of Methodism, but General Carr's beneficence has been impartially bestowed, and other institutions that acknowledge his generosity are Wake Forest College, Davidson College, Elon College, St. Mary's College, the Baptist University for Women, while on the campus of the University of North Carolina, his alma mater, stands "Carr Building" in honor of its donor.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Durham furnished two companies, one white and the other colored. As there was some delay in the assignment of the colored company to its proper regiment, General Carr provided for their subsistence. To the regiment containing Durham's white company he gave continually of his constant care and his liberal means so that the army boys should never want for any comforts consistent with the army regulations and should suffer nothing from the neglect and lack of system which were in such flagrant evidence during that war period. While his care and money did so much to lighten the situation for the men actually at the front, it is said General Carr further sought every case of need in his home town and at his own expense defrayed bills of house rent, doctor's care and grocery expenses for both white and colored soldiers who needed such assistance.

General Carr has been one of the most esteemed veterans of the war between the states, served many years as president of the Confederate Veteran Association of North Carolina, and one of the institutions that has most regularly received his donations has been the Soldiers' Home. On the organization of the United Veteran Association of the Confederate States he was elected major general for the North Carolina Division, and has filled that office every recurring year.

A large part of these achievements and services might properly be described as his participation in public life. But something should also be said under the head of his political career. He has long been prominent in the party councils of the democratic party, and considering his high position and his merit it seems strange that the party has never been able to combine the time and place in honoring him as he has deserved. At times his own private business kept him from the responsibilities and cares of public office, and at other times General Carr gracefully yielded to party convenience and allowed the honors of candidacy to go to others. He declined the nomination of his party for governor in 1896. In 1900, in the National Convention at Kansas City, General Carr received fourteen votes for the vice-presidency, his own state and the state of Idaho furnishing that graceful compliment. In the same year he was a candidate in his party for the office of United States senator, but retired from the race in order that the honor might be given to Hon. F. M. Simmons. General Carr has been a delegate at large to democratic national conventions fourteen times and has propably exerted as much influence in shaping the fortunes of the party within his home state as any other individual. General Carr is widely known through his public addresses and is a man of splendid literary tastes and the wide cultivation of the best in literature and art.

One of the finest auguries of the wholesomeness and soundness of American life has been the hearty co-operation of men of great business ability and experience with the war administration and activities of the Government. Since America entered the war with Germany General Carr has in many ways rendered important services, and has practically abandoned his private interests and business affairs for this purpose. For some months he was in active co-operation with Mr. Hoover working out the general plans for food regulation and conservation. More recently his services were directed to the benefit of the ship building board. General Carr is now absent most of the time from North Carolina and is one of the men of wealth and business and social prestige who are giving all they have to the Government at this time of need.

February 19, 1873, General Carr married Miss Nannie Graham Parrish. Her father, Col. D. C. Parrish, owned a beautiful country seat in the northern part of what was then Orange, now Durham, County. General and Mrs. Carr became the parents of six children: Eliza Morehead, who became the wife of Henry Corwin Flower of Kansas City, Missouri; Lallah Rooke, wife of William F. Patton of Pennsylvania; Julian S., Jr., who married Margaret Cannon, of Concord, North Carolina; Albert Marvin; Claiborne McDowell; and Austin Heaton.

WILLIAM HOLT WILLIAMSON. In the historic Holt homestead "Locust Grove," Alamance County, North Carolina, the home of his maternal ancestors for several generations, William Holt Williamson of Raleigh, North Carolina, was born, February 4, 1867.

Michael Holt (who died about 1785), of the first generation of the family in North Carolina (and Mr. Williamson's great-great-great-grandfather) had made settlement here at an early date, and many of his descendants, including the subject of this sketch, first saw the light of day from beneath this honored roof-tree; many of them in after years attaining distinction through nobility of character, unrivalled success in business and in the councils of the state and nation.

Edwin Michael Holt (1807-1884) a great-grandson of the first Michael Holt (and Mr. Williamson's grandfather) established the first cotton mills south of the Potomac River for the manufacture of colored cotton goods, becoming, virtually the founder of the colored cotton goods industry in the South.

The war between the states was responsible for the scattering of many southern families and for the destruction of their records. To this calamity the Williamson family was not an exception, though patient research has developed some interesting facts relative to several generations of the name and relative to the ancestry of the families into which the earlier Williamsons married.

The first of the name to whom this branch

Wm. L. Williamson

of the Williamson family has been positively traced was Nathan Williamson (sometimes called Nathaniel) who was born (tradition says in Virginia) probably about the year 1750 and who died in Caswell County, North Carolina, in the year 1839.

The earliest recorded mention of Nathan Williamson (thus far discovered) is on February 9, 1780, on which date Henry Hays, of Guilford County, conveyed to the said Nathan Williamson (who is described as "of Caswell County"), 237 acres in Caswell County on both sides of County Line Creek. The price paid for the land was 125 "specie of Virginia." (Caswell County Records, Deed Book "A," p. 563.) In October, 1782, Nathan Williamson obtained by grant, from Alexander Martin, Governor of North Carolina, 200 acres in Caswell County, on the waters of County Line Creek, and adjoining John Windsor, Jeremiah Williamson, and the said Nathan Williamson (Ibid, Deed Book "B," p. 140). From all appearances, one is justified in the conclusion that Nathan Williamson followed the quiet life of a farmer, while from his will and the inventory of his estate one learns that he was quite a successful man for his time, judging from the real and personal estate of which he was possessed; among the latter a number of slaves.

Nathan Wililamson married Sarah Swift. Mrs. Williamson was the daughter of William Swift, of Caswell County, a successful farmer and sheriff of the county in 1792 and 1793, and who had gone to Caswell County from Goochland County, Virginia. William Swift (who died in 1808) was the son of the Rev. William Swift, a minister of the Church of England, who resided in Hanover County, Virginia, where he died in 1734.

Nathan and Sarah (Swift) Williamson had issue: George Williamson; Martha Williamson, who married in 1819, Caswell Tait; Elizabeth Williamson, who married in 1812, Samuel Smith; Frances Williamson, who married in 1799, Leonard Prather; Margaret Williamson, who married in 1808, Roger Simpson; John Williamson; Swift Williamson, who married in 1819, Mary Lea; Mary P. Williamson, who married in 1818, Robert S. Harris; Anthony Williamson, who married, in 1818, Eliza K. Lea; Thomas Williamson, who married Frances Pannill Banks Farish; Nathan Williamson, who died unmarried; Sarah C. Williamson, who married Mr. Moss.

Thomas Williamson (son of Nathan and Sarah (Swift) Williamson) was born about the year 1782 and died in 1848. He was an extensive planter and a large merchant. Mr. Williamson though frequently urged to enter political life, declined to do so, owing to a lofty ambition to excel in his business undertakings and feeling that success could not be obtained by any division of interests. He achieved marked success in the business world, amassing a comfortable fortune for the times in which he lived; furthermore, winning and holding the respect and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Thomas Williamson (1782-1848) married Frances Pannill Banks Farish, of Chatham County, North Carolina, daughter of Thomas and Fannie (Banks) Farish, both of whom were natives of Virginia and whose ancestors for generations had been prominent in the life of that colony. Mrs. Williamson was descended from Adam Banks, who appears as a purchaser of land in Stafford County, in 1674; Thomas Pannill of old Rappahannock County, who died in 1677; Samuel Bayly, who resided at an early day in old Rappahannock County, dying in 1710, in Richmond County; and, from the Farishes, who settled at an early day in the Rappahannock Valley. Representatives of all these families moved from Tidewater to the Piedmont section of Virginia; the counties of Orange, Culpepper and Madison becoming their homes; and from which, later, their descendants removed to Southern Virginia and to North Carolina.

Thomas and Frances Pannill Banks (Farish) Williamson had issue: Anthony Swift Williamson; Emily A. Williamson; Mary Elizabeth Williamson; Thomas Farish Williamson; Lynn Banks Williamson; Virginia Frances Williamson; and James Nathaniel Williamson.

James Nathaniel Williamson (the last above mentioned child) was born March 6, 1842, and was therefore but six years of age at the time of his father's death. His mother, Mrs. Frances Pannill Banks (Farish) Williamson, was a woman of markedly strong characteristics, and it was with great earnestness and enthusiasm that she turned, at the death of her husband, to the careful training of her young family. Thomas Williamson had desired that his son, James Nathaniel Williamson, should be educated along the most liberal lines, and to the execution of this plan Mrs. Williamson devoted great energy.

James Nathaniel Williamson pursued his early studies in the well known preparatory school of Dr. Alexander Wilson, at Melville, Alamance County, who said of young Williamson that he was one of the "best in his classes." In 1860 Mr. Williamson entered Davidson College, and at the age of nineteen years he responded to his native state's call to her sons to arms in the war between the states. He enlisted as member of the First Company raised in Caswell County—Company "A," Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment. Following the fortunes of the Confederacy to the bitter end, he served in many of the greatest battles of the war and was twice wounded, receiving his parol at Appomattox as captain of Company "F," Thirty-eighth North Carolina Regiment. Returning at the close of the war to his home farm Caswell County, and amidst the chaos that then reigned, Captain Williamson, with grim determination, undertook the reconstruction of a shattered fortune. With a few faithful negroes, who were formerly numbered among his negro property, he went to work, and it was not long before order began to emerge from chaos.

Shortly after his return from the war, Captain Williamson married, on September 5, 1865, Mary Elizabeth Holt, daughter of Edwin Michael Holt, of Alamance County. The branch of the Holt family of North Carolina, which resides in Alamance County, is descended from Michael Holt, who came into the colony at an early day (supposedly from Virginia) and settled in what was afterwards Orange County, now Alamance. Michael Holt secured a large grant of land from the Earl of Granville. This land, to which many additions have been made, from time to time, is now covered by the towns of Graham and Burlington.

Michael Holt died about 1785. His son, the second Michael Holt, had been one of the leaders for law and order, opposing the violent outrages of the Regulars prior to the Revolution, and he suffered much in consequence. He was slow in siding against the King, and, in the early days

of the war period, was arrested and carried to Philadelphia, but was released upon the presentation of the facts in the case. Though he did not enter the war, he did a noble part by the Army in providing for its sustenance. He was the father of five sons and five daughters. A son, Joseph, by his first wife, Margaret O'Neill, moved to Kentucky. By his second wife, Jean Lockart, he had four sons and three daughters. Michael, the sixth of these seven children, was the father of Edwin Michael Holt. To the genius, industry and indomitable perseverance of this latter is due the founding of the Holt cotton mill business in North Carolina.

Edwin M. Holt married Emily Farish and was the father of ten children, among them Mary Elizabeth Holt, who married James Nathaniel Williamson.

Mr. Holt's idea (which he shared with preceding generations) was that families whose interests were in common, should remain together, and thus the husbands of his daughters became identified with the Holt family in its large manufacturing interests. In this spirit, Mr. Holt invited Captain Williamson to unite with him and his four sons in the manufacture of cotton goods, and Captain Williamson accepted the invitation.

For several years after his marriage Captain Williamson made his home at Locust Grove in Alamance, but after the erection, near Graham, in the same county, of the Carolina Mills, in which he was a partner, he moved to that place, where he still resides.

William Holt Williamson, of this sketch, is the son of James Nathaniel and Mary Elizabeth (Holt) Williamson, and was born at Locust Grove, Alamance County, North Carolina, February 4, 1867. He was enrolled, in his seventh year, as a pupil in the school of the Rev. Archibald Currie, a school in which many prominent North Carolinians received their early education. Afterwards, he attended Lynch's Preparatory School, at High Point, and in 1882, entered Davidson College. He remained in college two years after finishing the sophomore course. Though quite young to leave college, the inclination to be at work, and filial affection, developed into an irresistible desire to be with, and a help to, his father, in the cotton mills. After the great success of the Carolina Cotton Mills, on Haw River, Captain Williamson had built the Ossipee Cotton Mills in Alamance County, operating the latter in his own name.

In June, 1884, in the Ossipee establishment, William Holt Williamson first began work on the very "lowest rung of the ladder." For sometime he worked for but a nominal salary, which was gradually increased as his work became more effective and his ability was proved. On January 1, 1888, he was admitted to partnership in the business with a one-seventh interest. Mr. Williamson was then of age, and the firm name was changed to "J. N. Williamson and Son." In 1891, James N. Williamson, Junior (a brother of William Holt Williamson) was admitted to membership in the firm, and the former designation of "Son" became "Sons." Between 1888 and 1892, the firm's business was highly successful; the colored cotton cloths becoming known throughout the United States by a constantly increasing trade.

In 1892, William Holt Williamson, established the Pilot Cotton Mills, and began the erection of a plant in Raleigh, which was finished and placed in operation in 1893. Associated with him in this undertaking were his father, James N. Williamson, and his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Williamson, and later, his brother, James N. Williamson, Jr. In 1907, this business was incorporated under the name of the Pilot Cotton Mills Company, with William H. Williamson as president and treasurer, James Nathaniel Williamson, Jr., as vice president and A. V. D. Smith, as secretary. The Pilot Cotton Mills Company's plant contains 425 looms, about eleven thousand spindles, manufacturing about seven and a half million yards of cloth annually. The product of the Pilot Mills is known throughout the United States, while for exportation to the Philippines, South America and the West Indies, other fabrics are manufactured. This mill has maintained a splendid record for "working time," having operated about six thousand days in the twenty years up to January 1, 1915, an average of practically three hundred working days to the year. The enterprise of the Williamsons and Holts have given an impetus to the commercial life of the state, the fabrics of which they are manufacturers being known and used throughout the world.

Mr. Williamson's interests are many and varied. He is president and treasurer of The Pilot Cotton Mills, at Raleigh; vice president of the James N. Williamson and Sons Company, operating the Ossipee and Hopedale Mills at Burlington; director of the Harriet Cotton Mills, at Henderson, and vice president and a director of the Merchants National Bank at Raleigh. His interest in educational matters has led to his accepting membership in the board of directors of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering of Raleigh. Mr. Williamson is a member of Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, and was, at one time, a member of the Capital Club of Raleigh, and a member of its board of governors. He was also a member of the late Southern Society of New York. The Raleigh Country Club, of which he was the president, when the club was first opened, was built under Mr. Williamson's supervision, and he is now a member of it.

Mr. Williamson is a democrat in politics, and though not in sympathy with all of the policies of that party, still, as the platform of that party comes nearer than any other towards meeting with his political views, he has maintained affiliation therewith. He is an Episcopalian in religious affiliation, and a vestryman of Christ Church, Raleigh, and a member and vice president of the Church Club of that parish. In accordance with a request of his employees in the Pilot Cotton Mills, and that he might fraternize with them, Mr. Williamson became a member of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics.

Mr. Williamson has a winter home in De Land, Florida, where he goes for much needed rest from business duties. He greatly enjoys outdoor life, and is a devotee of golf. Hunting and fishing are also among his pastimes.

William Holt Williamson married, December 1, 1897, Miss Sadie Saunders Tucker, daughter of Rufus S. and Florence Perkins Tucker, of Raleigh, who was born November 28, 1872. Their children are Sadie Tucker, who died in infancy; William Holt, Jr., born December 5, 1903, and Sarah Tucker, born September 13, 1912.

Mr. Williamson has the rare gift of clear and concise expression, and in no way could the actuating principles of his life be better described than by using his own words extracted from a

recent statement concerning himself and his business.'

He says: "Since I was old enough to think on such subjects, I made up my mind to adopt a business career, following the work of my father, a cotton manufacturer. Upon entering upon the labors and duties connected with that business I endeavored to make the object of my life and work first to transact my business by honest dealings and then to conduct it with a view to the betterment of my fellow men, and for the upbuilding of the community in which I was located.

"I have always endeavored to help my employees by bettering their condition, mentally, morally, physically and financially. In our mill stores we sold only the very best and absolutely pure groceries, even before the pure food laws were enacted. I have always believed in paying the best wages possible, also in providing comfortable homes for the employees, and have aided them in the beautifying of their yards, encouraged them in their gardening, and have looked to clean surroundings for them and to the providing of pure drinking water. I felt that after I had provided honest work, a good, comfortable home and good surroundings in a healthy locality, had given them the best wages and their children an opportunity to receive an education, I had practically done my part by them. I might also add that I provided churches to aid the development of the moral and spiritual side of their nature.

"The Pilot Mill Village is considered one of the neatest and most attractive in the State of North Carolina; the Mill school one of the best equipped in the country, and there is hearty cooperation among the teachers, scholars, parents and the management of the mill. The school has the best of teachers and has captured the silver cup for punctuality five years in succession.

"While the prime object in running a business is to make money, I have always felt that there is something more to be gotten out of it than mere money and profit. While it must necessarily make money to be successful, and the money-making end cannot and must not be ignored, still, while this is being done I have felt it to be the duty of all employers to set a good example to their employees of thrift, honesty, industry, and sobriety, and also to let these people know that you feel an interest in them and have their welfare at heart."

The Hall Family. America's rapid and wonderful development and the opulence of the country's resources are no doubt largely to blame for the lack of permanence in American families and homes. It is most rare and unusual to find the present generation enjoying the scenes and associations of a community where the family took root more than a century before. While North Carolina has many of its old families there are very few whose lives have been lived out from generation to generation in one favored spot.

There is one of the pleasant distinctions associated with the Hall family of Dunlap, Iredell County. The present representative of the family is Dr. Eugenius Alexander Hall, who is now in his eightieth year, has recently rounded out a half century of service as a physician and surgeon, and is today living on land which his ancestors settled 165 years ago and when the Carolinas were provinces of Great Britain.

The house where he now resides in Bethany Township seven miles north of Statesville was the scene of his birth in 1839. He is a son of Hugh R. and Mary C. (Nisbet) Hall. His father was born on the homestead September 16, 1802, and died in 1856. A teacher by profession, he was at the head of Ebenezer Academy which he founded in 1822 and which he conducted for twenty-five years. This famous old school was near the Hall home, at Bethany Church, and like its predecessor, the Academy of Sciences, founded by another noted member of the family, it attracted students from all over the South. Prof. Hugh R. Hall was a son of Alexander Hall.

Doubtless the most noted member of this family was Dr. James Hall. Some reference to his life should be made, though for an adequate treatment the reader is referred to Foot's Sketches. Dr. James Hall was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1744, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, James Hall the first, had emigrated from the North of Ireland to Pennsylvania, and from that province came to North Carolina with his family in 1752. Here he located what for many generations has been known as the Hall homestead, but was then in Rowan County. In 1856 James Hall bought from Earl Granville 600 acres of land on Fifth Creek, near the present Bethany Church. In 1761 he obtained a grant to 430 adjoining acres. In this then lonely spot of wilderness he built his cabin and settled near the creek south of the present residence of Doctor Hall. James Hall, the pioneer, was the ancestor of more than sixty Presbyterian ministers and about thirty ministers' wives. His own family consisted of ten children. His church certificate, now in the possession of Dr. E. A. Hall, bears date August 20, 1751, and was issued by Conawaga Church near Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Hall was educated at Princeton under the presidency of Doctor Witherspoon. He became famous in three activities of life—as a teacher, a minister and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His school, widely known as the College of Sciences, was first located at Clio, but was subsequently moved and established on the Hall homestead. It was established in what is now Iredell County about 1777 and was known as "Clio Nursery," but a year or two later Doctor Hall established at his own home the "Academy of Sciences." This famous school was continued for many years, and prior to the founding of the State University was considered the best scientific school in the state. It was a center of culture and the place of inspiration and education for young people throughout this section of the state and students also came to it from the best families in nearly all the southern states. A large number of eminent men receive their scientific education there besides numerous ministers who studied theology under Doctor Hall. Among these students were Governor Andrew Pickens of South Carolina, Israel Pickens, later governor of Alabama, Hon. Joseph Pearson of North Carolina, and Judge Williams of Tennessee.

Doctor Hall founded a circulating library for his students, in a day when books were scarce and expensive. He wrote his own grammar, issuing it in manuscript form in duplicate copies. In that time it was regarded as one of the best works of its kind.

Dr. James Hall received his Bachelor's degree from Princeton College in 1774 in his thirty-first year. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Orange in 1775. In April, 1778, he was installed

as pastor of the United Congregation of Fourth Creek, Concord and Bethany, these three churches being in the Concord Presbytery of North Carolina. Princeton, his alma mater, honored him with the degree Doctor of Divinity as did also the University of North Carolina.

A full account of his actions as a Revolutionary soldier during the war against England would fill a volume. He was a most ardent and militant patriot and gave evidence of this in all his teaching and preaching. While he maintained his ministerial and educational work while the war was going on, on numerous occasions he went into active military service at the front line of battle. A company of cavalry being organized in Rowan County he was chosen its leader, and in 1779 led it on an expedition lasting several months into South Carolina. Later he went as chaplain with the American expedition sent to quell the Indians in the Cherokee country of Georgia.

On his tombstone in Bethany Churchyard is the following inscription: "Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Rev. James Hall, D. D., who departed this life July 25, 1826, in the 86th year of his age. For twelve years he sustained the office of pastor to the united congregations of Fourth Creek, Bethany and Concord, and for twenty-six years to that of Bethany alone. He was a man of science as well as piety; and for his extensive labors in the cause of his Divine Master as well as for his great usefulness as a preceptor of youth, his memory is embalmed in the hearts of his people."

Dr. E. A. Hall's career has been in keeping with the splendid traditions of this old family. He was educated in Ebenezer Academy, his father's school, and took up the study of medicine at Statesville under Doctor Long and Doctor Campbell. He finished his medical education in the University of Maryland, at Baltimore.

Hon. James S. Manning. No name has more illustrious associations with the legal profession and the public life of North Carolina than Manning. Hundreds of men now prominent in the bar both in this state and elsewhere take pride in referring to their association with or instruction under the late John Manning, LL. D., the founder of the law school of the University of North Carolina, for many years its dean and whose influence both in and out of school left its lasting impress for good upon the bar of the state.

A son of this distinguished master of jurisprudence is James S. Manning of Raleigh. James S. Manning has also found well merited distinction. He served for a time on the Supreme Bench of the state, is a former president of the North Carolina Bar Association, and more than thirty years' experience have brought him to a first rank at the bar.

He was born at Pittsboro, North Carolina, June 1, 1859. He comes of a family of lawyers and statesmen, and his great-uncle was at one time chief justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Judge Manning's mother was Louisa Jones (Hall) Manning, a grand-daughter of Judge John Hall of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Thus the dignity and responsibility of the legal profession were realized almost as a birthright by James S. Manning. For a third of a century he has devoted his energies to his profession, and is still as active in his work as at any time in his life. Mr. Manning has the qualities of a vigorous intellect, a fine physique due to early training and habits of strict moderation, and with these as a foundation experience and training have brought him some of the most coveted honors of professional life.

After the course of the Pittsboro schools he entered in 1875 the University of North Carolina, in the year that its work was first resumed after reconstruction days. He graduated in 1879, and for two and one-half years taught a private school in Pittsboro. Re-entering the university, he completed the law course and in 1882 was licensed to practice. For thirty years Mr. Manning had his home and his office at Durham. In 1893 he associated with him Howard A. Foushee and their partnership continued until Judge Manning was appointed to the Supreme Court Bench in 1909. He was appointed to fill an unexpired term, and remained on the bench until January, 1911. To his work as a judge he brought an unusual breadth of experience and the seasoned maturity of judgment which is the highest mark of a lawyer, and during his brief service as supreme judge he wrote many important opinions, each one characterized by patient and painstaking research and forceful and logical reasoning.

In 1911 Judge Manning became associated in practice with R. O. Everett, but in 1913 came to Raleigh and associated in practice with former Governor Kitchin. In 1916 Judge Manning was elected attorney general of North Carolina and is now serving the state in that office.

He has played the role of public spirited citizen with no less efficiency and service than as a lawyer. In 1906 he was elected to the Legislature from Durham County and served as chairman of the Committee on Public Service Corporations. In 1908 he became a member of the State Senate in which he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He has always been a loyal democrat and is a constant worker for the welfare of his home city and state. He has served as president of the Country Club, is a member of the Capital Club, the Milburnie Fishing Club, of the Chamber of Commerce, for many years has been a trustee of the State University, and is a communicant of Christ Episcopal Church.

In 1888 he married Miss Julia Cain of Hillsboro, North Carolina. They are the parents of six children: John Hall, formerly a practicing attorney at Kinston, North Carolina, now captain Headquarters Company, One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry Regiment, U. S. A.; James S., Jr., who was in the cotton manufacturing business at Durham, now first lieutenant Headquarters Three Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry Regiment, U. S. A.; Frederick C., C. A. C., Fort Caswell; Sterling of Raleigh; and Miss Julia Cain and Miss Anna Louise.

James Ramsey Alexander, M. D. One of the most prominent physicans and surgeons of Charlotte, and secretary and treasurer of the Presbyterian Hospital of that city, Dr. James Ramsey Alexander belongs to what is probably the most famous family in the history of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. He is a son of William Davidson and Sue (Ramsey) Alexander, a grandson of Robert Davidson Alexander, a great-grandson of William Bain Alexander, and a great-great-grandson of John McKnitt Alexander, the leading spirit in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

John McKnitt Alexander was secretary of the convention, May 20, 1775, at which the Mecklen-

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burg Declaration was put forth, and had in his possession the original copy of this famous resolution, which was destroyed in the burning of his home, but which he afterward, with the adherence to actual facts and exact truth characteristic of his race, reproduced from memory and preserved in his own handwriting. A number of other members of the Alexander family, all relatives of more or less degree, were signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and their names appear on the Mecklenburg monument which was erected in 1898 in front of the Mecklenburg County Courthouse. John McKnitt Alexander was born near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, the son of James Alexander, who was born in the North of Ireland of Scotch parents, came with his father, Joseph Alexander, to America about 1711, together with a number of other Alexanders, first settled in Pennsylvania, and finally moved to Maryland. James Alexander married the daughter of John McKnitt, and about the middle of the eighteenth century moved with his family to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. John McKnitt Alexander was in the Revolutionary war, and piloted General Greene's forces across the Catawba River at Cowan's Ford.

The father of Doctor Alexander, Squire William Davidson Alexander, who is now a magistrate of Charlotte, lived for a long number of years on his farm ten miles north of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County, but removed to Charlotte in more recent years. Mrs. Sue (Ramsey) Alexander, now deceased, was the daughter of the late Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, of Tennessee, the noted historian of that state and author of the "Annals of Tennessee," one of the accepted authorities of Tennessee history. Among other features, these "Annals" contain what is declared by historians to be the best and most authentic account of the battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary war. Doctor Ramsey was himself a grandson of John McKnitt Alexander, so that Doctor Alexander is a great-great-grandson of this historic figure, both on his father's and mother's sides. Mrs. Alexander was born at the beautiful estate of the Ramsey's near Knoxville, Tennessee, but soon after the breaking out of the Civil war came to Charlotte as a refugee and was here married.

James Ramsey Alexander was born in 1870 on the Alexander farm, ten miles north of Charlotte. He attended a private school, known as the Alexandria School, in Mecklenburg County, as well as Hopewell Academy, and after two years as a student at Davidson College received his medical education in the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in 1894. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Charlotte since that time and has steadily risen to a place of prominence. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Charlotte Presbyterian Hospital, and a member of the Mecklenburg County Medical Society, the North Carolina Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Alexander married Miss Mary Johnston, daughter of John Johnston, of Gaston County, North Carolina, and to this union there have been born six children, namely: Laura Johnston, Margaret Barton, James Ramsey, Jr., John Johnston, Mary Helen and Davidson McKnitt.

HENRY FRIES SHAFFNER is vice president of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company of Winston-Salem, the largest and strongest bank in North Carolina and one of the largest in the South. He has been active in business affairs in Winston-Salem for thirty years.

His own career is only part of the honorable record sustained by the Shaffner family in this section of North Carolina for over eighty years. Mr. Shaffner's grandfather, Henry Shaffner, was born in Canton Basle, Switzerland, March 28, 1798, was reared and educated in his native land, served an apprenticeship at the trade of potter, and in 1833 immigrated to America, making the voyage on a sailing vessel. He soon located at Salem, North Carolina, where he became a manufacturer of earthen ware, pipes and other similar materials. He was a substantial business man in old Salem and lived there until his death. He bought and owned for many years the first house ever erected on the site of Salem, and his business was conducted in that location. This house stood on Liberty Street, and a tablet has been placed on its site commemorating its historic importance in the annals of the town. Henry Shaffner married Lavina Hauser. She was born in what is now Forsyth County, and her ancestors were among the pioneers there. After her death Henry Shaffner married Amelia Meinung. By the first marriage there were two children: Maria Elizabeth and John Francis. By the second marriage there were two daughters: Louisa Caroline and Sarah Elizabeth, both teachers in Salem Academy and College.

The late Dr. John Francis Shaffner, father of the Winston-Salem banker, was a man whose personal character and activities entitled him to numerous distinctions, and his name was always associated with the best in the civic and commercial affairs of Winston-Salem. From a memorial tribute found in the records of the Salem congregation of the Moravian Church it is possible to give all the more important details of his life and experience.

He was born at Salem July 14, 1838, and died there September 18, 1908, at the age of seventy years, two months and four days. He was baptized July 20, 1838, and on April 1, 1855, became a full member of the Moravian Church by the rite of confirmation, and four days later partook of the Holy Communion. His education was acquired in the Moravian schools in Salem and under private teachers, notably Mr. William Meinung, and his medical education at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia was completed with his graduation March 14, 1860. After graduating in Medicine he settled at Salem and took up practice.

In 1861 Dr. Shaffner volunteered as a private in Company A, afterward Company D, Capt. A. H. Belo, Twenty-first Regiment North Carolina Troops. For a limited period he served as assistant surgeon with the Seventh, Twenty-first and Thirty-third regiments. He was promoted to surgeon in the Confederate Army in March, 1862, and served in the field with the Fourth and Fifth regiments, North Carolina Troops, and as brigade surgeon of Branch's and Ramseur's brigades until the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. Thus for four years he was in the vortex of that mighty conflict.

The chronicler of the Fourth Regiment said: "Chief Surgeon J. F. Shaffner was a young man of splendid ability; a man of education and fine attainments and always faithful to the important tasks committed to him." The historian of the Thirty-third Regiment has this to say of him:

"Our surgeons, Dr. J. F. Shaffner and John A. Vigal, were the kindest and best of men. They were ideal surgeons—capable, honest, firm, sympathetic, self sacrificing, courageous and unremitting in their attention to the sick and wounded, oftentimes exposing themselves to imminent peril in the discharge of their official duties. By such unflinching heroism and devotion to duty they won the undying gratitude of the entire command." Dr. Shaffner was once captured while attending some wounded men who had necessarily been left behind. He always cherished friendships formed during the four years of his army life and especially in his last years showed the deepest interest and sympathy in matters relating to the Confederate Veterans. He was a charter member of Norfleet Camp, U. C. V.

After the war Dr. Shaffner resumed the practice of medicine in his native town, and in 1867 established a drug store there. He was a member of the North Carolina Medical Society, in 1872 was sent as a delegate to the American Medical Association by the state society, and was the society's orator in 1877 and its president in 1880. For four years he was one of the seven members constituting the Medical Examining Board for the State of North Carolina.

Active in the movement which resulted in the building of the Northwestern North Carolina Railway, he was elected a director of that company in 1870. At the time of his death he was vice president and director in the Winston-Salem Building & Loan Association, having been connected with it since its organization. In various ways he was identified with business interests and his judgment was highly prized by his associates. He was the first president of the Salem Water Supply Company, and was officially connected therewith when its plant was transferred to the Town of Salem. He served the Town of Salem as commissioner and later as mayor from 1878 to 1884. He served several terms as a member of the school board of the Salem Boys' School, and was a trustee of Salem congregation from 1878 to 1890, and for several years a member of the financial board of the province. He was, as this record shows, a gifted man, endowed with rare traits of mind and heart, lived an exemplary life in which he wronged no one and helped hundreds, and he numbered his personal friends by the score.

On February 16, 1865, Dr. Shaffner married Caroline Louisa Fries. She was born in Salem, daughter of Francis and Lisetta (Vogler) Fries. Her mother was a daughter of John and Christina (Spach) Vogler. For many years John Vogler operated the only jewelry store in Salem. Dr. Shaffner was survived by his widow and four of their five children, and at the time of his death he also had seven living grandchildren, one grandson having died before him. The four children who grew up were Henry Fries, William Francis, C. Lisetta and J. Francis, Jr.

Mr. Henry Fries Shaffner was born in Salem, September 19, 1867, and as a boy attended Mrs. Welfare's select school and the Salem Boys' School. In 1884 he entered the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, and was graduated in 1887. From university, Mr. Shaffner returned home, had a brief experience as clerk in his father's drug store, and then took up the operation of the pottery originally established by his grandfather.

In 1893 Mr. Shaffner became secretary and treasurer of the Wachovia Loan & Trust Company. When this company was consolidated with the Wachovia National Bank in 1911, becoming the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, he was chosen vice president of the new institution and has filled that office to the present time. While he gives all his time to the affairs of the bank, he has interests in various manufacturing enterprises. For several years he was secretary and treasurer of the Salem Water Supply Company, and served several terms as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Salem, and was a member of the first board of aldermen of the consolidated City of Winston-Salem. He and his wife are active members of the Home Moravian Church, and he is a member and president of the central board of trustees of the Salem congregation.

Mr. Shaffner was married in 1901 to Agnes Gertrude Siewers. She was born in Salem, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel and Eleanor Elizabeth (De Schweinitz) Siewers. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffner have four living children: Eleanor Caroline, Anna Paulina, Emil Nathaniel and Louis De Schweinitz. A fifth child, Henry Siewers, died in infancy.

JAMES CLINTON SMOOT, one of the leading business men of North Wilkesboro, has rendered his service and made his success in life largely by following out the well established lines and channels through which his family for several generations back have expressed their genius for business and industry. The Smoots have been tanners for probably a century or more, but the early generations had their business in Virginia. It was due to the enterprise of James Clinton Smoot and his two cousins, Henry and William B. Smoot, that Wilkes County, North Carolina, has been supplied with an important industry and one which has enabled that section to utilize many formerly waste products and convert them into profitable commodities. Thus these men have not only developed a large and profitable business but have brought forward the industrial development of Western North Carolina in one important and essential line.

Mr. Smoot is a Virginian by birth, having been born at Alexandria on the Potomac River. His first American ancestor was a Hollander named William Smoote. This Hollander was owner of vessels engaged in the merchant marine service. From Holland he went to England and married Elizabeth Wood. In early colonial times they came to America and were among the pioneers in Maryland. Their descendants are still found in various states.

The grandfather of James Clinton Smoot was Charles C. Smoot, Sr., who was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland. He moved to Alexandria, Virginia, and there in the early part of the last century established the tannery in 1820 which he operated the rest of his active career. He died in 1867. The name of his wife was Sarah Bryan, a lifelong resident of Virginia.

Charles C. Smoot, Jr., who was born at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1826, became associated with his brother, John B., in the ownership of the tannery established by their fathers at Alexandria and continued the industry there for many years. The production of leather was an invaluable resource in time of war as in peace, and the operation of the tannery was a bigger service to the Confederate government than anything Charles C. Smoot could have done as a soldier in the field. For that reason he was exempt from military duty. His death occurred in 1884. He married

D. J. Taylor

Susan A. Smoot, who was born May 26, 1827, daughter of Hezekiah and granddaughter of Rev. Charles Smoot. She is still living, active and vigorous, though on May 26, 1917, she celebrated her ninetieth birthday. Her family consists of one son and four daughters: James Clinton, Cora, Florence, Loula and Sue Ella.

James Clinton Smoot attended school in Alexandria, Virginia, and the Bethlehem Military Academy near Warrington, Virginia. He also had a business course in a college at Washington, District of Columbia. At an early age he became associated with his father in the tanning business, and was active head of the tannery at Alexandria until 1897.

In the previous year, 1896, with his cousins, William B. and Henry Smoot, he established a tannery at North Wilkesboro. At first the capacity of the plant was 100 hides per day. It now handles 250 per day. The importance of this industry lies in the fact that it furnishes a ready market for bark, which is essential in the tanning industry. Up to that time tanbark had been a wasted product in Wilkes County. The gathering of this bark now affords an occupation at good wages to many men, and the bark itself brings in large revenues.

Mr. Smoot married in 1861 Frank Elizabeth Wood. Their five children have been: Ida M., who died at an early age; Charles C., Sibyl H., Frances E., and James C., Jr. Charles C. married Rebecca Lloyd Uhler, and their four children are named Rebecca Lloyd, Frank C., Charles C. and Catherine. The daughter, Sibyl H., is the wife of Edward F. Finley, and they have two children named Julia Gwynn and Edward Smoot.

Kenneth Ogden Burgwin, one of the able young lawyers of the Wilmington bar, was graduated in the law department of the University of North Carolina in 1912, and in the same year located at Wilmington, where he has since applied himself to the task of building up a general practice, and has already securely established himself in the confidence of an important clientage. On the 1st of October, 1916, the partnership of McClaunny & Burgwin, attorneys at law, was formed.

He was born in Edgecombe, North Carolina, March 23, 1890, a son of Hill and Susan (Nash) Burgwin. His father was also an attorney. Most of his early education he acquired in an Episcopal church school at Wayne, Pennsylvania, but returned to North Carolina and entered the State University for his academic training. He was graduated in the literary course in 1911, and the following year completed his law studies. He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, the Cape Fear Club, the North Carolina Yacht Club, the Cape Fear Country Club, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Knights of Pythias.

Bartholomew Figures Moore, one of the most gifted of North Carolina's lawyers during the middle period of the last century, was born in Halifax County January 20, 1801, and died at Raleigh November 27, 1878. His father, James Moore, was a noted soldier of the Revolution. He finished his education in 1820 in the State University and studied law under Thomas N. Mann of Nash County. He began practice in that county in 1823 and about ten years later moved to a small farm in Halifax County. He continued the diligent pursuit of his profession and served in the State Legislature in 1836, 1840, 1842 and 1844. In 1848 Governor Graham appointed him attorney general of the state, an office he held by reelection until May, 1851. He resigned to become a member of the commission to revise the statute laws of the state. In 1848 he removed to Raleigh.

He early secured his high reputation as an able and profound lawyer by the elaborate brief he prepared in the celebrated case of State vs. Will, a case which awakened profound interest throughout the country and settled the true relations between master and slave in North Carolina. He was a whig in politics, and a bold and avowed Union man. After the war he was sought out and consulted by the President of the United States regarding reconstruction, and was a leading member of the State Convention to form a new constitution. But he vigorously opposed the policy of the Government to force negro suffrage upon the South, and was equally hostile to the military rule which was one of the most odious features of the reconstruction.

As a lawyer and citizen his achievements and influence are excellently summarized in an editorial from the Raleigh Observer: "For years Mr. Moore has been revered as the father of the Bar in North Carolina, and dying, leaves behind him a reputation that will for all time to come be a priceless legacy, not only to the profession of which he was so long the head and front, but to the people of the entire state as well. There was never a man perhaps in North Carolina since the days of the great Willie Jones of Revolutionary fame, whose mere opinions carried more weight with them than did those of Mr. Moore, and yet in nearly fourscore years he was barely six years in political official position. It needed not official position, however, to give him weight or influence or standing with the people of North Carolina. His ability, his learning, his great legal acumen, his personal purity and his personal integrity, his sturdy candor, his unparalleled courage of opinion and unflinching devotion to the principles of civil liberty, gave him a stronger hold upon the respect and a warmer place in the affections of our people than any mere official position or political prominence could do. A devoted son of North Carolina, a never failing friend and liberal benefactor to her University, an uncompromising foe of governmental oppression in every shape, a profound jurist and a fearless patriot, the state may well place him high on the roll of her most illustrious dead."

David Thomas Tayloe, M. D. Thirty-three years of devotion to his profession as a trained and capable physician and surgeon is the record of Dr. David T. Tayloe of Washington. Thirty-three years of his life given to the calling which he chose as his work when he entered upon his career in young manhood; three decades spent in the alleviation of the ills of mankind, is the work in which his talents and fitness apparently predestined him for success. His father and some of his uncles have made names in the same profession, and now three sons of Dr. Tayloe's are preparing to follow in his footsteps.

Dr. Tayloe was born in Granville County, North Carolina, February 22, 1864, a son of Dr. David Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Grist) Tayloe. He was educated in the public schools in the Washington Academy at Washington, also in private schools, and in 1882 entered the Belleview Hos-

pital Medical College of New York City, where he finished his work and obtained his degree in 1885. In all the years since then he has conducted a general practice at Washington, more and more specializing in surgery. Only a few years have been allowed to pass in which he has not interrupted his practice for a few weeks or a few months in order to get in touch with the leaders of the profession, and he has attended clinics and post-graduate schools all over the country. For some time he did special laboratory and research work in the Carnegie Laboratory of New York City. He has done post-graduate work in Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, has attended a number of clinics of the famous Mayo Brothers at Rochester, Minnesota, and has studied the methods of such eminent surgeons as Dr. Crile of Cleveland and the late Dr. Murphy of Chicago.

Dr. Tayloe was one of the founders of the S. R. Fowle Memorial Hospital at Washington and served as its superintendent several years. Since then he has built and equipped the Washington Hospital, a private institution thoroughly modern in every respect, which he manages with the assistance of his brother, Dr. Joshua Tayloe. Dr. Tayloe is a member of the Beaufort County, North Carolina Tri-State, Seaboard and First District Medical Societies, and has served as president of all these organizations. For four years he was a member of the North Carolina Surgical Club. Dr. Tayloe is a member of the Episcopal Church, and for four years was town commissioner of Washington.

December 22, 1894, he married Miss Atalia Cotton, daughter of General John Cotton, one of the distinguished citizens of Tarboro, North Carolina. Dr. and Mrs. Tayloe have five children: David Thomas, Jr., now a student of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, who attended Sweet Briar College, in Virginia; John Cotton, now serving in France; Joshua, who is studying medicine, and Athalia, who is now attending St. Mary's College at Raleigh.

JEFF DEEMS JOHNSON. With all its wonderful and varied resources the security and prosperity of North Carolina rests permanently upon its agricultural products and their producers. Few men have taken a more enterprising lead in developing farm lands and all the kindred business activities connected therewith than Jeff Deems Johnson of Garland in Sampson County. Mr. Johnson is credited with practically having built up two towns in his part of the state, has built railroads, has manufactured lumber on a large scale, and has always been an extensive merchant, but from first to last has pinned his faith in land and what it will produce.

Mr. Johnson was born at the old Johnson home at Ingold in Sampson County in 1861, a son of Amos Neal and Ellen (Herring) Johnson. This is one of the old and prominent families of North Carolina and the possessors of the name have been noted for their strong, sturdy, honest, Godfearing characteristics.

The first North Carolina settlement of the Johnson family was in Pitt County. From the old home in that county three of the brothers joined the Revolutionary forces and gave good accounts of themselves in the battle for freedom. One of these Revolutionary soldiers was Solomon Johnson, great-grandfather of Jeff D. Johnson. After the war Solomon moved to what is now Sampson County, settling at Clear Run on the Black River, eight miles below the present Town of Garland. One of his eight sons was Samuel Johnson, who when a young man moved to the present site of the Village of Ingold, four miles east of the Town of Garland. He bought land and established a home there and in that community the Johnsons have lived continuously for a century or more. Samuel Johnson was a very able man, above the average of his day and time, highly successful in business and acquired large tracts of the rich land in and around Ingold. In antebellum days he owned about 100 slaves.

Amos Neal Johnson was born on the old Ingold plantation in 1820. The house in which he was born is still standing and is owned and preserved by the family for the historic sentiment that surrounds the place. He was the youngest son and inherited the old home. His was a long and useful career in that community, and he died there in 1914 at the advanced age of ninety-four. His wife was a daughter of John Herring, representing another prominent Sampson County family.

Jeffs Deems Johnson grew up on the old homestead at Ingold. He was liberally educated, not only in the local schools but continuing in the Bingham Military School at Mebane under Col. Robert Bingham. At Bigham School he specialized in surveying and civil engineering. That was his first serious occupation after leaving school and at different times he has performed a great deal of work as surveyor and engineer, chiefly in his own interests. Mr. Johnson has been an extensive owner of timber lands, and in developing these he made use of his professional skill in the construction of several lumber railroads. For several years his name and capital have been identified with some of the very extensive lumber mill operations of Eastern North Carolina. In order to furnish transportation of logs for his mills he built two tram railroads. Lumber manufacturing is still an important item in his business affairs, though it is not conducted on so extensive a scale as formerly.

For a number of years after attaining his majority Mr. Johnson's interests were centered at Ingold, where he established and carried on a successful mercantile business besides farming and lumbering. He practically built up the Village of Ingold. In former years he was both a manufacturer of turpentine and other naval stores.

About 1890 the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway was built through Sampson County, running four miles west of Ingold. About that time Mr. Johnson laid out the Town of Garland on his lands adjoining the railroad, and four miles from his original home at Ingold. He then moved his home to Garland, and has been with that community throughout its period of development. At Garland he established the J. D. Johnson mercantile business, which has continued to flourish and fill an important part in the life of the community.

The Johnson farming lands extend practically all the way westward from Garland to Ingold, comprising about 3,000 acres. The ownership of such extensive tracts constitute him one of the large planters of North Carolina. Cotton and corn have been his staple crops. His lands are situated in the midst of a region that has been noted for its productiveness in late years and lands have greatly increased in value. Mr. Johnson has more than a local reputation as a stockman. His herd consist of Red Polled cattle,

headed by two registered bulls, and at this writing he has about seventy of these fine cattle. His hogs consists of Essex sows crossed with Poland China boars, producing a breed which are the last word in pork production. In 1917 Mr. Johnson slaughtered over 10,000 pounds of meat.

From every point of view such a man is highly valuable and useful to any community and state. To this fact all who know him testify. Mr. Johnson is enterprising, progressive and public spirited, and his large resources enable him to do much for the community. He was mayor and magistrate of Garland for a long period of years. For many years he has also served as a steward of the Methodist Church at Ingold.

Mr. Johnson married Miss Mary Lillie Wright, of Ingold, daughter of the late Capt. J. W. Wright, who commanded a company of Confederate troops in the war between the states. The ancestral record of the prominent Wright family is found on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have five children: James Wright, Mary Lillie, Jeff D., Mildred and Amos Neal Johnson.

HON. SAMUEL PARSONS MCCONNELL. A resident of Carthage, Moore County, since 1911, Hon. Samuel Parsons McConnell is one of the most distinguished citizens of this part of North Carolina. For many years a prominent lawyer of Chicago, where he sat also on the circuit bench, and later general counsel and president of the George A. Fuller Construction Company, New York, his career prior to coming to Carthage was a decidedly active and interesting one, and since his locating here has been characterized by activities in various directions which have added to the development of this beautiful section of the Sandhill country, particularly in the management and operation of the Randolph & Cumberland Railroad, with its large auxiliary land and industrial interests.

Samuel Parsons McConnell was born near Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1850, a son of Gen. John and Elizabeth Carrington (Parsons) McConnell. His grandfather, James McConnell, was a native of Ballilesson, County Down, Ulster, Ireland, and came to America in the beginning of the nineteenth century, locating in New Jersey. There he established a manufactory for making gunpowder and supplied the American patriots with this article during the war with Great Britain, 1812-14. The war at an end, he found the business unprofitable and accordingly disposed of his interests and moved to Madison County, New York, where he began agricultural operations. He remained in New York until 1830, in which year he removed to Illinois, and there purchased a farm three miles south of Springfield in Sangamon County. He was a pioneer in the cultivation of the prairies of Illinois and a demonstrator of the unexcelled richness and fertility of the upland prairies of the state. A man of more than ordinary prominence and influence in his day, he was a great friend of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, perhaps more particularly the latter, who never came to Springfield without visiting Mr. McConnell's home. James McConnell died in 1866, leaving for that time what was considered to be a large fortune. Edward McConnell, a direct ancestor of Judge McConnell, was in command of the rebelling Irish at the time of "Bloody Mary," when as queen of England, she was carrying on her persecutions, and found his death in a hand-to-hand encounter with Sir William Sidney. Still another ancestor was an officer in the rebellion in which Lord Edward Fitzgerald and the noble Robert Emmet took part. On his mother's side, also, Judge McConnell is of well-tried stock. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Carrington Parsons, was a member of an old English family which settled in Meriden, Connecticut, in 1680, and her grandfather commanded a battery of artillery in the Revolutionary war.

Gen. John McConnell, father of Judge McConnell, was born in Madison County, New York, and in 1840 removed to Illinois with his parents, being at that time sixteen years of age. He was reared as a farmer and was given the best of instruction in this direction by his father, who had been one of the founders of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, being president of the convention of 1852 which resulted in its organization. John McConnell was engaged with his father and brothers in the farming and stock raising business until 1861, when he raised a company for the Third Illinois Cavalry, of which he was elected captain, and went into service in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas. He took part in some of the most important battles fought in that section and rose to the rank of major, and at the battle of Pea Ridge was highly commended for bravery by his commander, Gen. Granville M. Dodge. Some three months after leaving the Third Cavalry he was commissioned by Governor Yates as colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and April 9, 1865, was commissioned brigadier-general by Abraham Lincoln. The latter's death, however, caused General McConnell's commission to be signed by President Johnson. During the latter part of his service he was on duty in Texas, being finally mustered out in October, 1865. After the death of his father, and until 1879, he continued in the business of sheep raising and farming, being for a time the owner of extensive farms in Sangamon County, but in the year mentioned he turned his attention to the insurance business at Springfield, where he died March 14, 1898. General McConnell was a great friend and admirer of President Lincoln. Judge McConnell recalls that at a great political celebration at Springfield in honor of President Lincoln's first election, his father had a float on which was a log cabin and himself in the act of splitting a rail just as the float passed Mr. Lincoln's reviewing stand. After the war General McConnell became a liberal republican and supported Horace Greeley in 1872. Later he became a democrat.

Samuel Parsons McConnell attended private schools at Springfield and Lombard College at Galesburg, Illinois, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then studied law in the office of the famous old law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown at Springfield. Maj. John Todd Stuart of this firm was one of the notable lawyers and public characters of his day, a former law partner of Abraham Lincoln, a member of the State Senate, three times a member of Congress and the candidate for governor of Illinois in 1860. Benjamin Stevenson Edwards, another member of this firm, was a son of Ninian Edwards, first governor of Illinois; was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, was a candidate for Congress, and was Circuit Judge of the Springfield Circuit. Under such able preceptors the young student made rapid progress, and in December, 1872, was

admitted to the bar. Judge McConnell has most interesting and lasting memories of Abraham Lincoln. He recalls the stirring incidents of his two great political campaigns, and although then a small boy was greatly impressed by the evident greatness of the man. As a young man in the law office above referred to he was given the honor, together with Major Stuart and three other commissioners officially designated by the State of Illinois for that purpose, of attaching his signature to the identification of the remains of the President at the time of their removal from their original burial place at Springfield to the site where they have ever since rested, the site of the great Lincoln monument.

Judge McConnell was about twenty-two years of age when he moved from Springfield to Chicago, a young man of ambition, energy and enterprise, whose training had been thorough and comprehensive. After a short period of practicing alone he became a member of the firm of Crawford & McConnell, and later organized the firm of McConnell, Raymond & Rogers. His business prospered and he quickly obtained the reputation of being a most capable and trustworthy attorney, winning equal eminence both as a consulting and as a trial lawyer. In 1889 he was elected judge of the Cook County (Illinois) Circuit Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. K. McAllister, and served in that position until 1894, when he resigned to give his attention to private practice. During his tenure of office he tried numerous noted cases, the most notorious of which, perhaps, was the famous Cronin murder trial, at which he was called upon to preside shortly after his election, although at that time he was one of the youngest members of the bench. At the time this was the most remarkable criminal trial that had ever taken place at Chicago, and has been excelled by but few since there or elsewhere. It was peculiar as the alleged result of a conspiracy among the members of a secret organization to remove one who had become obnoxious, as well as for the deliberation with which it was perpetrated and the skill with which evidence of a crime had been concealed, until the discovery of the remains of the victim disclosed the fact that a brutal murder had been committed. The evidence was practically circumstantial in its entirety, no part being conclusive, but taken as a whole it constituted an irrefragable chain of certainty and was a triumph of legal skill and acumen. In presiding over this case, Judge McConnell displayed the highest order of judicial ability, and the press, public, legal profession and bench were unanimous in giving him praise for the dignity and expediency of his judicial labors and the justice, soundness and impartiality of his decisions. He also had charge, as presiding judge, of a number of civil suits of great importance affecting corporations.

When he retired from the bench Judge McConnell formed the firm of Tenney, McConnell & Coffeen, which soon became known as one of the foremost legal combinations of Chicago. A large general practice was done, the firm representing many of the biggest Chicago enterprises, private and corporate, and it was in the latter capacity that the splendid abilities of Judge McConnell were recognized by the George A. Fuller Construction Company, by which he was retained as counsel. Soon thereafter he was made general counsel and vice president of the company, and in those capacities removed in 1900 to New York, the headquarters of the concern. He thus entered the class of the great corporation lawyers of the country. His duties, however, were not only legal, but administrative of the affairs of this great company, which has built more great sky-scrapers and business structures than any other concern in the world. He conducted the business of this concern for several years at New York, and upon his retirement from that company was presented with a beautiful loving cup by his fellow-officials. While residing in New York he built and lived in a beautiful home near Peekskill on the Hudson, about thirty-five miles north of New York.

In 1911 Judge McConnell came to Carthage, Moore County, North Carolina, to take charge of the affairs of the Randolph & Cumberland Railroad, which had been built from Cameron to Carthage, a distance of ten miles, and which has since been extended in a northwesterly direction to McConnell on the Deep River in the northern part of Moore County. He established his home at Carthage and has become a permanent resident of this wonderful section of the Sandhill country of North Carolina, and where he has a beautiful home on a hill which commands an inspiring view of this pine-clad region. His coming to North Carolina was brought about by his company having come into possession of most of the bonds and legal obligations of the Randolph & Cumberland Railroad, and it was decided by his associates that Judge McConnell was the one best fitted to come here and take charge of the property and carry on its affairs. He has direct charge of the management and operation of the road and its auxiliary industries and land interests. A splendid water power site on Deep River near McConnell is a fine field for future industrial development, as well as are the great talc deposits in the same vicinity. There are also undeveloped coal resources along this line, as well as timber prospects.

Judge McConnell is a most interesting person and his reminiscences are a source of never-ending entertainment to his friends and acquaintances, of whom there are a great concourse. Particularly is this true in regard to his connection with politics and public affairs and his association and friendship with the notable characters in Chicago and Illinois public life and politics. He has always been a democrat. He first became active in politics about 1895, and in that year presided over the Democratic State Convention of Illinois, which declared for the remonitization of silver. He was not, however, a "Free Silver" man, but was against the extreme gold standard element of the party. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated William Jennings Bryan for the presidency in 1896. Prior to this he had been a great friend and admirer of the late Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois and assisted in the management of his campaigns. He was a member of the committee which framed and had signed the petition for pardoning the condemned anarchists, and this effort was successful to the extent of the releasing of Fielden and Schwab. Judge McConnell enjoyed the personal acquaintance of every governor of Illinois from the time he left Springfield to go to Chicago until he removed his place of residence to New York, and it would be difficult to call the name of any prominent public character in Illinois beginning at that period whom he did not know and of whom he cannot talk about in a most interesting

manner. He was on the "inside" of the always-interesting politics of Chicago and Illinois.

Judge McConnell married Sarah Rogers February 16, 1876. She was the daughter of Judge John G. Rogers, a distinguished jurist of Chicago, at one time on the circuit bench, and a great-granddaughter of Judge Crenshaw, who was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky. They had four children, of whom two survive: Julia, who is the wife of M. D. Follansbee, of Chicago, a very prominent attorney, former president of the Chicago Bar Association and now a director of the Erie Railroad and of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Eleanor, who is successfully engaged in the practice of bacteriology at Chicago.

James McConnell, son of Judge McConnell, achieved international fame, was one of the first heroes of the United States to give his life to the cause of the Allies, and his part has been claimed and recognized as belonging to the glorious annals of the Republic of France in the present war. He was born at Chicago, Illinois, March 14, 1887, attended private schools there, the Morristown Academy in New Jersey, Haverford College in Pennsylvania, and in 1909 graduated from the University of Virginia. For a year or so he was in business at New York in the automobile business and connected with a large advertising agency. In 1911 he went with his father to Carthage, North Carolina, and at once made himself at home among the people of the locality, by whom he was held in the highest esteem and regard and by whom he was affectionately called "Jim." He was land and industrial agent for the Randolph & Cumberland Railroad and took a very active part in the varied business and social affairs of Carthage. When the European war broke out in 1914 he showed a very decided sympathy for Belgium and the cause of the Allies, and January, 1915, found him in France a member of the American Ambulance Corps. His bravery and general efficiency attracted the attention of the French officers and at their suggestion and following his own inclination he became a student in the flying corps and in a remarkably short space of time had qualified as an airman for the firing line. He was put into service and thereafter rapidly acquired distinction as an air fighter. He gained the rank of sergeant pilot in the French Flying Corps and had many glorious achievements to his credit and was sergeant of the Lafayette Escadrille when his rendezvous with death came in the summer of 1917. He was awarded such cherished honors as the much coveted "Croix de Guerre," a medal which bears the inscription "Aux Braves." Many Americans served as volunteers under the flag of France, and only a man of the highest courage and ability could have been singled out for such distinctions as were bestowed upon James McConnell. A striking instance of this was afforded by the Associated Press Dispatch early in 1918, in which it was stated that the French Government desired to place a bronze tablet on the monument erected at Carthage, North Carolina, to James R. McConnell, the American air-man who died for France. Ambassador Jusserand had notified, so the dispatch said, Senator Overman, and the request was forwarded to Judge McConnell at Carthage. A monument is to be erected by the University of Virginia on the college campus.

Many thousands of Americans recall his brilliant article "Flying for France," which was a feature of the November, 1916, number of the World's Work and now in book form. This article was noticed and greatly appreciated by Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, who wrote a letter in regard to it to the great literary critic, John Jay Chapman, who in turn communicated to Judge McConnell under date of November 18, 1916, as follows: "What a wonderful article that is of your boy's in the November number of World's Work. It has all the talent of Kipling without the faking that literary chaps throw in. I was just going to write to him and congratulate him when it occurred to me that I will write you instead. It is not often that a man has wielded both sword and pen as your boy does. I am delighted that he is still safe. This article of his is going to do a lot for this country. Yours sincerely, John Jay Chapman."

Another distinguished tribute paid to this brilliant American air-man was given in his home community when the Moore County Hospital at Eureka was named in his honor the James McConnell Memorial Hospital.

The present wife of Judge McConnell is Mrs. Mayo (Methot) McConnell, a native of Chicago, Illinois. They have three very interesting and talented children: Elizabeth, Mayo and John. Mrs. McConnell is president of the Women's Club of Carthage and is prominent in such matters, being also chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense of Moore County.

J. GILES FOUSHEE. As one of the commissioners of Greensboro and present mayor pro tem the name of J. Giles Foushee is one of the most familiar in the citizenship of that community. Mr. Foushee has had a long and active career, has been identified with railroad construction and is also credited with much of the work which brought about the improved condition of the county highways of Guilford County.

He represents a colonial family of North Carolina. His great-grandfather was a French Huguenot and on coming to America in colonial times settled at Richmond, Virginia, where he spent the rest of his life. His son John Foushee, grandfather of the Greensboro citizen, was born at Richmond and when a young man came to North Carolina and bought land in the locality then known as Egypt, now Cumnock in Chatham County. It was his intention to mine coal, but after discovering that coal could not be produced in sufficiently paying quantities to pay for the operations he directed the labor of his slaves and his facilities to farming and lived in that locality until his death. He married in Chatham County Jane May, who was a lifelong resident of the county. They had three sons, George, Marion and Giles. Marion moved to the State of Mississippi and bought a farm now included in the City of Okolona in Chickasaw County. The son Giles lived on the old homestead until after the war.

George Foushee, father of J. Giles, was born in Chatham County on his father's plantation in 1826. He became a man of large affairs, buying a plantation on Deep River in Chatham County. His land was underlaid with coal and he developed some extensive mines, operating them in connection with his general farming. At one time he owned 100 slaves. So harmonious were the

relations between slave and master that he never employed the services of a white overseer, and left the direction of their work to one of their own number. These slaves were so attached to him that when freed they refused to leave the plantation and continued as tenant farmers and some of them are still there after more than fifty years. During the war George Foushee was detailed to look after the widows and orphans and their families of soldiers and was also a buyer of supplies for the Confederate Government. At the close of the war he removed to Pittsboro, and lived retired in that town, the management of his farm being in the hands of his negro tenants. He died in 1875. George Foushee married Sue Steadman. She was born near Pittsboro, daughter of Orren Steadman, while her maternal grandfather was John Johnson. She survived her husband many years and died in 1897.

J. Giles Foushee, only child of his parents, was born on their plantation at Cumnock, Chatham County, and grew up in a home which favored the best development of his business and mental talents. He attended the Pittsboro schools and also the Horner Military Institute at Oxford. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Foushee removed to Raleigh and for four years was clerk in a cotton commission merchant's office. He then spent nine years as an independent merchant at Gulf in Chatham County. He left that business to join the construction department of the Durham & Charlotte Railroad, now the Norfolk & Southern, and on the completion of that line he was made auditor of the company and so remained until 1900. He resigned as a railway official to move to Greensboro and take the superintendency of the construction of county highways. He was superintendent of road building in Guilford County until 123 miles of fine macadam road had been constructed. Mr. Foushee was elected in 1911 city commissioner of Greensboro and has been kept in office continuously by reelection.

In 1880 he married Miss Annie Smith, who was born at Greensboro, daughter of Madison and Lou (Dick) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Foushee's children are Louise, George, J. Henry Smith, Eugene, Sue Steadman and John M. Louise is the wife of William J. Horney and her seven children, grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Foushee, are named William, Giles, Robert, Julian, Jennie, Mary and Eugene. The son George married Nora Calhoun. J. Henry Smith married Nellie Holmes Pearson. Eugene married Flavia Holt, while Sue Steadman is the wife of J. J. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Foushee are charter members of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant at Greensboro. He is an elder of the church and was the first superintendent of its Sunday school. Fraternally he is affiliated with Corinthian Lodge No. 342, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Greensboro Chapter No. 14, Royal Arch Masons, Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, Knights Templars, Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine and Greensboro Lodge No. 80, Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES DAVID KELLENBERGER has been a resident of North Carolina for the past ten years and is one of the men who have been attracted to this state by its unrivaled business opportunities and splendid resources. Mr. Kellenberger is an experienced furniture manufacturer, and has been identified with one of the leading industries of that kind in Greensboro.

He is of an old Pennsylvania family. He is a son of Lewis and Eliza (Zarfoss) Kellenberger, a grandson of John Kellenberger, 3rd, and great-grandson of John Kellenberger, 2nd, and great, great-grandson of John Kellenberger. The latter was born in Germany, and on coming to America settled in Adams County, Pennsylvania, where he owned a large tract of land between Hanover and Littlestown. His wife was a native of Ireland, by name Welsh.

Charles D. Kellenberger had a good education as a preliminary to life's experiences and achievements. He attended Hanover Academy, the York County Academy, the Schissler Business College at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Patrick's Business College at York, Pennsylvania. For three years he was a successful teacher, and then became connected with the Long Furniture Company of Hanover, Pennsylvania. At the end of three years he resigned and went to the West York Furniture Manufacturing Company, York, Pennsylvania, with which he remained until 1908.

On coming to Greensboro Mr. Kellenberger took the position of secretary, treasurer and manager of the Standard Table Company, and has done much to develop the possibilities of this business and made it one of the successful and growing concerns of the city. In 1901 Mr. Kellenberger married Ella J. Stover. They have two children, Ruth and Charles David, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Kellenberger were reared in the Lutheran faith, and he was one of the organizers of the First Lutheran Church of Greensboro, a member of its building committee, and has been an elder and treasurer since organization. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Travelers Protective Association, also the Young Men's Christian Association and the Country Club.

JONATHAN THOMAS HOOKS. During a long and active career as a planter, banker, merchant and public official, Wayne County has had no stronger and more influential citizen and constructive factor in its affairs than Jonathan Thomas Hooks of Fremont.

Fremont is his native town, where he was born September 30, 1855, a son of William and Peninah (Dew) Hooks. His father was a substantial planter and well known citizen, served as a colonel of militia before the war, and afterwards was judge of county court and a county commissioner.

Jonathan Thomas Hooks was liberally educated in private schools. Up to the age of twenty-five he lived at home and worked as a farmer. He then entered the general merchandise business in partnership with his brother, W. R. Hooks, at Fremont, but after ten years he sold that and returned to the business of planting, which he still follows. Mr. Hooks has developed a large amount of land in Wayne County and owns 900 acres variously employed in the planting operations with which his name is most familiarly associated. In 1900 he was one of the organizers of the Bank of Fremont, and has been its president since organization. He is also president of the Fremont Oil Mill Company. Governor Aycock appointed him a director of the State Penitentiary and he was on the board during 1903-04. For twenty years he served as a commissioner of Fremont, was chairman of the board of graded schools between ten and twelve years, and is now a member of the school board of Fremont. Mr.

C. D. Kellenberger

Hooks was elected and served in the State Senate of North Carolina during 1913-14. He is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

JASPER MILLER. The prosperity of nations as well as communities rests upon commerce, and buying and selling, meeting the demands of producer and consumer, and so regulating trade that injustice be on neither side and that progress and contentment result make up so large a portion of the world's activities and engage the best efforts of so many people that the merchant stands in the forefront among the world's civilizing agencies. Merchandising, which includes the handling of commodities for the accommodation and needs of a community or a country, is a commercial relation absolutely necessary in the development of any section. In the cotton industry, which forms so great a part of the business activity of North Carolina, one of the leading merchants is Jasper N. Miller, of the firm of Jasper Miller & Son Company of Charlotte.

Jasper Miller was born in Cleveland County, North Carolina, in 1855, being a son of Eli Alexander and Mahulda (Warlick) Miller, both of whom are now deceased. Both the Miller and Warlick families are old ones in Lincoln County and Cleveland County, the latter of which was formerly a part of Lincoln. Eli Alexander Miller was born on the old Miller homestead in what is now the eastern part of Cleveland County (formerly Lincoln), about nine miles from the Town of Shelby. The grandfather of Jasper Miller, John Miller, was also born in that vicinity and was the son of David Miller, a Scotchman from Belfast, Ireland, who shortly before the Revolutionary war had come to North Carolina by way of Charleston, South Carolina. On his mother's side, the Warlick's, Jasper Miller is of German ancestry. This family originated in Germany, from which country it immigrated to America and located in Pennsylvania, and that branch of which Mr. Miller is a descendant later came through Virginia into North Carolina and settled in Lincoln County. That was about the year 1760. Mahulda (Warlick) Miller was born in that part of Lincoln County which is now Cleveland. Her father was David Warlick, and the latter was the son of Absalom Warlick, who is noted in history as having built the first cotton mill south of the Potomac River. It was located in the south part of the present boundary of Lincoln County, at Laboratory, on the South Fork of the Catawba River. There has been a cotton mill at Laboratory ever since those days. Absalom Warlick had associated with him in the building of this mill Michael Schenck, the grandfather of Judge David Schenck. The firm name was Schenck & Warlick. Michael Schenck married Absalom Warlick's eldest daughter. Mrs. Miller, at the time of her marriage to Eli Alexander Miller, was a widow, her first husband having been Edward White Oates, member of a prominent pioneer family of Mecklenburg County, and a brother of the late Robert M. Oates, who was the first president of the First National Bank of Charlotte.

Jasper Miller was reared on the home place in Cleveland County and was educated in private schools and at Wake Forest University. At the age of eighteen years, in 1873, he came to Charlotte and engaged in the cotton business. In 1878 he went to Columbia, South Carolina, and in partnership with his brother engaged in the cotton business in that city, under the firm name of Miller Brothers. This was the first firm in Columbia to engage in the cotton business on a large scale and was the means of starting Columbia on a career that eventually brought it to a position as the largest cotton center in South Carolina and one of the largest in the South, and, as a further result, in making it one of the great centers of cotton manufacturing in the Southland. When Miller Brothers first began business at Columbia the community was a poor, straggling and unimportant small city, not yet awakened from the depression of the war between the states and the burning of the city during that struggle. This firm took the leading part in its rehabilitation, and eventually conducted a business amounting to millions of dollars annually and putting large sums of money in circulation in regular business channels. Also they were the leading boosters of the city, finding time from their large business interests to give encouragement and support to movements for the public welfare and doing much to secure needed civic improvements and good official government.

After an exceptionally successful career at Columbia, in 1901, Mr. Miller returned to Charlotte, where he established himself in business as a cotton merchant, under the firm style of Jasper Miller & Son Company. This is one of the important enterprises of Charlotte and has each year done an increasingly large business. As at Columbia, Mr. Miller has taken an active part in all movements which have added to the comfort and welfare of the people of the community, and has sought to aid other public-spirited citizens in securing improvements.

In 1878 Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Minnie F. Howell, of Charlotte, and they have five children: George Lawrence, who is associated in business with his father; Mrs. Harriet Watts; Mrs. Minnie Asbury; Miss Louise; and Stephen A. The offices of the Jasper Miller & Son Company are located at No. 210 East Fifth Street. Stephen A. Miller is now a lieutenant in France. Mrs. Miller died September 18, 1915, and Mr. Miller married the second time. On June 20, 1918, Mrs. Cora Poindexter Penn, widow of the late Richard Haden Penn, a leading lawyer at Buchanan, Virginia, became his wife.

JULIUS ISAAC FOUST. Hundreds of teachers as well as men and women in other practical walks of life are indebted for much of their early inspiration and encouragement as well as technical training to this forceful and able and widely known North Carolina educator. Mr. Foust for many years has been connected as professor and president with the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, and his record in general school work in the state covers a period of more than a quarter of a century.

He was born at Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina, November 23, 1865, son of Thomas Carbry and Mary (Robbins) Foust. His preliminary education was acquired under private tutors, and entering the University of North Carolina he graduated Ph. B. in 1890. He also enjoys the honorary degree of LL. D. His abilities singularly qualified him for administrative school work, and in the course of his long and active career he

has filled some very important positions. He was principal of schools at Goldsboro from 1890 to 1891, was superintendent of schools of Wilson from 1891 to 1894, and from 1894 to 1902 was superintendent of the city schools of Goldsboro. In the latter year he accepted the chair of Professor of Pedagogy in the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro. For a period of sixteen years he has been in direct contact with a large body of the teaching profession in the state.

In 1902 he was president of the North Carolina Association of School Superintendents, and in 1904 was honored with the presidency of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly. He is also a member of the National Education Association and he and his wife are identified with the First Presbyterian church, which he has served as elder.

November 22, 1892, Professor Foust married Sallie M. Price, of Wilson, North Carolina. She was born at Washington, North Carolina, daughter of Henry F. and Laura (Cordon) Price. They are the parents of two children: Henry Price and Mary Robbins. The daughter is a student of the State Normal and Industrial College. The son is an officer in the American National Army, being first lieutenant and at this writing is stationed at Camp Jackson.

W. THOMAS PARROTT, M. D. To no profession are there open greater opportunities of human and social usefulness than to the practitioner of medicine. One of the able men of North Carolina who have utilized to a remarkable degree these opportunities is Dr. W. Thomas Parrott of Kinston. Dr. Parrott is a leader in his profession and in certain lines has few peers in the state.

Dr. Parrott gave Kinston one of its noblest institutions, the Parrott Memorial Hospital, which he served as president for a number of years. He is a former president of the Seaboard Medical Society, and is one of the well known members of the Southern Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, and the North Carolina State Medical Society.

Dr. Parrott was born in Falling Creek Township of Lenoir County, September 11, 1875. He was a small boy when his father died, and he and his widowed mother removed to Kinston, where he attended the local schools in preparation for college. In 1893 he entered the academic department of the State University, where he remained two years. Seeking an opportunity for self support, he became clerk in a drug store, and from a practical knowledge of drugs and pharmacy the ambition grew upon him to become a physician. He spent three years in the drug store and then entered and graduated with the degree Ph. G. from the Maryland College of Pharmacy at Baltimore. A few months later he enrolled as a regular medical student in the University of Maryland. During his summer vacations he practiced medicine with his brother. In order to have the opportunities of a Southern clinical training he took his last course at Tulane University in Louisiana. While at New Orleans he gave special attention to the treatment of tropical and sub-tropical diseases, and during his active practice he has become more and more recognized as a specialist in tropical maladies.

Dr. Parrott, when he graduated from Tulane University in the spring of 1899, was the youngest member of a class of one hundred and fourteen. Soon afterward he was granted a state license at the Asheville meeting of the State Board and began practice at Kinston. Dr. Parrott has since increased his general equipment and experience by extended courses both at home and abroad. In 1900 he was in New York City and in 1902 went abroad, receiving a diploma for work in the London Polyclinic and taking special work at the Ormond Street Hospital for Children. At regular intervals since he has attended clinics and the schools of leading medical centers in this country.

Doctor Parrott served for a time as superintendent of Health of Lenoir County, and was formerly surgeon of the Second Regiment, North Carolina National Guard, with the rank of captain, and retired from the service with the rank of major. He is now surgeon of the Kinston Fire Department and surgeon for the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company. He was instrumental in helping with the plan for the Robert Bruce McDaniel Memorial Hospital at Kinston and has always been generous of his time and ability in promoting such institutions and the preparation and equipment of others for hospital work. Doctor Parrott is a member of the Christian Church. He has written a number of articles which have been read before the North Carolina Medical Society and other medical associations.

On March 15, 1916, he married Miss Jeannette Johnson, of Scotland County, North Carolina, daughter of Charles Johnson, a well known business man of that locality. Doctor and Mrs. Parrott have one son, William Thomas Jr., born December 23, 1916.

JAMES COWLING MCDIARMID, of Fayetteville, has been associated with different phases of the lumber industry in North Carolina for about twenty years. Since 1909 his connection has been with the Southern Timber & Lumber Company of Fayetteville, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the South. Mr. McDiarmid is sales manager.

His own successful career is in keeping with the standards and merits of an ancestry which furnishes some of the interesting names and family associations of the Cape Fear section of North Carolina. The first of the McDiarmids in North Carolina was Rev. Angus McDiarmid, a Presbyterian minister who came from his native Scotland to North Carolina shortly before the Revolutionary war. He was one of a group of brilliant Presbyterian clergymen, headed by Rev. James Campbell, who founded the Presbyterian Church in this colony or state. Rev. Angus McDiarmid was the fourth pastor of Old Bluff Church in Cumberland County. This church was founded in 1758, the same year that Barbecue and Longstreet churches were founded. These three were the mother churches of Presbyterianism in North Carolina. Rev. Mr. McDiarmid also preached at Barbecue and Longstreet churches and it is in the Longstreet Churchyard that he is buried. He was a man of striking talents, learning and genius, and was greatly beloved by all his people.

For several generations the McDiarmid ancestral home was "Ardnave," at Manchester in Cumberland County. It was in that old home that James Cowling McDiarmid was born in 1876, and both his father and grandfather were natives of the same environment. The McDiarmids gave up Ardnave only a few years ago. It is situated in the northwest part of Cumberland County on Lower Little River. Daniel McDiarmid, grand-

Sincerely yours,
W. T. Barrett

father of the Fayetteville business man, was born at Ardnave, and he was responsible for making this one of the great plantations of the Cape Fear section. When in his prime he owned between 300 and 400 slaves and his fields produced whole cargoes of cotton. He was wealthy, influential, and without effort commanded a position of leadership among his people. His remains are among those buried at the Longstreet Church. His wife was Ann Eliza Wright, member of the Wright and Gillespie families of Bladen County, whose names are closely interwoven with the early history of Cape Fear.

James Cowling McDiarmid is a son of Archibald Knox and Mattie (West) McDiarmid. His mother, who died in 1895, was born at Courtney in Grimes County, Texas, daughter of John S. and Rachel (Williams) West. Her mother, Rachel Williams, first married Archibald McDiarmid, a brother of Daniel McDiarmid named above. Their home, "Mount William," another of the old landmarks of Manchester, is now the site of Overhills, owned by Mr. Percy Rockefeller of New York. After Archibald McDiarmid's death she married John S. West and they removed to Texas, locating at Courtney in Grimes County. It was during an extended visit Mattie West made from her home in Texas to North Carolina that she met and married Archibald Knox McDiarmid, who was the nephew of her mother by the latter's first marriage.

Archibald Knox McDiarmid was born at Ardnave in 1849, and lived there continuously until a few years ago, when he removed to the vicinity of Lumberton in Robeson County, where he is now engaged in farming and manufacturing lumber.

James C. McDiarmid as a boy attended the local schools at Manchester and afterwards the Rock Hill Academy in South Carolina. Before taking up the lumber industry he was for several years in the railway service, being in the operating department of the Atlantic Coast Line, first as a telegrapher and station agent and before he was twenty-one was assigned the responsibilities of train dispatcher. He left the railroad to enter the lumber business.

Like his forebears, he is an active communicant of the Presbyterian Church and is a charter member and an elder in Highland Church of Fayetteville. He was one of the petitioners for the forming of that church, which was organized and founded in 1911.

Mr. McDiarmid married Miss Kate Robinson. Her father, Rev. C. W. Robinson, a prominent Presbyterian minister in North Carolina, is now pastor of the church at North Wilkesboro. She is a great-granddaughter of Rev. John Robinson, the first pastor, in 1800, of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville. He was both a preacher and a teacher, and is buried in Poplar Tent Churchyard in Cabarrus County. Mr. and Mrs. McDiarmid have four children, James C., Jr., Charles Robinson, Katharine and Janie.

Edward Leigh Best, superintendent of public instruction for Franklin County, chose educational work as a career while in the University of North Carolina, and has steadily pursued it with increasing responsibilities and honors for nearly fifteen years.

A son of Donald Edward and Frances (Jackson) Best, two of the oldest families in Franklin and Granville counties. Edward L. Best was born in Franklin County August 30, 1883, was educated in district schools, the Mapleville Academy, and the University of North Carolina. He spent two summers in advanced studies in Columbia University at New York. The administrative and executive duties of educational work have occupied him almost from the first. For two years he was principal of the Cedar Rock Academy and for eight years was principal of the Louisburg graded school system. Then in 1914 he was elected superintendent of public instruction for Franklin County and has carefully watched over and supervised the schools of this county for the past three years and has brought about many important improvements and reforms. Mr. Best is member of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly, director of the course of education in the Louisbury Female College and a member of the summer school faculty of the State College.

November 27, 1908, he married Miss Anna Richmond Malone, of Louisburg. Their two children are Mary Malone and Edward Leigh, Jr.

John T. Burrus, M. D. Besides the capable service which he has rendered in the private activities of the physician and surgeon, Doctor Burrus has contributed to High Point one of the institutions of which the citizens are most proud, the High Point Hospital, of which he is owner.

The High Point Hospital was originally established as an institution by the State Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics for the benefit of their members. Doctor Burrus bought the buildings and site, had the buildings remodeled, and then erected the present High Point Hospital on Boulevard Avenue. It is in every sense a modern and model hospital building, comparing favorably in point of equipment and facilities with the best hospitals in any state. It is of brick construction, two stories and basement, and the building and equipment represent an investment of $30,000. Every item of the building construction was supervised with the idea of securing the highest standards of hospital arrangement. The building has steam heat and every other modern convenience. For individual patients there are twenty-five rooms and one open ward. In recent years the hospital has been well filled, affording its service to between forty and fifty patients. Those competent to judge say that the operating room is one of the most modern and complete in the South. The equipment includes the X-Ray and various other mechanical and electrical devices and various forms of baths. In fact it is not only a hospital in a general sense of the term, but is also a complete sanitarium. One of the most attractive features is the atmosphere of comfort and cheer about the hospital. Doctor Burrus maintains a thoroughly trained and efficient corps of nurses, assistants and orderlies. Nearly all his work is surgical, while his associate and assistant is Dr. Hugh McCain, in charge of internal medicine, laboratory and assistant in surgery.

Doctor Burrus is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Surrey County in 1876. His parents, John G. and Bettie (Reece) Burrus, are still living in Surrey County. Doctor Burrus grew up in that county. After the completion of his high school course he entered Davidson College, where he took a combined course, graduating in 1898, with the degree M. D. He then attended Baltimore Medical College, graduating in 1900

and receiving the M. D. degree. In 1902 he graduated from Grant University, with the M. D. degree. After the Baltimore Medical and University of Maryland merged he received a degree from the University of Maryland. Doctor Burrus also took post graduate work, completed a course in the Polyclinic, New York, and New York Post Graduate College; graduated from the Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York City, has also studied abroad, and has specialized in surgery and gynecology since 1912. He was commissioned major in the Medical Reserve Corps April 11, 1917, ordered to Fort Oglethorpe on June 1, 1917, was made chief of the Surgical Service at Base Hospital, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, September 26, 1917, and was chief of the service until April 1, 1918, when he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Medical Corps, National Army and put in command of Base Hospital, Camp Beauregard. Few physicians in the state have had a more thorough and extended course of clinical instruction and association with the great surgeons and physicians of the New and Old World.

Doctor Burrus began the general practice of medicine at Jonesville in Yadkin County, North Carolina, and from there came to High Point, where his time has been almost entirely devoted to the upbuilding and maintenance of the High Point Hospital.

Doctor Burrus is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, the Southern Medical Association, the Tri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is a member of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons. He is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. By his marriage to Miss Mary B. Atkins he has one daughter, Miss Iris Burrus.

JOHN L. CURRIE. In the death of John L. Currie, which occurred at his home in Carthage September 4, 1916, Moore County lost one of its most valuable and valued citizens. Mr. Currie exemplified many traits that are everywhere accepted as the fundamentals of good citizenship, and for all his success in material affairs his life meant most for its sturdy and irreproachable character.

He was born November 4, 1861, three miles east of Carthage near Union Church, son of Neill R. and Jeannettee (Leach) Currie, both of whom were of Scotch ancestry. While of good family connections, he grew up in a period when the entire country was practically poverty stricken as a result of the devastations of war. When he began to take the larger outlook on life, due to years of manhood, there were no industries or opportunities within reach, and his early life had been one of constant toil. He and his brothers practically took care of the household, and it was as a result of overcoming obstacles that he was able to satisfy his ambitions for an education. He attended the famous Union Home School, and after finishing there was a teacher for a time. His old associates remember him in young manhood as a youth of splendid appearance, and with fine character showing in every word and deed.

He had capacity for leadership and was early drawn into politics, and the record he made is one that may be read with pride by all his descendants. The first political office he held was that of county surveyor, to which he was elected on the democratic ticket when still a very young man. In 1886, the county being at that time strongly republican, he was accorded the democratic nomination for sheriff against the republican incumbent, William M. Black, a man who for years had been of powerful prestige and influence in Moore County. The election resulted in the defeat of Mr. Currie, but that was the beginning of the overthrow of the republican majority, and two years later, when he was renominated, he was elected, defeating Mr. Black for sheriff by a comfortable majority. The citizens of Moore County always regard with a great deal of satisfaction the splendid record made by John L. Currie as sheriff. He held that office four terms in succession, a period of eight years, and was a most popular as well as efficient officer. In 1898 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature from Moore County.

In a business way he was successfully identified from 1900 until his death with lumber manufacturing at Carthage. He was also one of the founders and the principal owner of the Bismarck Hosiery Mill at Carthage. His later prosperity enabled him to accumulate a large amount of mining and other real estate in the county seat and county. Though he was only fifty-five years of age at the time of his death, he had achieved, from the humble beginnings which have been suggested, and with only the assets of good character, a fine sense of honor and industry, a business position such as all might well envy.

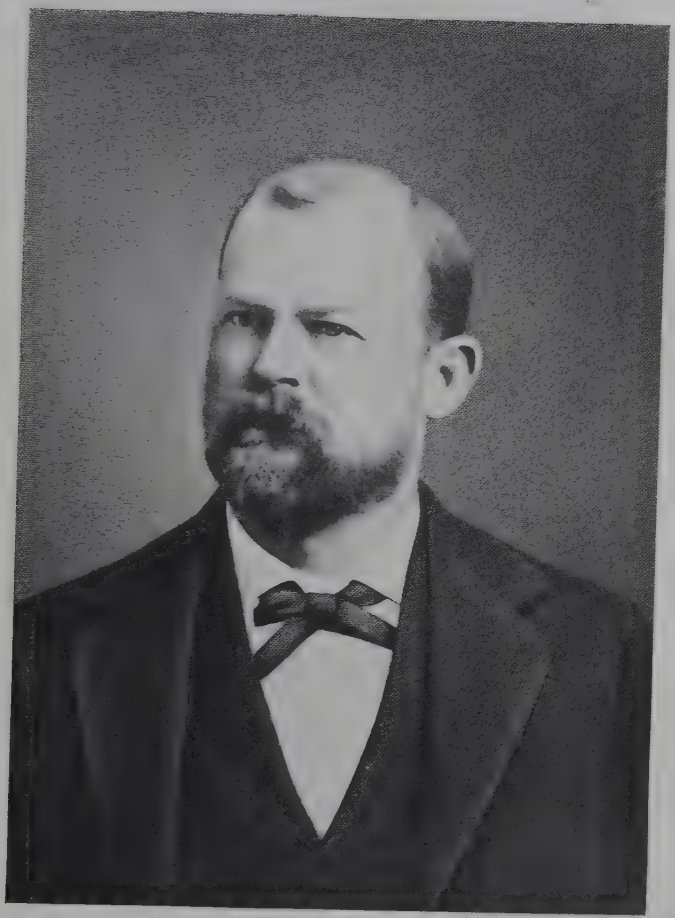
Mr. Currie built his home on the top of the hill at Carthage, on an elevation that overlooks the most beautiful expanse of surrounding country for many miles. This is the home of his family and one of the best in Moore County. At the time of his death Mr. Currie was chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners of Carthage township.

In early boyhood he joined the Presbyterian Church, and his entire life was an expression of Christian principle. He was devoted to his church and Sunday school, served for many years as ruling elder of the church at Carthage, and was for about an equally long time superintendent of the Sunday school. To him more than to any other one person was due the building of the handsome new church edifice at Carthage.

Mr. Currie married Miss Mary Belle McIver, of Sanford, daughter of the late Daniel B. McIver, of Moore County. Mrs. Currie and five children survive her honored husband, the children being Wilbur, William, Mary Lynn, John and Dwight.

JOHN C. ADAMS. Among the men whose activities in various lines of endeavor have placed them in positions of prominence in their community few have had more useful lives than John C. Adams, whose interests and associations are particularly identified with the interesting community of Linden in Cumberland County. He has lived there all his life, has been a successful planter, is a merchant, and while he shares the family characteristic of rather avoiding participation in public life he has effectively upheld and loyally supported every movement and interest that involves the true and essential welfare of the community and its institutions.

Mr. Adams was born at Linden in Cumberland County in 1866, a son of William Gaston and Sebra Ann (Parker) Adams. His grandfather was of English ancestry and an old time citizen of Johnston County, North Carolina, living near Four Oaks, where William Gaston Adams was



John L Currie

born. The latter when a young married man came to to what is now Linden in Cumberland County, establishing a home there some years before the war. He was employed as an overseer on the plantation of John Smith and later had a plantation of his own on Lower Little River, less than a mile from the present Town of Linden. It was on that plantation that John C. Adams was born. The latter's father made a creditable record as a soldier in the Confederacy, serving throughout the war. He and his wife were founders of the Methodist Church of their community and secured for its first pastor Rev. Mr. Avent from Chatham County. They remained loyal and devoted members of the congregation the rest of their days.

One of their sons is Rev. G. T. Adams, presiding elder of the Elizabeth City District of the North Carolina Conference, and one of the best known and most popular ministers of the Methodist Church in North Carolina. Another son, Mr. B. B. Adams, is a wealthy merchant at Four Oaks, the old home of the Adams family in Johnston County. This branch of the Adams family shows throughout the history of the various generations the sturdiness of a most vigorous and wholesome race of people. Among the dominant characteristics have been a quiet, unobstentatious manner of living, wtih almost an aversion for politics or public life, but exhibition of valuable qualities in the building up of homes, in the pursuit of business and in usefulness to their respective communities.

The town now known as Linden was formerly known as Little River Academy, the community getting its name from the famous old school that for many years was one of the most successful educational institutions of the state. Many young men who have since made their mark in the world attained their early instruction in Little River Academy. John C. Adams as a boy was a student there, and owed some of his most effective training to Prof. Jesse McLean. After his education he himself taught school for a time, but his main occupation since young manhood has been farming. His home plantation is one of the largest and most profitable in this section of the state. It is characterized by the richness of the soil and productivity that have made the plantations on the Lower Little River famous for over a century. In 1890 Mr. Adams also engaged in the mercantile business at Linden, and carries a large stock of general merchandise and has made the business count as one of the most effective business services in that county.

Mr. Adams' home at Linden is a costly, beautiful and commodious modern residence, one of the finest country homes in that part of the state. He and his family are active members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Adams before her marriage was Miss Rowena Darden, of Sampson County. They are the parents of nine children: D. Ernest; Lillian Bradshaw, wife of Mr. E. J. Macon; Cora, Mabel, Pearl, Rowena, Charles W., John C., Jr., and Josephine.

Oscar Creech. The county superintendent of public instruction of Nash County, Oscar Creech, is singularly equipped by inclination, training and experience for the duties of the responsible position of which he has been the incumbent since April, 1914. During this time it has been his fortune to have realized many of his worthy ideals in regard to an elevation of the educational standards in his community, and the school system here has materially benefitted through his energetic labors and intelligent handling of the many problems which have presented themselves for solution. Mr. Creech is a native son of North Carolina, born February 3, 1886, his parents being Ransom Right and Henrietta (Sullivan) Creech, farming people for many years in Johnson County, where the family is well known and its members highly esteemed.

Oscar Creech was reared in an agricultural atmosphere, dividing his boyhood between attendance at the public schools of his native county and work upon the home farm, but it was not his intention to follow the farming vocation. He had decided upon a professional career, and after attending the high schools at Smithfield and Clayton, enrolled as a student at Wake Forest College, from which institution he was graduated in 1908 after making a creditable record in his studies. For the four years that followed he served as principal of the high school at Castalia, this being succeeded by two years as superintendent of the Nashville graded schools, a position in which his work attracted much favorable attention and comment. He was recognized as acceptable timber for higher official positions, and in April, 1914, was elected to the office of county superintendent of public instruction of Nash. His labors in this post have left nothing to be desired, for he has not only proven thoroughly efficient, but conscientious and trustworthy as well, one in whom the people can feel their children's educational training is safely placed. His duties are by no means light, as he has the supervision of ninety-five schools in Nash County, and innumerable details must be continuously handled, while the superintendent has also labored earnestly to weld the whole system into a sound and compact body, working in unison and harmony, with progress and development in view as a goal. He is a member of the North Carolina State Teachers' Association, and among his professional brethren in the educational field is given high standing as an educator, executive and scholar. From boyhood Mr. Creech has been a member of the Baptist Church and much interested in religious work, and in June, 1915, was ordained a minister of the Baptist faith, and is now serving as pastor of the Nashville Baptist Church. He is fraternally affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Creech was united in marriage, August 21, 1907, to Miss Mattie Louise Gulley, of Clayton, North Carolina, daughter of Marcus and Sophie (Ellis) Gulley, farming people of Johnston County. Of this union there are three children living: Orville Ransom, Leah Jessica and Oscar, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Creech have a pleasant home at Nashville, where they have numerous warm friends, and take part in the various social amenities of the community.

Jonathan Havens has been a conspicuous factor in the business and industrial upbuilding of Washington for many years.

He was born in that city of North Carolina April 20, 1856, a son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary Elizabeth (Bonner) Havens. Prior to the war his father was an extensive ship owner and operated from thirty to forty boats in the coastwise trade. The war came along and ruined his business, and thus Jonathan Havens grew up in somewhat straitened circumstances. He was edu-

cated in private schools, and his first business enterprise was the construction of a flour and feed mill with a capacity of 200 barrels per day. He is still owner of the business known as Havens Mills, one of the largest plants in eastern North Carolina for the manufacture of flour and other food stuffs.

Since then his fruitful business enterprise has been rapidly expanding. In 1891 Mr. Havens established the Havens Oil Company, of which he is president, secretary and general manager. This plant has a capacity of forty tons of cotton-seed oil per day. He is also president of the Beaufort Iron Works, a ship building industry, employing twenty-five persons in the local shops. He has been president since its organization of the Bank of Washington, and is president of the Beaufort Farm Company, a corporation operating and developing farms. Mr. Havens was one of the organizers of the first Chamber of Commerce of Washington, and has served his home city as a member of the board of aldermen and also in the office of mayor.

JOSEPH F. MCKAY, M. D. The medical profession of North Carolina, not to mention a large portion of the general public, will regard any amount of space well used which is devoted to some record of the McKay family, representatives of three generations of which have been distinguished in medical history. While the services of this long line of physicians have come to be pretty generally understood and appreciated among medical men throughout the state, the beneficiaries of those services for over eighty years have been chiefly in Harnett County.

The McKays are descended from Highland Scotch who located in pioneer times in the Cape Fear district and constitute one of the best known Scotch names in that section. The founder of the family was Archibald McKay, who was born in Scotland and came to Wilmington, North Carolina, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, establishing his home in Robeson County. The record of the family in connection with the medical profession begins with one of his sons, Dr. John McKay, who was a man of special distinction, a scholar as well as a physician, and whose mental horizon was unbounded by every diverse field of knowledge. He was born in Robeson County, near old Floral College, graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1823, and for several years practiced in Robeson County. He married in 1829 Miss Mary McNeill, and in the following year removed to Buies Creek in Harnett County. From that year to the present time the people of that section have never been without the capable services of some member of the McKay family. Dr. John McKay did his work in a comparatively pioneer era, enduring all the hardships and inconveniences connected with traveling far and wide to attend his patients scattered over the rural districts of several surrounding counties. On these rides he carried his medicines and also his surgical instruments, and most of these instruments are still carefully preserved by his grandson, Dr. Joseph F. McKay, of Buies Creek.

The second generation of McKay physicians was the late Dr. John Archibald McKay, who died at the home of his son, Dr. J. F. McKay, in Buies Creek, October 25, 1917. He was born March 13, 1830, at the home which had been established by his father on the old Raleigh and Fayetteville stage road in Neill's Creek Township, Harnett County, and only about two miles from the home where he died. He attained the great age of eighty-seven years, seven months, twelve days. As a boy he attended the schools of his home community, and like his father his range of intellectual interests was remarkable. He was thoroughly grounded in the classics and had the ideals and culture of a man of the old South. He matriculated in the University of North Carolina in 1849 and was graduated in the class of 1853. At the time of his death, so far as known, there was no other living survivor of that class. One of his class mates was his brother, D. McN. McKay. Dr. John A. McKay had been prepared for college at old Summerville Academy, near Lillington, under the direction of the famous Doctor Colton. From the State University he entered the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, where he was graduated in 1857. He almost immediately began practice at Buies Creek, as successor to his father, and continued to respond to calls upon his services until a few years before his death. He was the oldest member of the medical profession in Harnett County.

Of his character and attainments a local paper has spoken as follows: "No physician in this county or section of the state stood higher in his profession than Dr. John A. McKay. His superior knowledge was given unreservedly to benefit the people among whom he had been born and reared. He had a high conception of the obligations resting upon a physician, and the ethical standard set by him has had a most wholesome influence upon the profession throughout this whole section. No man ever came in contact with Doctor McKay without being convinced that he was a man of superior intellect and learned not only in his profession but in almost everything that pertains to human knowledge."

When a young man Dr. John A. McKay married Miss Christiana Foy, of Wilmington, North Carolina, who died in 1880, the mother of five sons and two daughters. The living children are: Mary Isabelle, the widow of Dr. J. H. Crawford; Dr. J. F. McKay, John A. McKay, Rev. E. J. McKay, Mrs. Martin B. Williams, and D. McN. McKay.

Dr. Joseph F. McKay, son of the late Dr. John A. McKay and grandson of Dr. John McKay, was born at the old McKay homestead at Buies Creek in 1861. His academic training was acquired in Lillington Academy, and his medical education in the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, where he graduated with the class of 1884, just twenty-seven years from the time his father had gone forth from the same institution with his diploma. He returned home to relieve his father of some of the burdens of practice, and thus his work is a direct continuation of the service so long rendered by both his father and grandfather. Dr. McKay is a former president of the Harnett County Medical Society and also a member of the State and the Southern Medical associations and Tri-State Medical Association.

Like his forefathers, Doctor McKay has always espoused the faith of the Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Mattie Rogers, of Lillington, North Carolina. They have four children: John A., now a student in the Johns Hopkins Medical School; Mrs. Alton M. Cameron of Vass, North Carolina, Joseph Lister, and Martha.

J. F. McKay

LEONARD OSCAR HAYES, M. D. A prominent physician of Fremont, where he has practiced medicine since 1899, Doctor Hayes has also given his time and energies to many of the movements and enterprises connected with the general welfare of the community, and has distinguished himself alike by public spirited citizenship and by thorough capacity and service in his profession.

Doctor Hayes was born in Wilson County, North Carolina, September 8, 1871, a son of John and Elizabeth (Bass) Hayes. His father was a farmer, and it was on a farm that he himself spent his early life. His people were in a position to give him a liberal education, and besides the public schools he attended a military institute at Fremont, Trinity University at Old Trinity, and took his medical work in the University Medical College at Richmond, Virginia, where he was graduated M. D. in May, 1897. For a year or more Doctor Hayes practiced in one of the smaller communities of North Carolina, but since January, 1899, has been located at Fremont, and has acquired a large general practice. He is a member of the Wayne County, the Seaboard and the North Carolina Medical societies.

For one year until he resigned he served in the office of coroner of Wilson County. He has been an alderman of Fremont, a member of the school board, health officer, and is one of the three members of the executive committee of the road commission for Wayne County. Doctor Hayes has acquired a large amount of farming property, including about 700 acres, and so far as his professional interests permit he gives his supervision to its management and cultivation. He is a charter member of the Wilson Country Club, and is affiliated with the lodge and chapter of Masonry, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Doctor Hayes was first married January 9, 1898, to Miss Minnie Aycock, of Fremont, daughter of Frank M. Aycock. Five children were born to this marriage: John, Frank, Leonard Oscar, Jr., Elizabeth and William Benjamin. On May 6, 1916, Doctor Hayes married Perrine Stover, of Heath Springs, South Carolina. Mrs. Hayes had been a teacher in the Fremont public schools for four years before her marriage.

WALTER WELLINGTON WATT is a native of Mecklenburg County and has called the City of Charlotte his home since 1880. Life and experience have brought him abundant opportunity, and few men have converted such opportunities into more profitable and successful results. In a business way Mr. Watt is known as president of the Southern Hardware Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the South, and has a host of business connections that make him well known over several states.

A certain class of men ridicule the influence of ancestry, but all the notable careers of the ages and modern scientific investigations prove that "blood will tell." Mr. Watt never knew his father, a man of saintly character whose work as a minister of the gospel was completed before the great war and ten days before this son was born. But to the personal guidance and splendid influences thrown around him during his youth Mr. Watt acknowledges a lasting and grateful debt to his mother, one of the truest and noblest old time southern gentlewomen that ever lived.

His father, Rev. James Bell Watt, was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, in 1820. He was the older of the two sons of James Watt and Margaret (Robb) Watt. He was educated at Due West, South Carolina, where he also studied for the ministry of the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Margaret Bell, of Chester County, South Carolina. They had seven children, the two oldest Charles Bell Watt and Franklin William Watt, serving in the Confederate army. Franklin W. died in the service from wounds received at Gordonsville, Virginia, about 1862. Early in his ministry Rev. Mr. Watt moved to North Carolina, and for some years filled the pastorate of the Little Steele Creek Church of the Associated Reformed Presbyterians. While there his first wife died and he married Louisa Angelina Neal, youngest daughter of General William Henry and Hannah (Alexander) Neal of Little Steele Creek. About this time Mr. Watt severed his connection with the Associated Reformed Church on account of his divergent views with that church in the matter of restricted communion. He then joined the regular Presbyterian communion and was called to the pastorate of the Big Steele Creek Church. This is a historic and famous church in the Presbyterian denomination of North Carolina. He was pastor of the church until his death on September 17, 1860, and is buried in the churchyard of that noted congregation.

Through his mother Mr. Watt is descended from some of the oldest families of Mecklenburg County, including the Neals, the McCrearys, Griers and Alexanders. The Neal family was founded in America by Henry Neal, who came with Roger Williams to America and settled in Rhode Island, and later some of his descendants located in Pennsylvania. The founder of the family in North Carolina was William Neal, of Scotch parentage, who came to Mecklenburg County from Pennsylvania some time between 1715 and 1725, and was one of the first white men in Mecklenburg County.

A son of William Neal was the celebrated Capt. Henry Neal, great-great-grandfather of Mr. Watt in the maternal line. Capt. Henry Neal was born about 1734 in Lower Steele Creek Township of Mecklenburg County. He served as an officer of the Continental Line, commanding a company in the First North Carolina Troops. Through the services of this noted ancestor Mr. Watt has membership in the Society of the Cincinnati and is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Watt's mother was a granddaughter of Samuel Neal and her father, Gen. William Henry Neal, was prominent in the militia organization of North Carolina, a large planter and land owner, cotton manufacturer and a man of prominence in his day.

Louisa Neal Watt, mother of Mr. Watt, survived her husband more than half a century and died at the ripe old age of eighty-two. She was laid to rest beside her husband in the Big Steele Creek Churchyard in May, 1917. She was born at the Neal homestead near Catawba River in the southwestern part of Steele Creek Township, known as Lower Steele Creek, December 6, 1835. She was only eighteen years of age at the time of her marriage to Rev. James Bell Watt. She was descended from men and women who were strong characters, and exemplified their characteristics in her own life. Once convinced of the righteousness of a cause, she never changed her mind. Righteousness was her watchword and she never compromised

with evil. She was a strong, true and noble character. Of the best Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, in every phase of her life she exemplified the highest type of her people. Reared in the East and with the comforts and generous living usual on the great plantations of the ante-bellum period, she had never known any sort of work until at the beginning of the great war she was left a widow with three small sons. Impoverished by the scourge of war, her indomitable spirit carried her to the goal of her ambition to rear and educate her sons, and these three fine men are proof that she did her work nobly and well. Her sacrifices and her hardships of that time will never be known, since she never talked of them. Mrs. Watt, although strong with the strength that develops in the face of hardship and deprivations, was most womanly in the sweetest and gentlest of womanly ways. She was greatly beloved by all who were fortunate to be her friends and acquaintances. She was typically a southern lady, with all the graces, refinements and high intelligence that the name implies. In religious faith she was uncompromisingly Calvinistic. Born under the shadow of old Steel Creek Church, she lived her life according to the Confession of Faith and the Shorter Catechism, these with her Bible being her guide through life. She was never absent from church, and every cause of the church had a response from her mind, heart and purse. Her three sons, all of whom still survive, are: Dr. William Neal Watt of Austin, Texas; James Bell Watt of Steele Creek; and Walter Wellington Watt of Charlotte.

Walter Wellington Watt was born in Steele Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, September 27, 1860. From what has been said of his mother it is needless to speak further of his boyhood environment. He was educated at the Steele Creek Academy and also at the famous Bingham Military Academy at Mebane, then under the management of Col. Robert Bingham. He graduated in the class of 1880 and at once took up the hardware business, which has been his chosen field of effort and the arena in which his powers and abilities have shown at their best. He acquired his preliminary experience in the hardware store of Kyle & Hammond at Charlotte, and several years later went to New York and acquired a detailed knowledge of the business with some of the larger retail and wholesale concerns. In the fall of 1888 he gave up a position in New York City carrying a salary of $1,800 a year, and accepted a position of uncertain income with the Supplee Hardware Company of Philadelphia. His earnings in the new position were to be due entirely to the results he achieved as traveling representative in the South Atlantic States. Mr. W. W. Supplee, head of the business, shared the prevalent opinion that the South was a receding rather than an advancing section. Mr. Watt thought otherwise. He had an abiding faith in the future of the South and made no secret of his conviction. More than that, he proved his faith by hazarding all upon the success of his undertaking. The first year he earned less than $1,000. The twelfth year he earned about $10,000, and the scope of the business has continued on an increasing scale during the remainder of the twenty-seven years he continued in relationship of southern sales manager. In consequence Mr. Supplee came to be one of the most zealous advocates and friends of the South, and frequently visited in the Carolinas.

Besides the engrossing duties which took him so much of the time to other localities and other states Mr. Watt has energized and built up a chain of hardware stores throughout the two Carolinas. He became leading stockholder in 1908 and for a number of years has been president of the Southern Hardware Company of Charlotte, is vice president of the Standard Hardware Company of Gastonia, president of the Rock Hill Supply Company, president of the Newberry Hardware Company, president of the Horry Hardware Company of Conway, South Carolina, vice president of the Florence Hardware Company of Florence, South Carolina, vice president of the Marion Hardware Company of Marion, South Carolina, vice president of the Bennettsville Hardware Company and vice president of the Hartsville Hardware Company. He is also president of the Hardware Fire Insurance Company of the Carolinas, having organized the Retail Hardware Association of the two states which later formed the insurance company. He has also been and is national councillor for the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a Master Mason. Mr. Watt married February 18, 1903, Miss Elizabeth Reed of Savannah.

Some of the broader significance of his life and activities is well told in an article which appeared in a Charlotte paper a few years ago, and which may properly conclude this sketch.

"Extensive traveling, which has taken him into every state in the Union, have given Mr. Watt a variety of interests. He has made a study of politics and has a clear comprehension of how the game is played. He has a keen sense of justice that makes him the champion of the weak against the aggressions of the strong, and when he finds himself once enlisted in a fight where his principles are involved he does not know how to quit. Mindful of Mr. Watt's keen discontent with conditions that do not square with his ideas of justice, the late Joseph P. Caldwell was wont to say jokingly in his presence, 'the only thing that keeps Walter Watt from being an anarchist is an income of $10 000 a year.'

"It was while traveling in the Northwest that Mr. Watt became interested in the subject of education. He observed that even the most polyglot communities showed signs of progress and of more modern living than in his own native section. He began to analyze the situation why this should be so. The strain of blood was not better, nor anything like so good; the climate was inferior, for here in North Carolina is one of the best in the world; the North Carolina soil is far superior. By a process of elimination he reached the conclusion that the difference lay in the education. The people of the Northwest were receiving practical vocational training, which brought the schoolroom life into close touch with the life outside. Mr. Watt then became an advocate of vocational training.

"As chairman of the Board of Education of Mecklenburg County—the only public office, by the way, which he ever consented to fill in all the years of his residence—Mr. Watt's positions were always clearly defined. He stood for vocational training, and decided progress was made in this direction. He believed that the small outlying schools were being neglected in favor of the central strongly established schools and he made war on that tendency. He found the property of impoverished widows assessed at sixty-six per cent of its value for taxation while highly valuable properties were assessed at sixteen per cent and he made war on that situation, demanding an

S. T. Ward

equalization—not a blanket increase which merely increased the injustice—and was instrumental in adding $2,000,000 to the tax books before a halt was called. An increase of $6,000,000 had been expected as the result of the complete process. Under his leadership it has been authoritatively stated, Mecklenburg was the first county in the United States to provide an automobile for its superintendent of schools and now more than 100 counties have followed suit.

"Though now devoting himself entirely to his private concerns, Mr. Watt never for a moment loses touch with the sweep of current life. He knows what's what. If anyone thinks otherwise, try him out. In combat he is a foeman worthy of any steel. As a progressive and aggressive factor in the upbuilding of the community and state he is a dynamic force whose value is beyond computation."

ALFRED JULIUS KLUTZ. Greensboro has been the scene of Mr. Klutz's active independent career, and while he began life as a clerk and with only his individual resources to command, he has prospered and is an active official in two of the leading drug houses of the city.

Mr. Klutz was born on a farm in Providence Township of Rowan County, North Carolina. His grandfather, William B. Klutz, was owner and operator of a plantation in Cabarrus County, and probably spent all his life there. William B. Klutz., Jr., who was born in that section of North Carolina, grew up in rural surroundings and was busily engaged in farming and planting when the war between the states broke out. He served as a Confederate soldier, and after the war removed to Rowan County, buying a plantation in Providence Township. That was the scene of his labors and activities the rest of his life. He died in 1881. He married Julia A. Ludwig, who was born in Cabarrus County, daughter of J. A. Ludwig. There were four children in the family: George A., who died at the age of forty-two years; Jennie, who died aged thirty-nine, wife of John R. Crawford; Minnie B., who married Jacob Sowers; and Albert Julius.

Mr. Klutz during his boyhood attended district school and had his higher advantages in the North Carolina College at Mount Pleasant. At the age of eighteen, having chosen a business career, he went to work as clerk in a drug store at Salisbury, and three years later removed to Winston-Salem, where he continued clerking for about five years.

He came to Greensboro to engage in business for himself and has kept his affairs progressing until he is now secretary and treasurer of the Greensboro Drug Company and of the Farris Klutz Drug Company. The latter company owns and operates the Greensboro Drug Store that is peculiarly a literary landmark. It was the store in which Sidney Porter clerked as a young man before he had earned place among the literary celebrities of the world under the name O. Henry.

Mr. Klutz is an active member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Club and the Chamber of Commerce, belongs to the Greensboro County Club and the Rotary Club, and is affiliated with Greensboro Lodge No. 602 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are active in the First Lutheran Church, and he has been a deacon in that church since it was organized. In 1912 he married Miss Bessie Rankin. Mrs. Klutz was born in Guilford County, daughter of William C. and Julia A. Rankin. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Klutz are named Dorothy, Julia Ann and Albert Julius, Jr.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE WARD, of Newbern, has given all his best years, his best talents, and his interest to the law, and largely due to this concentration of purpose has gained a success that ranks him among the ablest members of the North Carolina bar.

Mr. Ward was born in Greene County, North Carolina, October 24, 1860, and represents a prominent old family of North Carolina—one that was settled here in colonial days. His grandfather, Josiah Ward, acquired an immense tract of land fronting on the Atlantic Ocean and extensively farmed it and was a man of power and influence in the locality. Mr. Ward is a son of Dr. David George Washington and Adelaide (Moye) Ward. His father was not only a physician with a large practice but owned a plantation, and before the war operated with slave labor.

David L. Ward had a liberal education, despite the fact that his early childhood was spent in the period of devastation during and following the war. He attended Stantonsburg Academy in Wilson County, under Dr. Joseph Foy, and from there entered Wake Forest College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1881. He pursued the study of law with Dick & Dillard, noted lawyers and law teachers at Greensboro, and was licensed to practice in February, 1883, by Justices W. H. Smith, Thomas S. Ashe and Thomas Ruffin, of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Ward began practice at Marshall in Western North Carolina, had his law office at Wilson one year, was associated for a time with Colonel Thomas S. Kenan, and then went west to San Francisco, California, where he was enjoying a large and lucrative law practice for eight years. At the death of his parents he returned to North Carolina, and on March 1, 1894, located at Newbern, where he has practiced steadily for the past twenty-three years. Mr. Ward's ability and talents are especially well displayed in the handling of civil cases, and a practice of great variety and importance in this branch has been given him.

He served six years as county attorney of Craven County, resigning from the office in 1905 to enter the State Senate, to which he was elected in 1904. By appointment he served with the rank of colonel on the personal staff of Governor Glenn and also on the staff of Governor Kitchin. Governor Kitchin appointed him judge of the Superior Court of the third district, and while by nature and experience well fitted for judicial duties he soon resigned his post in order to take up what is to him more congenial work, his private practice.

Mr. Ward is a member and chairman of the executive board of the North Carolina Bar Association, is former chairman of the judiciary committee of the association, and belongs to the American Bar Association. He is affiliated with the Kappa Alpha college fraternity, is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of Sudan Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Ward was married February 7, 1900, to Miss Carrie Louise Schollenberg, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have three children: Emily Curran, David Livingstone and Carrie Louise.

CHARLES P. PARKER. It is a highly grateful task to be able to record and estimate as fully

as possible such splendid services as have been rendered to Bladen County by two members of the Parker family, father and son, the late William J. Parker and Charles P. Parker. It was in every sense fitting that a thriving and flourishing town just across the line from Bladen County in Sampson County should be named Parkersburg to commemorate not only the business energy but also the civic prominence of the late William J. Parker.

William J. Parker was born in Sampson County in 1824. His father, Joel Parker, was a native of Virginia, while the grandfather was born in England. Several generations of the Parkers have lived in Sampson County. When twenty years old in 1844, William J. Parker left the old home in Sampson County and moved into Bladen County. He acquired just one acre of land at what later became known as Cypress Creek, four miles west of the present Town of Parkersburg. He was at that time absolutely without financial resources, not even a dollar. It would be an interesting story to tell in detail how he went to work to make a home and place for himself in the world and how one by one those things he most desired came to him and how he earned the substantial gratitude of his fellow citizens and made a memory that will not soon perish.

At his first location he spent all the rest of his days. His energy enabled him to acquire large and valuable tracts of land surrounding him, and he developed a plantation and prior to the war was a slave owner. During the war he had charge of the Confederate Home Guards in his vicinity and was postmaster of Cypress Creek and performed various other useful duties for the Confederacy. In 1846 he engaged in the mercantile business, opening a stock of goods in a store near his residence in Cypress Creek. This business was burned out in 1858 and caused the loss of nearly all his accumulations. He refused to allow the misfortune to daunt him for a single moment. He went to work, regained all he had lost, and much more besides. In the era when the turpentine business was the great industry of North Carolina he became one of the most extensive turpentine operators and was a manufacturer on a large scale of naval stores. His mercantile interests rapidly expanded, and in 1892, when the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway was completed through this region, he established a store on the line four miles east of his old home in Sampson County and thus inaugurated a village community which was named in his honor Parkersburg.

For all that he accomplished in a business way his memory is most secure because of the invaluable services he rendered the county as county commissioner for sixteen years following 1876. It was not characteristic of him to render official duty in a prefunctory manner and it was the extraordinary energy and financial acumen he brought to bear in redeeming Bladen County from hopeless bankruptcy that makes his official term so memorable. It will be recalled that North Carolina was redeemed from the carpet-bag regime by the election of 1876, when Vance was defeated as governor. At the same election William J. Parker was elected county commissioner of Bladen County. He and his five colleagues after brief investigation discovered that the county's fiscal affairs were in an almost hopeless condition on account of several years of corruption and misrule following the war. They were confronted with a truly herculean task. William J. Parker put his whole heart in the work, and applied to it all the ability and good judgment that had made him a successful man in his own affairs. The county debt was over $40,000. The county's scrip was not worth the paper it was printed on. In 1878 he was made chairman of the board, and throughout his term of sixteen years was indefatigable in effort and resource to serve the county. The result, briefly stated, is that when he left office the county was out of debt, its credit was first class, and everybody then and since has said that William J. Parker deserves a monument for what he did for the county.

The death of this splendid citizen occurred in 1896. He had lived a life of intense usefulness and high purpose for fully half a century. Prior to the war he was a whig in politics. After that struggle he was a stanch and loyal democrat. He was very religious, a generous supporter of the church and its activities, and for a long period of years served as steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. For a number of years he was chairman of the Joint Board of Finance of the North Carolina Conference, a position of responsibility that has never been filled by any other layman in this conference. Another church service which he performed many years was as Sunday school superintendent. In character he was stanch and true, possessed the courage of convictions, never compromised his principles for any consideration whatever, and proof of his steadfastness is found in the fact that while he was county commissioner he did not allow personal friendships or neighborly relations to interfere with the exact performance of his duty. He was always willing to sacrifice temporary good will in order to insure the true welfare of the greatest number. All who knew him testified to his progressiveness and enterprise and he is remembered as an advocate of good roads long before that movement was thoroughly inaugurated in the state.

William J. Parker married Amanda J. Cromartie. She was the daughter of Patrick Cromartie, granddaughter of John Cromartie, and great-granddaughter of William Cromartie, who founded the Cromartie family of Bladen County in 1765 and whose descendants have continued to live on the Cromartie land there to this day. The distinguished position of this family in North Carolina history is described elsewhere in this publication.

Whatever his other individual interests and activities have been, Charles P. Parker has always felt that life demanded of him more than anything else that he be true to the ideals and example of his honored father. The good people of Bladen County have many reasons to testify how worthily he has lived up to this ideal. He was his father's successor as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, beginning in 1891, and served the same length of time his father did, a period of sixteen years, ending in 1907. During fifteen years of this time he was chairman of the board. It was his constant aim to continue the good work of judicious administration of county affairs, and every new responsibility and emergency he tested by the wise precedence set by his father. It was during this administration that the new court house and jail were built at Elizabethtown, and much other permanent public works consummated and transacted. It is said that Mr. Parker made an ideal presiding officer for the board, discharging his duties with dignity and with as

much dispatch as were justified by the importance of the matter in hand. In fact he seems to have had an especial talent for handling the responsibilities of county chairman. It was a work furthermore which appealed to his taste and drew out of him his best business ability. The records set by him and his father, covering a period of thirty-two years, is undoubtedly one of the longest as well as one of the most nearly ideal that can be found in any county of the state.

Charles P. Parker was born in 1848, on the place where he has spent his entire life, the home which his father acquired in 1844. Charles P. Parker has the honor of being one of the youngest surviving veterans of the great war between the states. He served through the last three months of the war in 1865, as a private in Company I of the Second South Carolina Cavalry, being only seventeen years old at the time.

Soon after the war he entered merchandizing under his father and continued this for nearly half a century. Under the old firm name of W. J. Parker & Son the business was continued at Cypress Creek and at Parkersburg until 1914, when Mr. Parker retired. For nearly half a century the firm supplied much of the general merchandise required and consumed over the large and prosperous agricultural section surrounding the stores. Since 1914 Mr. Parker has devoted his attention to his extensive farming interests, including the management of the eleven hundred acres of land at his home place, and is also postmaster of Parkersburg.

Mr. Parker married Miss Elizabeth Oneal Richardson Smith. Mrs. Parker is a member of a very interesting and historic North Carolina family. Her parents were Rev. Alexander B. and Mary A. (Richardson) Smith of Anson County. Her father was a Methodist minister, prominent for many years in the North Carolina Conference and was the first president of old Carolina College, a denominational school at Ansonville. Mrs. Parker was born in Anson County, but was reared in Bladen County at the home of her uncle, Dr. John S. Richardson.

Her Richardson ancestry goes back to the noted Colonel James Richardson, who was born at Stonington, Connecticut, and was a member of a family of wealthy merchants and ship owners. While traveling on one of his trading ships engaged in the English-West Indian trade he was wrecked off Cape Hatteras in 1776, and making his way to Newbern, North Carolina, determined to become a permanent citizen of the state. He soon afterwards settled in Bladen County on the Cape Fear River five miles below Elizabethtown. Colonel Richardson was a man of military record. He served with the British army in colonial times and commanded a regiment under Wolfe at the Battle of Quebec in the French and Indian war. Notwithstanding his former services to the Crown he was a loyal American patriot and during the Revolution was with the armies under General Greene in the South Carolina and North Carolina campaigns. One of his cousins, Nathaniel Robinson, a member of the Provincial Congress from North Carolina, was shot by the tories. Col. James Richardson married Mrs. Elizabeth Oneal Purdie, widow of Hugh Purdie of Bladen County. Colonel Richardson developed and built one of the famous landmarks of Eastern North Carolina, known as "Harmony Hall." This is situated on the Cape Fear River twelve miles above Elizabethtown, and in ante-bellum days was one of the famous plantations, conspicuous for its beauty of situation and surroundings. In the course of generations its owner became Rev. Samuel Neal Richardson, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Parker. This grandfather was a distinguished figure in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in North Carolina.

Patrick Sidney Cromartie is a prominent planter of Bladen County in the same district where the Cromarties as a family have lived for more than a century and a half. He is a great-grandson of the original founder of the family in America, William Cromartie, whose interesting and romantic career is briefly sketched on other pages of this work.

One of William Cromartie's sons was Alexander Cromartie, whose share of the family estate was the plantation now occupied by his grandson Patrick Sidney, a son of Patrick L. Cromartie.

Patrick L. Cromartie was born on that farm April 10, 1825, spent his life as a planter and died there September 7, 1897. He was in the Confederate army during the war between the states. The grandfather, Alexander Cromartie, was born August 12, 1772, and his wife, Elizabeth Carr, was born in 1782.

Partick L. Cromartie married Eleanor Faison, who died February 6, 1918. She was a member of that prominent Faison family of Sampson and Duplin counties, frequent references to which among the historic personages of eastern North Carolina are made throughout this publication.

Patrick Sidney Cromartie was born in 1869. He grew up here and his life has been lived creditably in accordance with the ideals of his ancestors. His plantation comprises between 400 and 450 acres of fine land that characterizes this section of North Carolina, situated along the South River. The plantation adjoins that of Dr. R. S. Cromartie, elsewhere mentioned in this publication, and is about 3½ miles west of the Town of Garland in Sampson County. The Cromartie plantation, however, lives in Cypress Creek Township of Bladen County, along the banks of the South River. Mr. Cromartie has developed his land as a general farming proposition, and has a handsome as well as a valuable estate. Like all his ancestors before him, he is a member of the old South River Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Cromartie married Miss Rossie Page. She was born at Harrell's Store in Sampson County, daughter of Evan and Marie Page. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth Cromartie.

William G. Davis. The Dixie Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro is an institution with such resources and high standing among the insurance companies of the South that any official connection therewith is in itself a badge of honor and an evidence of great business capacity and integrity. William G. Davis has been identified with the company for the past ten years, and is its treasurer, and as such is one of the well known insurance men of the state.

Mr. Davis was born on a farm belonging to his maternal grandfather located near Trinity in Randolph County, North Carolina. His great-grandfather once owned and operated a farm in Lenoir County. His grandfather, Mandell Davis, was born in Lenoir County and owned and occupied a plantation there. His death at the age of sixty-four was the result of an accident. He married Elizabeth Rouse, who prob-

ably spent all her life in Lenoir County, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-four. Of their eight sons, seven served as Confederate soldiers. Their names were Samuel, James, Robert, William, Alonzo, John and Aleck. Of these Samuel and Aleck survive, while four of the brothers died in the service and one shortly after his return home.

Aleck Davis, father of William G. was born in Lenoir County, grew up on a farm, and after his marriage began agricultural work in the upper edge of Duplin County. He enlisted from that locality and after the close of the war resumed his business connections as a merchant at Mount Olive. He spent his last years in that town. Aleck Davis married Carrie Kornegay, who was born in Lenoir County near the Wayne County line, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wade) Kornegay. William Kornegay was a prominent business man and planter and for many years engaged in merchandising at White Hall in Lenoir County. He owned and operated several large plantations in different counties and also coal lands at Sanford. His residence throughout his life was in Lenoir County. He and his wife had four sons and one daughter, the sons being James, William, Robert and Albert. Mrs. Carrie Davis died at the age of thirty-four years. Aleck Davis married for his second wife Bettie Barrett. Of the first marriage there were four children, Jefferson, Eva, William G. and Lola. The father by his second wife had one daughter, Mayme.

William G. Davis attended rural schools and graduated from the Laurinsburg High School. After two years of clerking in a mercantile house at Mount Olive he formed a partnership with his uncle, Robert Kornegay, and they were extensive and well known general merchants at Mount Olive for a period of sixteen years. Having sold out his interests there, Mr. Davis in 1908 came to Greensboro to take up the work of reserved clerk with the Dixie Fire Insurance Company. He rapidly acquired and assimilated knowledge of the insurance business and was advanced until in 1914 he was elected treasurer of the company.

In 1892 he married Miss Maria F. Marable, who was born in Sampson County, daughter of Rev. B. F. and Octavia (Faison) Marable. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one daughter, Virginia, now a student in the State Normal and Industrial College. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Presbyterian Church. He served as elder and deacon in the church at Mount Olive and at Greensboro is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Hon. Robert B. Redwine. One of the most forceful and energetic citizens of Union County, Hon. Robert B. Redwine has steadfastly used his sterling legal talents in the furtherance of those movements which he has considered to be for the welfare of his community, incorporating the two characters of lawyer and citizen into a worthy and helpful personal combination which has been generally accounted an example well worthy of emulation. Since 1891 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Monroe and has steadily risen to a commanding position among the legists of the county seat, where he is at present a member of the law firm of Redwine & Sikes. Both as a legislator and a private citizen he has been unsparing in contributing of his abilities in securing better legislation, and as a financier his personal integrity has lent strength to local banking conditions.

Robert R. Redwine was born in 1860, in Union County, North Carolina, and is a son of the late Dr. T. W. and Mary A. (Clark) Redwine. The Redwine family is of German origin, the founders of the name in this country first settling in Pennsylvania, while the branch to which Senator Redwine belongs located in North Carolina a few years prior to the Revolutionary war. Dr. T. W. Redwine was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, April 18, 1827, and was given good educational advantages, attending the best schools afforded by that county. He read medicine at Mount Pleasant under Doctors Smith and Stedman, and located at Samuel Howie's, in the western part of Union County, where in September, 1846, he engaged upon a career in medicine that extended over a period of fifty-three years. When the Civil war broke out Doctor Redwine enlisted and went to the front as a Confederate soldier, and in September, 1861, was elected captain of Company F, Thirty-fifth Regiment, North Carolina Infantry. After a brave and meritorious service he returned to his practice at the close of the war, and in 1880 was honored by his fellow-practitioners by election to the presidency of the Union County Medical Society, an honor which evidences the high quality of his ability and his standing in medical circles. In 1875 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, representing Union County with great credit to himself and his constituents. He continued in active practice until 1899, in which year he retired, and lived quietly at his home until his death in January, 1911. While he was one of the leading citizens and physicians of his day and community in Union County, he was quiet and unassuming, not given to show, nor cherishing any ambitions for exalted public position, merely a skilled, learned and kindly physician, a sympathetic friend and a thorough gentleman of the old school. He married Miss Mary A. Clark, whose death occurred in 1889, and they became the parents of several children.

Robert B. Redwine was reared on the farm of his father in Union County and attended the famous Bingham School of North Carolina, after leaving which he began the study of law under the preceptorship of the late Dr. John Manning and Judge Shepherd, obtaining his license to practice in 1889. The two legal teachers referred to were members of the faculty of the University of North Carolina, and after being admitted to the bar Mr. Redwine returned to the university for an optional literary and law course, which he pursued for about one year, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws from that institution. In 1891 he began the practice of his profession at Monroe, the county seat of his native county, a practice he has pursued with eminent success ever since, and has won abundant prosperity in life, being one of the citizens of the county who are of large material resources. In 1895 he formed a law partnership with the late Maj. David A. Covington, an association which continued until the latter's death, and at present he is senior partner of the law firm of Redwine & Sikes. He has always enjoyed a large law practice, both civil and criminal, and has the absolute confidence of clients, whose interests he makes his own. Both in and out of the courthouse he is the personification of honor and integrity, standing unflinchingly by principle and truth as he sees them.

Senator Redwine has rendered much public and useful service to his city, county and state. He served for some months as chairman of the board of county commissioners and as a member of the

R. B. Redwine

board of education. In the former position he was largely instrumental in inaugurating improvement in the county by working convicts on the county roads. He was secretary of the Democratic Union County Executive Committee in 1894 and carried on a successful campaign, and in 1895 was elected from his county as a member of the Lower House of the Legislature. In 1907 he was elected to represent his district in the North Carolina State Senate, in which body, as in the Lower House, he acquitted himself with honor and distinction. Senator Redwine was particularly active in advocating more efficient laws for the government of penal affairs in the state, believing always that the state's prisoners as far as able should be made to work and to be as self-sustaining and as little expense to the state as possible. He was also an advocate of better laws for the care of the insane and other indigents, and of all laws for the moral betterment of the people at large. In local affairs Senator Redwine was instrumental in establishing a city recorder's office at Monroe, which has saved the county a great deal of money. He is contributing his share to educational advancement as a member of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina. Senator Redwine is well known in banking circles as president of the Savings, Loan & Trust Company, which was organized in 1903 and has had a successful career as a financial institution. He also organized the Lake Land and Lumber Company, which carried on a highly successful series of land operations in Florida.

Senator Redwine was married in 1895 to Miss Sallie Wall McAlister, of Wadltown, Anson County, North Carolina, and they have eight children: Sarah McAlister, a student at Randolph-Macon College, and active in educational work; and Mary Catharine, Robert B., Jr., Thomas Worth, John McAlister, Florence Stockhouse, Margaret Wall and Elizabeth Armentine Redwine.

WILLIAM SLOAN. Garland is a town not more than thirty years old and reflects the riches and prosperity of one of the districts of most varied resources in Eastern North Carolina. One of the men whose work and interests have been consistently identified with Garland from the beginning is Mr. William Sloan, a planter there before the town was laid out and continuously since 1890 its postmaster and one of its chief merchants.

Mr. Sloan's career is interesting because of what he has accomplished and the influences he has directed towards the upbuilding of this community, and also for prominent family connections. The Sloans are an old and distinguished family in both Sampson and Duplin counties. His grandfather, Hon. Dickson Sloan, lived in Duplin County and represented that section in the General Assembly for a number of years. Through his mother he was related to the well known Dickson family of North Carolina. Dickson Sloan married Catherine Bryan, descended from the noted Col. Needham Bryan, a branch of the ancestry described more in detail on other pages. Dickson Sloan's home was originally in Duplin County and in what is now Taylor's Bridge Township in Sampson County. The old home was in the same community where the modern Delway stands.

In that locality was born Dr. David Dickson Sloan, father of William Sloan. Dr. David Dickson was a lifelong country physician and planter. He left the ancestral home during the '40s and established the present Sloan place on the South River, a mile west of the Town of Garland in Sampson County. Dr. David Dickson Sloan married Harriet Cromartie, daughter of John Cromartie and granddaughter of William Cromartie, who founded the Cromartie family of Bladen County in 1765. The Cromartie lands are only three miles west of Garland. The story of the Cromartie family makes one of the most interesting chapters in North Carolina families and is related somewhat at length on other pages.

At the home of his parents above noted in the town of Garland William Sloan was born in 1858, and has always kept his home in that one locality. Mr. Sloan has a fine body of land comprising about seven hundred acres in his home place, with about a hundred acres under cultivation. He owns another farm of two hundred acres four miles below in Bladen County. While these are sufficient to constitute him one of the larger farmers of the county, much of his business has been in mercantile and naval stores business. He has one of the large stores in Garland, and the postoffice has been an adjunct of his business there for many years.

Mr. Sloan married Miss Carrie Moore, daughter of Charles Peyton and Margaret Maria (Robinson) Moore of Currie in what was originally New Hanover, now Pender County. She is a member of one of the historic Moore families whose name is perpetuated in the Moore's Creek Battleground of Revolutionary fame. Charles Peyton Moore, her father, was a Confederate soldier in the war between the states. Mrs. Sloan's great-uncle, Col. John Sellars, was in command of a North Carolina regiment during the Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloan's commodious and beautiful home on the South River is noted for its cheer and hospitality. Their children were reared here and the friendly associations of their childhood bring them back constantly to its inviting environment. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan have a highly educated and cultured family of seven children. Their names in order of age are Dr. William Henry Sloan, Mary Moore, Charles Austin, Carrie Bryan, David Dickson, Anna Belle and Elizabeth Wren Sloan. The older son, Dr. William Henry Sloan, graduated A. B. from Davidson College and in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1915, and is in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army and now in France. The second child, Mary Moore, is the wife of Dr. J. W. Farrar, of Kenansville, North Carolina. She was educated in Peace Institute at Raleigh, graduating in 1909. Charles Austin Sloan graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1915, and when this was written in April, 1918, he was in the officers' training camp at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Carrie Bryan is the wife of Mr. J. O. Bowman, an educator, who is now located at Cranberry, center of the iron and copper mining industry in Western North Carolina. The son, David Dickson, is a sophomore in the University of North Carolina and Anna Belle is a sophomore at Peace Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES W. PEPPLER, PH. D., professor of Greek in Trinity College, is one of the prominent classical scholars of America, and both as teacher and author has done much for the cause of classical education.

He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 16, 1872, son of Charles and Laura Virginia (Godman) Peppler. He early distinguished himself by pronounced intellectual ability and attainments. He was educated in the Baltimore public schools and in 1889, at the age of seventeen, was graduated from the Baltimore City College. The same year he entered the Johns Hopkins University. His progress through that institution was marked by his winning a Hopkins Scholarship for 1889-90 and Honorary Hopkins Scholarships for 1890-91 and 1891-92, and in 1892 he was graduated with the A. B. degree. He was awarded University Scholarships for 1892-93 and 1893-94, and a Fellowship for 1895-96. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Johns Hopkins in 1898. He is a member of the Johns Hopkins Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. In 1902 Doctor Peppler was a student in the University of Berlin.

Since his graduation in 1898 he has been teaching Greek in colleges: From 1898 to 1912 he was the "George I. Seney" professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, and since 1912 he has been professor of Greek in Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina.

Doctor Peppler's work as an author includes the following: Comic Terminations in Aristophanes and the Comic Fragments, 1902; The Persians of Timotheus, 1904; The Termination-*kós*, as Used by Aristophanes for Comic Effect, 1910; The Sinai Manuscript of the Bible, 1912; New Greek Literature, 1914; The Suffix-*ma* in Aristophanes, 1916; Comic Terminations in Aristophanes, Part IV, 1918; besides numerous book reviews in Classical Philology, The American Journal of Philology, The Classical Weekly, The South Atlantic Quarterly, etc.

Doctor Peppler is a member of various learned societies, including the American Philological Association and the Classical Association of the Middle West and South. He was first vice president of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South in 1910-11, and was vice president for Georgia in 1908-12, and for South Carolina in 1908-09. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On June 11, 1902, in Baltimore, Doctor Peppler married Miss Edith Virginia Adams, daughter of Matthew W. and Laura Virginia (Brady) Adams.

Archibald Fairley Patterson. Among the fine farms and country homes that give dignity and prestige to the rich section of North Carolina known as Scotland County, one is owned by Archibald Fairley Patterson of the Laurel Hill community. Mr. Patterson comes by his vocation as a planter very naturally, that having been the worthy calling of his ancestors here for many generations and it is almost bred in the bone of the Pattersons to be substantial and successful farmers as well as very bright and honorable citizens.

Mr. Patterson was born about three miles from his present home in 1857, a son of Dr. Archibald and Mary Anne (Fairley) Patterson. Dr. Archibald Patterson, who was born in 1824 in the same locality where his son now has his home, spent his life in a country enriched by the association of members of the Patterson and Fairley families from before the time of the Revolutionary war. Both families originated in Scotland. Dr. Patterson graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and until the time of his death kept up his interest and work in that institution. He was one of the leading physicians of his day over a wide extended territory. His death came in the very prime of his usefulness on November 30, 1872. He was a leader in all good works, a man of exalted character, and though forty-five years have passed since his death his virtues are still recalled in the old community. He was an elder in Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church, as his son Archibald Fairley is today. This is one of the oldest and most historic churches in this section of the state. It lies almost within a stone's throw of Archibald Fairley Patterson's home. The old church was in the direct pathway of the invading army of General Sherman during the war, and for a time was used by General Sherman as headquarters. The mother of Archibald Fairley Patterson was Mary Anne Fairley, a daughter of Dr. Archibald Fairley. Her grandfather was Alexander Fairley, an historic character of this section of North Carolina. Both the Fairleys and Pattersons are representatives of the best families of wealth and character who have lived here for over a hundred and fifty years and have made the Scotch country of Southwestern North Carolina the richest section of the state. Where these families settled was originally a part of Anson County, later of Richmond County, and now part of the newer county of Scotland.

When Archibald Fairley Patterson was eighteen years of age he left his father's old plantation and came to his present home about two miles away. The land he now cultivates is a part of the original Patterson estate. He began here as a planter, and that has been his sole occupation. His holdings have increased until he is now proprietor of about 700 acres of the rich soil for which Scotland County is famous. In the territory around him may be found an agricultural class of unusual prosperity, especially in these days of high priced cotton. The Patterson plantation is known as Meichledale. It is in Laurel Hill Township, about 4½ miles north of Laurinburg, the county seat, and some distance from Laurel Hill, the local postoffice. Mr. Patterson's home is modern, equipped with conveniences and comforts, but also retains the air of fine hospitality typical of the old South. In front of the residence is a fine grove of trees which Mr. Patterson himself set out when a young man.

Mr. Patterson married Miss Emily Elliott, who died in June, 1913. She was a sister of George D. Elliott and of Mrs. W. L. Williams of Linden, and many of the particulars of her family will be found on other pages. Mr. Patterson is the father of six children: Miss Jane Evans Patterson, a missionary now in service in Cuba; Miss Mary Fairley Patterson, Mrs. Kate McMillan, Mrs. Eliza Shaw, Miss Emily and Miss Carolyn Patterson.

Charles Hoertel has been a factor in the manufacturing affairs of High Point for a number of years and is an expert mirror maker.

Mr. Hoertel was born in Alsace, son of William and Salome Hoertel, also natives of the same province and of pure French ancestry. William Hoertel came to the United States, but after a few years returned to his native land. Mr. Charles Hoertel's only brother served several years in the French army.

Charles Hoertel was twelve years old when he came to this country with his father and grew to young manhood in New York City. He had at-

yours truly
Chas. Haertel.

tended school regularly while in his native country, and also had some instruction in the public schools of New York City. When still a boy in years he entered the service of Ferd Ecker, the mirror manufacturer, and was in his employ in New York City and in 1904 came with Mr. Ecker to High Point, and has been actively identified with the Ecker interests in that city. He is also an interested principle in the High Point Art and Decorative Company.

Mr. Hoertel is affiliated with Numa F. Reid Lodge No. 344, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master, is past high priest of High Point Chapter No. 70, Royal Arch Masons, is past eminent commander of High Point Commandery No. 24, Knights Templars, and is also affiliated with Carolina Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite and with Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charlotte. Besides his Masonic connections he is a member of High Point Lodge No. 1255, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an active member of the Commercial Club and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Isaac A. Murchison. Whether in war or peace few families of North Carolina have furnished more men distinguished by substantial abilities that the Murchisons. Of the generation of the family that grew up before and during the war period one is Isaac A. Murchison, who for many years was a successful practicing lawyer at Fayetteville, but latterly has occupied himself with the supervision of a plantation in Cumberland County at Manchester, and resides at the noted old family home, "Holly Hill."

Of the many beautiful country estates in North Carolina "Holly Hill" possesses features and associations that give it rare dignity and interest. It is located on the Lower Little River, along which stream in ante-bellum days were a number of the largest and most prosperous plantations of the state. It has been known as "Holly Hill" since the time of the grandfather of its present occupant. The name is due to the presence of a grove of magnificent holly trees, native to the soil and a conspicuous feature, adding charm both summer and winter. The grandfather and father of the present owner did much to adorn nature in this respect by planting sycamore trees among the holly. These tall and stately examples of the classical plane tree are responsible for not a little of the air of fine dignity which surrounds the plantation.

The founder of this old home in Cumberland County was Kenneth Murchison, grandfather of Isaac A. The latter is one of the few residents of North Carolina who can claim the relationship of grandson with a Revolutionary soldier sire. Kenneth Murchison was a native of Scotland, came to America as a young man a short time before the outbreak of the war for independence and settled in the northwest part of Cumberland County, twelve miles northwest of Fayetteville, where is now the village of Manchester. Soon afterward he ardently espoused the cause of the colonists and fought through several campaigns of the Revolution. He was a fine type of the sturdy Scot who settled the Cape Fear country and transmitted to his descendants a heritage of the highest character. He is buried an old Longstreet Presbyterian Church. This Revolutionary soldier married a Miss White.

Duncan Murchison, one of the children of Kenneth Murchison, was born on the old Murchison plantation or Holly Hill in 1801, and died there in 1870. He was not only a prominent planter but a very enterprising business man. At Manchester he established one of the first cotton mills in the state. It was founded almost at the same time with the establishment of the famous Holt cotton mill in Alamance County. Besides supervising his large plantation Duncan Murchison conducted his cotton mill for several years before and also during the first years of the war. In the latter part of that war it was demolished and burned by Sherman's army. Sherman's "bummers" in addition to this work of destruction also stripped and robbed the Murchison home of everything of value, and left that plantation and many others in the vicinity in a complete state of devastation. Duncan Murchison had great stores of rosin and turpentine on the place, besides hundreds of bales of cotton, all of which, if valued at prices that were current just after the war, were worth easily half a million dollars, and all of which went up in smoke and flame set by the ruthless soldiers of the invader.

Duncan Murchison married Catharine Wright, daughter of Isaac Wright of Bladen County and a granddaughter of James Gillespie. Capt. James Gillespie was of such distinguished prominence in North Carolina that reference is elsewhere made to his name, but it is appropriate that some of the particulars of his career should here be stated. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1746, came to North Carolina in early life, and enjoyed distinctions which have seldom been paid to any man of the state since his time. He was captain of the First Battalion, North Carolina Volunteers, in 1776, was member from Duplin County of the Provisional Congress at Halifax, North Carolina, in November, 1776; member from Duplin County of the North Carolina General Assembly from 1779 to 1786; member from North Carolina of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 8th United States Congresses, and died at Washington, D. C., while a member of Congress, on January 11, 1805. He was a man of liberal education, having been trained in early life in the University of Dublin. Gillespie Street in Fayetteville was named in honor of this early North Carolina soldier and statesman. He married Dorcas Mumford, and one of their sons, Major David Gillespie, served with that rank in the War of 1812.

Duncan Murchison had married for his first wife Miss Fannie Reid of Chatham County. The present residence of Holly Hill was built by Duncan Murchison in 1846. Both inside and out it has the beauty and attractiveness which are popularly associated with some of the finest old southern homes. As the tastes of the Murchison family have always run to that elegance which is most closely connected with simplicity, those qualities distinguish the furnishings and the atmosphere of the house today. The home contains a fine private library of about a thousand volumes and there are many interesting and valuable relics of ante-bellum days.

Isaac A. Murchison was born in this attractive old home in 1850, and as he has never married he occupies it now jointly with his sister, Miss Lucy G. Murchison, who presides over its domestic management. Originally the Murchison family was a large one, comprising twelve children. Of these besides Isaac and his sister Miss Lucy there is another sister living, Mrs. Margaret McKa-

Lillington, widow of Rev. Dr. Neill McKay, who became widely known as a Presbyterian minister. The oldest brother of Mr. Murchison, Col. John R. Murchison, was colonel of a North Carolina regiment and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor. The second oldest brother, the late Col. K. M. Murchison, also a Confederate officer of distinction, commander of the Fifty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, after the war removed to Wilmington and gained a successful position in business and finance. He was founder of the Murchison National Bank, accumulated a fortune, and for many years prior to his death, which occurred at Wilmington in 1904, made his home at New York City. There is still another brother, the late Capt. D. R. Murchison, also a Confederate officer, who for many years was successfully engaged in business at Wilmington.

Isaac A. Murchison completed his education in Davidson College. He studied law and was licensed to practice about forty years ago. He had a career as a member of the bar at Fayetteville for about twenty years, and for six years he was located in practice at Seattle, Washington. At Fayetteville he was senior member of the law firm of Murchison & Pope. As a lawyer Mr. Murchison was distinguished by those solid qualities and abilities which have always marked the family history, and it was in reliance upon them that he depended for his success in his profession rather than upon more superficial brilliance that sometimes gives men of lesser merit a higher place in the world's estimation. He was a member of the Legislature in 1885-1887. In 1909 Mr. Murchison retired from practice and returned to the old ancestral home at Manchester, where he finds an ample occupation year in and year out with the superintendence of the plantation. Holly Hill comprises about eight hundred acres and one of the principal crops today is cotton.

Willis Nash Gregory. Among the energetic and progressive business men of Perquimans County, one who has won success and position by his resource, initiative and forceful personality is Willis Nash Gregory, general manager of the Eastern Cotton Oil Company. He was one of the organizers of this concern in 1906, and in enlarging and expanding the enterprise his ambition and progressiveness have been equally balanced by sound judgment and careful direction, and largely to his abilities is due the fact that today this institution stands as one of the most reliable and substantial in its line, not only at Hertford, its home community, but throughout this part of the state.

Mr. Gregory was born in Camden County, North Carolina, February 9, 1877, and is a son of Wiley Nash and Eliza Ann (Grimes) Gregory. His father was a substantial and highly respected business man of Camden County, engaged in the conduct of a general merchandise establishment, and the youth was given the advantages of a good education, both general and business, first attending the public schools, later the Elizabeth City Academy, and finally the Eastman Business College, where he took a thorough commercial course. This latter gave him the training necessary to secure a clerical position, and he accepted the post of bookkeeper with a lumber manufacturing concern located at Elizabeth City, with which he remained for two years. From that company he transferred his services to a corn and rice mill, also at Elizabeth City, where he remained seven years, and in 1905 he came to Hertford, which has since been the scene of his operations and the field of his success. Upon his arrival he became one of the organizers of the Hertford Cotton Oil Company, which within the period of one year had grown to such proportions that it was deemed advisable to reorganize. This was done and the style changed, so that the Eastern Cotton Oil Company came into existence and has continued to be one of the city's chief enterprises, having grown and progressed materially. At the time of the reorganization Mr. Gregory was placed in charge as general manager, and, as noted, has made a decided success in his official capacity. By the energy and zeal which he has manifested he has not only won an established place in the business world, but has also gained the confidence of his associates and the respect and esteem of the general public as well. It is but natural that Mr. Gregory should be chiefly interested in the organization of which he has been one of the chief builders, but he is likewise active as an agriculturist, having wisely invested a part of his capital in farming land, and now owns a farm of 250 acres in Perquimans County which is responding bountifully to the scientific treatment which its soil is receiving. As in his business operations, so in his farming Mr. Gregory is a believer in the use of modern methods and machinery. He is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he has numerous friends.

Mr. Gregory was married March 2, 1898, to Miss Ethel Stone, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and they are the parents of three bright and attractive children: Vivian, William Nash and Charles.

Edward E. Mendenhall. In the person of Edward E. Mendenhall Greensboro has a citizen who has had an unusually interesting career as a salesman and business man. He is regarded among his contemporaries and associates as a master of the art of salesmanship. Mr. Mendenhall has had some local associations with business, but his career for the most part has been spent on the road as a commercial traveler, and thus his friendships and connections are widespread over the state, though for years he has regarded his home as Greensboro.

Mr. Mendenhall is a lineal descendant of John Mendenhall of Mendenhall, England, who came to America in 1685, accompanied by his brother Benjamin and his sister Mary. He made his home at Concord, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Morris, daughter of George Morris of Pennsylvania. Their son Mordecai was the father of Thomas Mendenhall, great-great-grandfather of Edward E. Mendenhall. According to the best available information it was Thomas Mendenhall who established this branch of the family in Guilford County, North Carolina, where he settled in colonial times.

His son Seth Mendenhall was a planter, owning and operating a plantation near the present site of High Point. He was reared in the faith of the Friends Church and had no sympathy with the institution of slavery. His son Reddick Mendenhall was born on the old plantation near High Point about 1800. He spent his life as a farmer. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Pidgeon, who was born in the locality known as Colfax in Guilford County, daughter of Charles Pidgeon, a planter and also a Friend in religion.

J. S. Cox

The father of Edward E. Mendenhall was Alphonse Mendenhall, who was born on his father's plantation in 1836. He acquired a liberal education, finishing in the New Garden Boarding School, and in young manhood took up teaching as his profession. He followed this a number of years and part of the time was connected with the graded schools of Greensboro. From that city he removed to Randolph County. Early in life he was ordained a Quaker minister, but in Randolph County, in the absence of a Friends Church, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was ordained a local preacher in that faith. Later he returned to Greensboro and spent here his last years, where he died in 1910. He married Cynthia Hardin, who was born near Tabernacle Church in 1850, daughter of Peter F. and Elizabeth Hardin. She died in 1915, the mother of three children: Loren D., Edward E. and Percy.

Edward E. Mendenhall, who thus inherited the sturdy traits of a long line of good and substantial people, was carefully trained at home and well educated. He attended the old Brick Hall at Archdale, and from there entered Trinity College at Durham. From college Mr. Mendenhall entered upon his active career as a commercial traveler. He left the road to engage in the wholesale grocery business at Greensboro and High Point, and was in business in those two places for fifteen years. He then resumed his role as a commercial traveler and with headquarters at Greensboro has traveled out over the state and this section of the South for a number of years.

In 1896 Mr. Mendenhall married Ida Allred. She was born in Randolph County, daughter of William F. and Matilda (Green) Allred. Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall have had the following children: Walter L., who died at the age of sixteen; Marion H.; Evelyn; Helen; Margaret; Edward E., Jr.; Ruth; William F. and Charles Milton.

Mr. Mendenhall and family are all members of the Ashboro Street Friends Church. In politics he is a republican and for years has been a keen student of political questions as affecting his state and community. As a party man he has been a delegate to various county, district and state conventions. He is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen of America and is also a member of Council No. 296 of the United Commercial Travelers.

Jeremiah Simon Cox during a long and useful career has been farmer, financier, manufacturer and banker. He is one of the men responsible for the establishment and development of one of Greensboro's most prominent banking institutions, the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, of which he has been vice president since it was established in 1899. This company, capitalized at $200.000, with surplus of nearly a hundred thousand dollars, has deposits aggregating more than a million and a half dollars.

Mr. Cox was born on a farm in Grant Township of Randolph County, North Carolina, in 1846. His father, Simon Cox, was born on the same farm. The grandfather was a farmer and planter, and probably spent all his life in North Carolina. Simon Cox grew up on a farm, succeeded to its ownership, and was a successful farmer, aside from other important business interests outside of tilling the soil and managing its resources. He married Ruth Allen, who was born in Randolph County and died at the age of sixty-two. Her father, Dr. Joseph Allen, was a practising physician for many years. Her mother was Martha Allen. Simon Cox and wife were active members of the Society of Friends. They had five sons, named Joseph, Milton, Nathaniel, Samuel and Jeremiah S.

Jeremiah S. Cox grew up on his father's farm, and the advantages supplied by the rural schools were supplemented by a course in what was then known as the New Garden Boarding School, now Guilford College. For a time he taught school, and after his marriage was superintendent of the New Garden Boarding School for two years, and since that time he has built an elegant modern dormitory at Guilford College, known as "Cox Hall," which will accommodate about 100 students. Returning to Randolph County, he bought the Kemp Mills, consisting of flour, grist and saw mills, and operated that property for about five years. Selling out, he transferred his energies to a farm in the north part of Randolph County, about twelve miles south of Greensboro.

Mr. Cox has been a resident of Greensboro since 1892. Prior to that time he had become interested in the Greensboro Manufacturing Company, and he gave part of his time to the active management of its affairs for about four years. In 1899 he joined W. E. Allen and J. W. Fry in organizing the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company.

In 1870 Mr. Cox married Margaret D. Branson, who was born in Randolph County, daughter of Eli and Mary Branson. Mrs. Cox was engaged in teaching school before her marriage to Mr. Cox. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Friends Church. While a resident of Randolph County Mr. Cox served as public administrator eight years, and since coming to Greensboro he served a term on the county board of education. Mr. Cox has been a trustee of the Juvenile Protective Association for many years. The association has done a great deal in reclaiming juvenile delinquents. The record of the lives of those who have come from the humble walks of life and, by dint of their own effort have left their impress on society and the world is an incentive and inspiration to do our best for humanity.

William L. Williams. A book might be written concerning the family, the home, the individual adventures and experiences and achievements of William L. Williams of Linden, Cumberland County. Such being true, it is obvious that a brief sketch can furnish only an outline and a suggestive comment upon the many matters which would properly command detailed attention. Both Mr. Williams and his wife are members of very prominent and historic families in the state. Mr. Williams was born December 25, 1843, on the Williams Plantation, "Hickory Lane," near Linden and has lived practically all his life wtihin sight of the homes of his honored ancestors. In this one locality the Williamses have lived generation after generation since about the year 1730. The Williamses are of Welsh origin and the North Carolina branch is descended from one of three brothers who came from Wales to America about 1650. One of these brothers settled in North Carolina, and the other two in Virginia, and Massachusetts. William L. Williams is descended over a gap of four or five generations from Isaac Williams, one of whose brothers, Joseph Williams, was the progenitor of Governor Williams of North Carolina. A son of Isaac Williams was Joel Williams, and he in turn had a son Isaac, who was

the great-grandfather of William L. This Isaac Williams married Rachel Smith, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Whitfield) Smith and a granddaughter of Col. John Smith, one of the noted colonists of North Carolina. Through this family connection William L. Williams is descended from Needham and John Bryan of Isle of Wight, Virginia, a family that came to North Carolina in 1722 and gave to the colony and state some of its most distinguished figures.

John C. Williams, son of Isaac and Rachel (Smith) Williams, was born and spent his entire life at "Hickory Lane." He was an extensive planter and owned a large number of slaves. He was also a leader in politics and public affairs, and his influence was by no means confined to the immediate locality of his home. He served with credit both as a member of the State Senate and in the Lower House of the General Assembly. John C. Williams married Miss Martha Lane, with whom another prominent family is introduced into this article. Her father, Joel Lane, of Raleigh, was the man responsible for having the State Capitol permanently located at the city and he donated the ground upon which the capitol stands.

"Locust Grove" was the original title of the home of John C. Williams. This fine example of North Carolina country home lay just across Little River from the present home of William L. Williams. It was in Harnett County, Little River being the dividing line between Harnett and Cumberland. Hickory Lane, the plantation on which Mr. W. L. Williams of this sketch now makes his home, derived its name from a beautiful lane of tall and slender hickory trees through which approach was made to the residence. This title was bestowed upon the place by a delegation of prominent Fayetteville citizens who stopped off here for a visit on their way to Raleigh to give greeting to President Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory."

"Locust Grove" was the birthplace of William L. Williams, Sr., who married Sarah McKellar. Mr. William L. Williams first mentioned above, son of these parents, now resides in the extreme northern part of Cumberland County on the Little River, two miles from the town of Linden on the Raleigh and Southport Railroad. Here he has a fine plantation devoted to all branches of agriculture and stock raising, with cotton as a principal crop. The plantations along this section of Little River have been famous for their productiveness for more than two centuries, and the present "Hickory Lane" maintains as always a high place among these.

Up to his seventeenth year William L. Williams spent his life with the happiest of associations, in a peaceful and charming environment, with good educational advantages and surrounded by all things that were calculated to inspire and bring to fruition the best qualities of his character. Then in the summer of 1861 his peaceful routine was rudely interrupted, when he responded to the call of arms and at Fayetteville volunteered for service in the Confederate army in Company A of the Fifth North Carolina Cavalry. This regiment was in William Fitzhugh Lee's Division. The company first did service in the eastern part of North Carolina as an independent company. In the fall of 1861 it went into Virginia and became a permanent part of the Fifth Cavalry. The regiment was a part of General J. E. B. Stuart's great cavalry organization which gave General Lee some of its most tremendous power in many of the battles of Virginia and of Gettysburg and which, after General Stuart's death, was commanded by General Wade Hampton.

However, the record of William L. Williams as a soldier cannot be followed by studying the activities and campaigns of the Fifth North Carolina Cavalry. From the beginning and throughout the war he was practically a "free lance," engaged largely as a courier and scout under personal orders of the higher commanding officers. For this reason and for a large part of the time he was on detached duty. Permission was granted him to come and go practically as he pleased and this was a privilege that exactly suited a youth of his pluck, independent spirit and desire for adventure. In the days of war before the invention of telephone and before electricity had become a means of communication between the integral parts of battles lines, there was never a more daring and skillful horseman carrying messages from point to point than William L. Williams. There was abundance of reason for his being known as one of the best riders in the Confederate army. His thrilling adventures and many narrow escapes from death alone would make up a long story. He had more than a dozen horses shot from under him, and though his saddle blanket became so riddled with bullets that it was barely recognizable as a blanket, his hat and his clothing were punctured by bullets, his body actually was never hit. It is not poetic justice so much as literal truthfulness that would justify his appropriation of the phrase "leading a charmed life." At Petersburg, while carrying a message for General Hampton from the latter's headquarters to a distant part of the Confederate line, his daring and seeming disregard of danger in the face of the enemy, in plain view, were so conspicuous that he was cheered not only by the Confederate troops but by the enemy who witnessed his exploit. During Lee's advance upon Gettysburg Mr. Williams was selected to guard with a squad of men Ashby's Gap, one of the approaches to the Potomac. When the great battle was fought he was there with his regiment. Shortly before Lee's surrender he was at Appomattox, but foreseeing the calamity which was soon to overtake the gallant commander, he went to Greensboro, North Carolina, to join Johnston's army, but that section of the Confederate troops had also surrendered before he arrived. Thus it happened that he himself never surrendered.

In the years following this military service Mr. Williams picked up one by one the threads of civil life and has been one of the substantial characters in his part of the state. In 1888 he was elected state senator to represent the Sixteenth Senatorial District of Cumberland and Harnett counties and he served with credit and efficiency in the session of 1889. He was again elected to the same office in 1898 for the session of 1899. He is now and has been for some years a member of the county board of education for Cumberland County.

In January, 1873, Mr. Williams married Mary Eliza Elliot, concerning whose interesting family and ancestry something more than passing mention must be made. First, however, a record should be made of Mr. and Mrs. Williams' own children. There are five of them. The oldest, Col. Alexander Elliot Williams, graduated from West Point Mili-

tary Academy in 1898, and as a young officer soon had his ability tested by actual service in the Philippines, in China and in many parts of the United States. His special proficiency was soon recognized, even while in the Philippines, as an expert in the quartermaster's department, and since the war with Germany began he suggested and under authority of the war department organized and became quartermaster officer in charge of a new and important bureau in Washington which built up a great warehousing system for the food supply for the army in this country and in France. To the duties of this great responsibility he devoted some of the hardest work of his life, being on duty practically night and day. At the request of General Pershing he was sent to France, where he has charge of the largest base of supplies. The four other children of Mr. and Mrs. Williams are: William Lane, Jane Evans, Henrietta Williams and Capt. Henry Elliot Williams. The recent war in which America has become involved gives Mr. Williams two sons with a military record. Capt. Henry Elliot until the war with Germany began was making a name for himself as a rising young lawyer at Fayetteville. He volunteered his services to the Government, and on account of his education and training in military schools passed the examination for officer without attending the officers' training camp. He was commissioned a captain.

Mrs. Williams is a daughter of Col. Alexander and Jane (Evans) Elliot and is a granddaughter of George Elliot. George Elliot was born in Scotland in 1753, and came to America about 1774, when a young man shortly before the Revolutionary war. He located what for more than a centur has been widely known as "Ellersley" Plantation in what is now Cumberland County, a splendid property now owned by Mrs. Franklin McNeill, a sister of Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Williams' grandfather, George Elliot, was a son of Henry of Peel, who in turn was a son of Henry of Peel, grandson of William of Thorbiskope, great-grandson of John of Thorbiskope, and great-great-grandson of William of Marksdale. The line is still further traced back to the time of William the Conqueror, and there are many other eminent members of the family.

George Elliot married in 1790 Mary (Smith) Turner, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Whitfield) Smith. Her grandfather, Col. John Smith, came to North Carolina from the Isle of Wight, Virginia, in 1740, and was a delegate to the Hillsboro Convention of 1775.

Mrs. Williams' mother, Jane Evans, was a granddaughter of David Evans of Cumberland County. This David Evans was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence promulgated at Fayetteville June 20, 1775. He was proprietor of a grant of land given by King George. This land is situated about seven miles southeast of Fayetteville and has been continuously the property of the Evans family down to the present generation.

Walter G. Sheppard. The promising abilities shown during his earlier years in Trinity College have thoroughly justified the anticipations of his friends at that period since Walter C. Sheppard began the practice of law at Farmville, where he has already gained a success that entitles him to rank among the leading members of the bar of Pitt County.

Mr. Sheppard is a native of Pitt County, and was left an orphan when a child. He spent four years in the Oxford Orphanage and then entered Trinity College, where he took the full literary course. This was followed by the full course of the law department, from which he was graduated in 1914 with the degree LL. B. While in college he won a medal as debater in the freshman class and another in the sophomore year, while in the junior year he won the Braxton Craven medal for the best undergraduate essay and as a senior won a $50 prize in the state intercollegiate contest at Raleigh. He was also winner of the Wiley-Gray medal for the best senior oration. With all these honors of studious activity he was prominent in the life of the student body in social and other affairs, was a member of the Glee Club, and managed the Trinity baseball team.

On leaving college Mr. Sheppard began the practice of law with R. H. Sykes of Durham, under the name Sykes & Sheppard. When Mr. Sykes was appointed attorney general Mr. Sheppard returned to his home town and has rapidly acquired a self-sustaining practice. He was instrumental in the organization of the Farmville Community Chamber of Commerce, and has accomplished much good for the town and vicinity. He is general secretary of the organization.

Edwin Ruffin Harris. Half a century is a long time in the life and experiences of a single individual. Half a century ago Edwin Ruffin Harris, who had shortly before served in the Confederate army in the war between the states, began business at Reidsburg. He is the oldest individual merchant of the village, and, what is more, among all the adult population of that town when he went there, and most of whom he knew personally, not one is now left except himself.

Mr. Harris was born on a farm in Reidsburg Township of Rockingham County November 17, 1844, a son of Edwin R. and Bethania (Shelton) Harris. His grandfather, Mastin Harris, was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. He grew up and married there. In 1822 there occurred one of the familiar migrations of that period. His household goods and farm implements were loaded onto wagons, one conveyance was reserved for his wife and six children, and several trusted slaves drove the cattle and other livestock. Thus by daily stages of a few miles they accomplished the journey from Virginia into North Carolina. Mastin Harris secured a tract of timbered land in the eastern part of Rockingham County, near the line of Caswell County. The lumber for his simple home was cut with a whip-saw. That home was fourteen miles east of Reidsville. With the aid of his slaves he had a number of acres of the wilderness converted into fields, and with increasing prosperity he lived there until his death at the age of seventy-seven. Mastin Harris married Martha Ramey, who died at the age of seventy years. Both are buried in the family plot on the home farm. They were members of the Primitive Baptist Church. Edwin R. Harris, Sr., was ten years old when his parents came to North Carolina. After he was grown he bought land a mile and a half from Reidsville and was farming in that locality until 1853, when he went to Ruffin Township and bought another farm. That place drew upon his labors and energies for a number of years but his last days were spent among his children. He died at the age of seventy-eight. His wife attained the great age of ninety-eight. They were members of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Their eight children were named James M., Julius, Edwin Ruffin, Nannie M., Samuel S., Virginia, Lula and John M. It is a long lived and vigorous family, indicated by the fact that three sons and two daughters are still living.

Edwin Ruffin Harris had his youthful experience divided between attending the district schools and helping on the home farm. Before he was twenty years of age he went into the Confederate army. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company G of the Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment and experienced active and almost continuous fighting during the last year of the war. He was with Cox's Brigade during the last days of the great conflict, and was one of the last Confederate soldiers to fire a shot. On the morning of the final surrender he was one of the seventeen men who volunteered to protect a field piece in danger of capture. Fifteen of these men were made prisoners, but Mr. Harris and a companion escaped. Upon learning of the surrender he asked permission of his captain to leave the ranks and attempt escape. The captain told him to remain, and as he obeyed orders his name is on the official list of those paroled at Appomattox.

Hostilities ended, he returned home and the following summer assisted his father in making a crop. He also attended school three months, and in the spring of 1866 entered business as a dealer in leaf tobacco. In 1867 he came to Reidsville and set up in the mercantile business on a modest scale. His store has continued to draw patronage from the surrounding country for half a century, but it is not alone as a business man that he has contributed to the welfare of his community. Mr. Harris was for six years a member of the board of town commissioners, and is now a member and has served as president of the Reidsville Business Men's Association. He and his wife are active in the Primitive Baptist Church, and he is a senior deacon and clerk of the church and is moderator of the Upper County Line Association.

In 1869 he married Miss Tecorah Gertrude Price. She was born in Rockingham County, a daughter of Herman and Araminta (Ferrell) Price. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have five children: Walter G., Samuel P., Blanche, Gertrude and Charles. Four of the children are now married. Blanche is the wife of John J. Nims and has two children, Edwin B. and Virginia Gertrude. Gertrude married Perry A. Sloan and has a son Perry, Jr.

Rev. Edward F. Green. When an air of pessimism seems to envelop in gloom many worthy enterprises in these modern days, it is cheering, encouraging and invigorating to look upon the marvelous work that is being quietly but effectively carried on by Rev. Edward F. Green, president of the Carolina Collegiate & Agricultural Institute at Star, North Carolina. Through his philanthropy, wide and deep, are borne to the ocean of happy knowledge and lives of usefulness those frail human barks that otherwise would ever rest in the shadows and shallows or merely dash futilely upon barren sands. His whole life has been more or less devoted to educational work, but at no previous time has his success quite equaled his present great achievement.

Edward F. Green was born in 1865, in the city of York, England. His parents were George G. and Mary (Milner) Green. For many years his father was a stock farmer and on his estates bred the fine sheep for which England is noted. The youth attended the public schools and remained with his parents until the age of twenty years, when he came to the United States. In 1885 he entered Wooster University, at Wooster, Ohio, where he pursued both academic and collegiate studies and subsequently took post graduate work in pedagogy. Graduating in 1893, in that same year he came to Concord, North Carolina, where he took charge of Sunderland Hall, a philanthropic educational enterprise that had just started on its career of giving a practical education to worthy young women. He remained in charge of this school for three years, during which time he practically originated and organized the church and school work in connection with the Patterson Mills at that place, a form of welfare work in which Mr. Green was one of the pioneers in North Carolina, but has since been quite extensively taken up by the cotton mill owners in other parts of the state.

Following his work here Mr. Green entered the theological seminary at Auburn, New York, from which he was graduated three years later with the degree of B. D. and subsequently received the degree of D. D. His first pastorate was at Oriskany, New York, and one year later he went to the Pacific Coast and during the succeeding ten years held other pastorates, but during the larger part of that decade was college pastor connected with the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon. While there he was also a student, not only taking the general agricultural courses but devoting study and experiment in bacteriology, biology and chemistry.

In 1910 Doctor Green returned to North Carolina with plans matured for the founding and erecting of what has become the Carolina Collegiate and Agricultural Institute. He located at Star in Montgomery County, in the central part of the state, where he secured twenty-one acres of beautifully situated land, on which there is a fine growth of oak and other forest trees in their natural setting. The grounds forming the campus are being systematically improved after designs submitted by a landscape artist. Writing in the fall of 1917, Doctor Green has the main college building now completed, besides a handsome and commodious residence for himself on the college campus. The college building is a handsome brick structure consisting of two stories and basement, fashioned, especially in its interior arrangement, after the designs furnished by the Government for schools of this character. One is impressed with the idea of spaciousness and wide roominess in the building, while its perfect ventilation and modern lighting makes a wholesome and cheerful atmosphere. The main floor is given over to class rooms and a large hallway. On the second floor are additional class rooms, but the main feature of this floor is the auditorium with a large stage, as in a theater, this being flanked by class rooms that, on occasions of entertainments, may be used as dressing rooms. All these details of construction were carefully worked out.

While this school officially has the backing of the Congregational Church, of which Doctor Green has been a member since 1910, it is in reality his own private enterprise, having been built by Doctor Green without a cent of financial aid from the church. He passes much time in the North and East in the interest of the school, and through his own personal worth and high character has been able to secure substantial aid for the enterprise.

Edward F. Green

The Carolina Collegiate & Agricultural Institute is intended, primarily, to benefit boys and girls, teaching and training them in vocational work so as to fit the boys for agricultural and other useful industrial pursuits and the girls for useful lines suitable for their sex. The school is located geographically in about the center of a large extent of country that has lain practically undeveloped agriculturally. It contains a large population and the children here have never had good educational advantages. In Doctor Green's school many grown students may be observed and a number who are married and heads of families themselves, and so eager are some of these students that they willingly begin in the first grade work and if possible remain through the twelfth. In 1916 Doctor Green graduated two girls who had daily walked a distance of six miles for six years. It is gratifying to him that they are now attending the Greensboro Normal School with the design of becoming teachers. As he reviews what has already been done his spirit must be refreshed. His reminiscences are exceedingly interesting, especially when he recalls the boys who at different times have drifted in here from almost "nowhere" and after enjoying the advantages provided here, not the least of these being the example, advice and encouragement of Doctor Green, have gone out pretty well equipped for the useful and honorable lives they have led, in professions as well as industries.

Doctor Green was married to Miss Florence M. McDowell, a lady with great musical talent who is a graduate of the Conservatory of Music of Wooster University. Mrs. Green is in full sympathy with her learned husband's philanthropic enterprise and assists through her musical gifts, having charge of both the vocal and instrumental music departments in the institute. Doctor and Mrs. Green have three children: Hubert, who is a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, and Isabel and Catherine, who take prominent part in the town's pleasant social life.

In October, 1917, at the annual meeting of the state synod of the Congregational Church of North Carolina, a great honor was conferred on Doctor Green when he was elected moderator of this governing body.

Rev. Dr. John Robinson. A figure of singular distinction in the early life of North Carolina was Rev. Dr. John Robinson, concerning whom much has been written and whose life and services deserve some memorial in this publication. The larger part of what follows is taken from "Foote's Sketches," with some additional data supplied by Doctor Robinson's descendants.

He was born January 8, 1768, in the Sugar Creek community near Charlotte, and was old enough to be a witness of the scenes of the Revolutionary war. He was eight years of age when the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was promulgated at Charlotte, and attended the celebration connected with it in that city. The scenes of that celebration were indelibly impressed upon his bovish mind from the incident of an enthusiastic cheerer throwing his hat so high that alighted on a building and a pole had to be brought to get it down. Doctor Robinson often told this incident to his daughter Mary, from whose lips it was handed down to Dr. John Robinson Irwin, the eminent physician and surgeon of Charlotte.

While he was too young to engage in the battles, Doctor Robinson's youthful memories received a vivid impression of the events of Revolutionary times and in his habit he recounted with spirit the things he had heard and seen when a child. The correctness of his memory and the facility of his recollection, especially where dates were concerned, was remarkable. He trusted memory and she was faithful to him to the last, bringing out her stores at his call with unabated celerity and precision. Unfortunately, it was because of this very retentive memory that he committed little of his knowledge to paper and left nothing of importance in manuscript. The author of "Foote's Sketches" records that the traditions gathered from him led to the compilation of facts published under that name.

The parents of Dr. John Robinson lived in Sugar Creek Township and their graves are found near the center of the old graveyard. They were reputed eminently pious by their neighbors and were devoted members of the church. Their careful training of their son in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and their concern for his salvation were often spoken by him with gratitude and reverence. His academic education was received partly in Charlotte under the tuition of Doctor Henderson, who taught in the College Building, and partly in an academy taught by Mr. Archibald of Poplar Tent. His classical course was completed and his degree of A. B. conferred at Winnsboro, South Carolina, the seat of Mount Zion College. The title of D. D. was conferred by the University of his native state as a just tribute of respect for one who had done much for the moral and religious education of the rising generation.

He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Orange April 4, 1793. Firm in his purpose, dignified in his deportment, courteous in his manner, commanding in his appearance, above the common stature and perfectly erect, of a spare, muscular frame, of great activity and personal courage, he went to preach the gospel of our Lord at the time when the flood of infidelity that swept over our land tried men's souls. In Carolina and in Virginia he conducted revivals that brought a large company of young men safely and permanently within the folds of the church.

In 1800 he accepted an invitation from the church in Fayetteville to become their resident minister. The smallness of the salary and the necessities of the youth induced him to open a classical school. He continued with the congregation a little more than a year; when, finding that the labors of the two offices were more than his constitution could bear, he left the congregation in December, 1801, and removed to Poplar Tent, the scene of part of the instructions of his early life under Mr. Archibald. After remaining with the congregation of Poplar Tent about four years, preaching and conducting a classical school, which was commended by the Presbytery in 1803, he was induced by the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Fayetteville to return to that place, where about the beginning of 1806 he resumed his pastoral labors and his classical school. In these two offices he continued about three years. In the latter part of December, 1808, he returned to Poplar Tent and passed the remainder of his days.

For many years Doctor Robinson carried on a classical school in Poplar Tent, at which were trained many of the leading men of a later generation in that section of the state. The dig-

nity, precision and kindness with which he presided over his school are referred to with much affection by his pupils. A teacher himself, he favored every attempt to promote sacred learning, and when about the year 1820 an effort was made to establish a college in Western Carolina he took an active part in the enterprise and mourned over its failure.

Doctor Robinson was a lifelong and most intimate friend of the late Rev. Dr. Robert Hall Morrison, who preached the funeral sermon over his beloved associate's body in the Poplar Tent Church. This sermon, on account of its eloquence, its sublimity and classic elegance in telling of the life and good works and virtues of the deceased, was printed in pamphlet form by special request. It is a model of funeral oration. Doctor Robinson and Doctor Morrison were closely associated in their efforts to found Davison College under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and after this institution was started in 1837 Doctor Robinson was a member of the first board of trustees and for many years was president of the board.

Some of his personal traits are thus told in "Foote's Sketches: "As he advanced in years, his manners, always courteous, became more dignified and bland; a stranger would have thought he had adorned the drawing rooms of our cities in the beginning of the nineteenth century, a gentleman of the old school of Nathaniel Macon. His kind manners expressed a kinder heart, that grew more tender as he advanced in years. It was impossible that a young minister should be introduced to him without loving him; or love him long without reverencing him and catching from him a spirit to desire excellence for its own sake and for Christ.

"A guileless, affectionate simplicity attracted all to him in his advancing infirmities; and his departure seems less and less welcome to his people the nearer and more certain its approach. His habits of neatness in his person and dress continued through life. He had so fixed the habit of dressing himself becomingly that very seldom was he found unprepared to welcome a visitor, and yet the greatest simplicity always appeared in his garments and the manner in which he was attired. It is said of him in his more active days as a pleasant example of his attention to his family, that returning from a judicatory of the church, he lodged about seventeen miles from home. Rising at the dawn of day to reach home for his breakfast, he was observed to be particular in adjusting his dress, and under some disadvantage to be shaving himself with care. One of his fellow lodgers observed 'you need not delay to be so particular as you are only going home'; with a polite bow the doctor replied, 'for that very reason I am particular.' "

He never professed any great fondness for the pen, and had no manuscript to review in his old age. His infirmities prevented him from reading to any extent; and he was deprived of his excellent wife, Mary Baldwin, the mother of his children, in 1836, having lived in affection with her for more than forty years, having been united in marriage April 9, 1795. Yet he never appeared lonesome or repining while he was waiting upon God for his departure. His life was protracted in great feebleness until the 14th of December, 1843, when he fell asleep in Christ. His body was laid beside the remains of his wife in the burying ground near Poplar Tent Church.

JOHN ROBINSON IRWIN, M. D., engaged forty years in the work and service of physician and surgeon, is one of the eminent professional names in North Carolina. Especially distinguished in the field of gynecology and abdominal surgery, besides the great private clientage he has served he has turned his experience and influence to good account as a teacher and lecturer and for the upbuilding of medical organizations and associations and the creating and maintenance of the highest possible standards in professional work. His life has been a noteworthy approximation of the high ideals and principles he inherited from his ancestors, ancestors noted for their substantial character and their devotion to the great fundamentals of life expressed through religion, morality, education and the home and family.

Doctor Irwin is a great-grandson of the famous Gen. Robert Irwin of Steel Creek Township, Mecklenburg County. General Irwin was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and as an officer of the North Carolina State Troops in the Revolution gave active service in both North and South Carolina. He was promoted from major to general, and had a distinguished career not only as a soldier and officer but as a statesman as well.

Gen. Robert Irwin was born in Steele Creek Township, his father, of Scotch-Irish descent, having come there from Pennsylvania, one of the original settlers of the township. In the War of the Revolution General Irwin was with Sumter in August, 1780, at the battle of Hanging Rock. In personal bravery and technical qualifications he was one of the outstanding officers of North Carolina in the war. He was also distinguished for his broad and generous manhood and his popularity with all classes of people. He served as a member of the Provisional Congress at Halifax, North Carolina, in October, 1776, representing Mecklenburg County, his colleagues in that convention being Waighstill, Avery, Hezekiah Alexander and Zacheus Wilson. It was this body that formed the first State Constitution. General Irwin was also a delegate with Gen. Joseph Graham as colleague to the conventions at Hillsboro and Fayetteville which considered the adoption of the Confederate Constitution. He was elected the first state senator from Mecklenburg County in 1778, and by subsequent elections served in the sessions of 1779 to 1784 inclusive. He was an exemplar member of the old Steele Creek Presbyterian Church, and his exalted character is happily described by the beautiful words of the inscription on his tombstone in Steele Creek cemetery, where he is buried. This inscription was placed there in loving memory by his friends and neighbors.

The paternal grandfather of Doctor Irwin was William Irwin and the father was Batte Irwin. Batte Irwin was a large planter and slave owner of the ante-bellum days. His plantation six miles north of Charlotte on the Charlotte and Davidson roads was one of the finest in this section of the state and one of the best from point of management and administration. He was not only a planter, but was one of the early industrial captains of his time, being a manufacturer of buggies and carriages. He was one of the pioneers in this line of manufacture in North Carolina. His plantation lay on one side of the road, while his blacksmith and woodworking shops were on the other. All the buildings on both sides were

arranged symmetrically and gave the whole the appearance of a complete village.

Doctor Irwin's mother was Mary Hayes (Robinson) Irwin. She was a daughter of the distinguished Rev. Dr. John Robinson, eminent as a Presbyterian divine and scholar, whose career is made the subject of a special sketch on other pages of this work.

Dr. John Robinson Irwin was born at the Irwin plantation six miles north of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County December 29, 1853. He was educated successively in the Johnson School for Boys at Mill Hill, at Poplar Tent Academy, and the Griffith School at Charlotte, and attended Davidson College. After two years of medical study under Dr. J. McKnitt Henderson, he entered the University of Maryland School of Medicine in 1875 and received his degree from that institution in 1877. For one year he was clinical assistant in the University Hospital at Baltimore. Doctor Irwin began practice at Croft, North Carolina, but at the end of fifteen years moved to Charlotte, from which city his reputation as a specialist in gynecology and abdominal surgery has been spread over the state.

For years he has been one of the leaders in medical education and of organization in the state. In 1902 he became a member of the faculty of the old North Carolina Medical College, and for several years filled the chair of gynecology and abdominal surgery. Since 1901 he has been a member and vice president of the board of trustees of Charlotte College for Women, and is also a trustee of Davidson College, and gynecologist to the Presbyterian Hospital of Charlotte.

He has exercised a great influence over the medical profession through his activities in various medical societies, including the Mecklenburg County, Ninth District, State, Tri-State, Southern and American Medical Associations. Again and again he has appeared before these different organizations in the discussions of professional and technical subjects. Doctor Irwin is noted for his ability as a public speaker, has the graces of oratory as well as the matured convictions and thorough familiarity with a wide range of subjects. While it is not possible to mention even the titles of various addresses and papers on technical subjects, mention should be made of an oration which he delivered before the North Carolina Medical Society at its annual meeting June 17, 1914, on the subject "Womanhood, From the Physician's Viewpoint," an address that was widely circulated and read and is of absorbing general interest as expressing the views of an eminent professional man. While the oration must be read as a whole to be appreciated, something of its style and spirit may be gathered from a few random sentences: "We hear much of the 'feminine unrest' now agitating the world. There may be—and certainly are—restless women. But so, one must believe, there always have been. Eve was restless, Judith, Helen and Sappho, and those interesting women who lived in the French courts, the ones who helped the Pilgrim Fathers maintain themselves in their extremely narrow paths of righteousness, the ladies who gathered to sew things for the soldiers at the front in the time of the war between the States, and those others who have denounced their sisters for demanding the ballot. Restlessness is a trait of the species and has no sex, any more than love and jealousy and envy and a liking for power and fame have.

"For this feminine unrest, let me suggest as a palliative, or perhaps, a cure, the renaissance of the home. Lectures on domestic science and home efficiency should be increased. Hand labor should be replaced by machinery, just as it has been in the factory, and domestic economy and domestic science schools should turn their attention to the practical side of work and emancipation from drudgery. Women should have the best and highest education they can obtain; and education involves care of the physical, culture of the intellectual, and direction of the moral and spiritual nature. I believe it is the duty of every woman to make of her own body the strongest, best machine possible; and I believe that one of the great lessons to be taught the women of America today is care of themselves. My plea is for the higher morality and the holier womanhood and to emphasize the preciousness of home, because the affections and emotions have greatest power within a narrow circle of intense personal attachment and interest. As their range is widened, their vividness is diminished. And while no one yet can tell what the distinctively womanly qualities of mind may do in the wide world, the ages have proved that these qualities are supremely adapted to the making of home.

"There is no new woman. They are all identically the same as Eve and Sarah and Ruth. They have the same natures, the same love of family and home, the same desire to be of use to others that women have always had. There is nothing greater in life than this great principle of helpfulness and service and love for others. It may be the world of home, it may be the schoolroom, it may be the ranks of fashionable society, or it may be the small country town, but her love and her service are needed and home making is the lifework for the majority of women."

The presence of Doctor Irwin has meant much to the enlightened citizenship of Charlotte. He has interested himself in various business affairs, and has long been a member and elder of the Second Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Margaret Henrietta Henderson, daughter of Dr. J. McKnitt Henderson, of Croft. They are the parents of six children: Herbert, Mary, Henderson, John, Batte and Julia Irwin. The daughter Mary is now the wife of Mr. W. H. Belk, of Charlotte, North Carolina's greatest merchant.

William Garland Privette. One of the accomplished school men of the state, William G. Privette, has attained exceptional scholarship qualifications and has rendered valuable service to the cause of education. He is now superintendent of public instruction of Beaufort County, with home at Washington.

Mr. Privette was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, February 16, 1886. He is a son of Charles and Dorcas Elizabeth (Grose) Privette. His father was a farmer. Mr. Privette first attended the public schools, later the Yadkin Valley Institute, Wake Forest College, and since taking up his practical work as a teacher has attended special courses in the University of Chicago and Columbia University of New York.

On leaving Lake Forest College Mr. Privette became principal of the Kinston High School, where he remained two years. In 1914 he was elected county superintendent of public instruction of Beaufort County. He is a member of the North Carolina Teachers Association and the Na-

tional Education Association, and is superintendent of the First Baptist Church Sunday School at Washington.

June 26, 1913, he married Miss Inez Reynolds, of Hillsboro, North Carolina. They have one son, William Garland, Jr., born August 29, 1915.

William Graham Shaw, M. D. Representing the third generation of the Shaw family to be well known in medical circles of Scotland County, Dr. William Graham Shaw, of Wagram, has practiced his profession in this community for more than a quarter of a century. Incomplete indeed would be any history of North Carolina without distinctive mention of that large body of men who labor in the broad field of medical service. Some have chosen a particular path and some work under particular combinations of method, but all can be justly credited with scientific knowledge and a due regard for the preservation of the public health, together with a faithful devotion to their own patients that has, on occasion, been heroic. To the profession of medicine Doctor Shaw early devoted his energies, and after an honorable and successful practice of twenty-five years stands as a representative of all that is best and highest in this line of human endeavor.

William Graham Shaw is a member of a very old and prominent family of Scotland and Richmond counties, and was born in 1868, in Spring Hill Township, Scotland (then Richmond) County, North Carolina, his parents being Doctor Daniel and Mary E. (Purcell) Shaw. His grandparents were Alexander and Sarah (McIntosh) Shaw, the former of whom came from Scotland to North Carolina in the early part of the nineteenth century. He settled in that portion of the County of Richmond that now forms Scotland County, on a farm in Spring Hill Township, and there his descendants have lived continuously to the present time. Sarah McIntosh was a member of an older Scotch family that had come here about the time of the Revolutionary war. There were three sons in the grandparents' family: Doctor Daniel; Maj. John D., of Rockingham, who was one of the notable lawyers of his day and generation; and Hon. Angus, an agriculturist and merchant of Maxton, who represented his district in the North Carolina Legislature. A brother of Alexander Shaw was Dr. Angus Shaw, who came to North Carolina at the same time as Alexander, and who became one of the prominent practicing physicians of Richmond County, thus making three generations of physicians in this family who have followed their profession in the same community.

Dr. Daniel Shaw was born in Spring Hill Township in 1830, and early displayed a predilection for the medical profession. After some preparation he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated with his degree in 1855, and when he left the noted Philadelphia institution returned to his home community and at once began practice. When the war between the states came on he did not go to the front, as the women and children needed his services at home, but in various ways the doctor contributed to the cause of the Gray. His practice extended over a period of more than a half century, dating from the time that he traveled all over the countryside mounted on his favorite horse, with his drugs, his herbs and his instruments in his saddle-bags. He belonged to the old-time type of physician who believed that it was their stern and unswerving duty to minister to the ills of humanity regardless of station, careless of recompense. He became greatly beloved all over this part of the country, and when his death occurred, in 1906, there were left many to mourn him. With the passage of the years Doctor Shaw kept pace with the advancements made in his profession, but he never lost the kindly spirit, the love for humanity, that had characterized his earliest practice. His devotion to his calling was absolute and its ethics to him, inviolate.

Doctor Shaw married Mary E. Purcell, who was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, and died at the family home in Spring Hill Township in 1900. She was a daughter of Alexander Torrey and Harriet (MacIntyre) Purcell. Her great-grandfather, Malcolm Purcell emigrated from Ulster, North Ireland, about 1750 and settled in Cumberland County, North Carolina, where the City of Fayetteville now stands. The Purcells were of old Scotch stock and had left Scotland and had settled in the north of Ireland during the oppressive reign of King James. Alexander Torrey Purcell was the son of John Purcell. The wife of Alexander Torrey, Harriet MacIntyre, was the daughter of Rev. John MacIntyre. Concerning this pioneer Scotch Presbyterian preacher of North Carolina something more than passing mention should be made. He was remarkable both for his mental and physical strength. He came from Appin, Ayrshire, Scotland, to North Carolina, in 1792, first settling in the western part of Cumberland County and later in the northern part of what is now Hoke County. He acquired a large tract of land, 3,500 acres, and gave it the name "New Garden." He lived to be one hundred and three years old. After he had celebrated his hundredth birthday he dedicated old Montpelier Church in what is now Hoke County. He retained his mental and physical powers almost perfectly until after he had passed the century mark and could easily read without glasses up to the time of his death. His work as a minister was largely as a missionary to the Indians and the pioneer settlers over a large expanse of territory in both North and South Carolina. He would preach at regular intervals at places far remote from each other. In those settlements that were entirely Scotch he would preach sermons in pure Gaelic as well as in English. It is said that he acquired a proficient knowledge of both Latin and Hebrew after he was thirty-five years of age. It was of such men that the Old Testament writer spoke when he said: "There were giants in those days."

William Graham Shaw completed his academic education in the high school in Spring Hill Township, and began his medical studies under the preceptorship of his father. He had inherited the family love for the profession, in which he made rapid progress, and eventually entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892. At that time he returned immediately to Spring Hill Township, and here has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, his home being in the old Shaw community, about two miles west of the present Town of Wagram. This is a new town which has grown to importance within the very few last years, and Doctor Shaw has taken a leading part in its upbuilding and development. After so long and faithful performance of professional duties, during which he has ever upheld

N. A. Shaw

the standard of professional ethics, Doctor Shaw may feel somewhat gratified to know that he is held in high esteem by other members of the fraternity and that they number him with the ablest physicians in a community in which medical ability has reached a high point. That this is true is shown in the fact that since 1908 Doctor Shaw has served in the capacity of president of the Scotland County Medical Society. In addition to caring for a large and representative practice he is much interested in all local affairs and is prominent as well in business circles, being vice president and a director of the Bank of Wagram and senior member of the firm of Shaw & MacLean, druggists.

Doctor Shaw married Miss Mary C. Cooley, who was born in the Spring Hill community, a member of an old and well known family, and a daughter of James L. and Frances (Johnson) Cooley. To this union there have been born two children: Mary Elizabeth and William Graham, Jr.

Hon. John Williamson McLauchlin. When it is considered that the majority of individuals never rise above the ordinary, but live out their lives in obscurity and, dying, are forgotten, a stronger realization is gained of the credit due those who have enriched their communities, benefited their associations, raised a higher standard for the generations to come and demonstrated the worth of individual endeavor. The aggressive, public-spirited men of any locality plan for the future as well as the present, and so shape the fortunes and the prosperity of their community. For many years Hon. John Williamson McLauchlin has been accepted by all as a leader in all enterprises for the public good in that part of Cumberland County now included in Hoke County. In all business transactions he has been a man of prudence, safe and reliable, and his advice in regard to business transactions has been frequently sought and freely given. He has been liberal in his dealings and many men owe their start in life to his encouragement and financial aid. In public affairs he has been true to the confidence of his fellow-citizens, true to the needs of his state and true to himself.

John Williamson McLauchlin was born in 1846, on the old home place of the McLauchlin family, located two miles east of Raeford, in what is now Hoke but then a part of Cumberland County, North Carolina, his parents being William and Mary (McRae) McLauchlin. He belongs to a very old and distinguished family among the early settlers of the section in which he lived. Philip McRae, his grandfather, and others of the same name and connection, were for the most part farmers and large land owners in that locality. John Williamson was the youngest in a family of three brothers and one sister, the oldest brother, M. McR. McLauchlin, and the one next to him, Archibald Scott, were graduated from Davidson College about the time the war between the states began, when they entered the service, in which Archibald Scott lost his life early in the war, and the older, who was major of the Thirty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, was so severely wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville that he was not able to serve longer, but recovered sufficiently, however, to engage in teaching until his eightieth year. The next brother in age, William Christopher, served in the army also and is still living at Florala, Alabama, where he is extensively engaged in real estate, naval stores and lumber business. The one sister, Isabella, was a graduate of Floral College, North Carolina, at the age of sixteen and was married to Malcom Lamont. Her descendants are all married and living in North Carolina, New York City, and Texas.

The paternal great-grandfather of this family of McLauchlins, whose name was John, was one of three brothers, the others being Daniel and Archibald, all of whom came to America from their native country, Scotland, prior to the Revolutionary war, or about 1770. He was married to Flora Munn before leaving Scotland and brought with him to America his children, Duncan, John, Archibald and Flora, and was himself killed at the battle of Guilford Court House near Greensboro during the Revolutionary war. Some of the McLauchlins moved to South Carolina, others to Florida. A descendant of one of these was the late Peter Stewart McLauchlin, the founder of the Charlotte Observer. Archibald McLauchlin, grandfather of John Williamson, had married Isabella Williamson, their children being John, William and Catherine, and had become the owner of the original McLauchlin home. William Williamson, the father of Isabella, had an interesting and adventurous career. He was a man of fine education, his home being in Glasgow, Scotland. Before leaving his native country he engaged in teaching English, Latin and Mathematics, first in private families and later in colleges, but when he had won the love of Catherine Campbell, the niece and adopted daughter of the Duke of Argyle, to the extent that she was willing to go with him to the ends of the earth and the proposed match proving unsatisfactory to the Duke on the ground that Williamson was only a teacher and not the owner of an estate, the married couple set sail for America and landed on the Island of Jamaica, where they remained for two years and afterwards, landing at Wilmington, came up the Cape Fear River to Campbellton, afterwards Fayetteville, where they located. Here William Williamson engaged in teaching while he was permitted to remain in America, but when the subject of independence began to be agitated, the British soldiers, after investigation, were heard to remark that man's head might overturn a government, and so Williamson and Rev. John McLeod, a Presbyterian minister, were taken under guard, carried to Wilmington and placed on a vessel to be deported to Scotland. Nothing more was ever known about the vessel after sailing and it was supposed to be lost at sea.

Catherine (Campbell) Williamson and her two daughters were visiting friends near the McLauchlin home twenty miles west from Fayetteville when the husband and father was taken to be seen by them no more. William Williamson left many interesting and valuable papers and documents which would now be of considerable historical value, but all were lost in the confusion of the times, except portions of a diary which he kept before leaving Scotland.

John Williamson McLauchlin attended private schools near his home as opportunity afforded until he entered service in the war between the states in April, 1864, at which time he enlisted in a cavalry company, commanded by W. J. Strange of Fayetteville and in which he served until the war closed, when he resumed his studies and was graduated from Davidson College in 1874.

After graduation, having borrowed money from an older brother to complete his education, he engaged in teaching for a number of years until

his indebtedness was paid, after which he engaged in naval store and lumber business at his home and in South Carolina for several years. Mr. McLauchlin has always taken great interest in the cause of education, having served on the board of directors of Davidson College for a long time and on the board of directors of Flora Macdonald College since its organization and also in similar capacity in his home town of Raeford. Mr. McLauchlin was married in 1905 to Miss Christiana McFadyen, who had given a considerable portion of her life to teaching, and, together, they have given liberally of their time and means in aiding worthy young people to secure an education.

He has had much to do with the establishment and building of the little City of Raeford, where he is now interested as president of the McLauchlin Company and also of the Bank of Raeford and near which he has considerable farming interests. Mr. McLauchlin was one of the leading spirits in the formation of Hoke County from portions of Cumberland and Robeson counties. He was senator from Cumberland County when the new county was established in 1911, and had served as senator from Cumberland several times before.

In public life and as a private citizen Mr. McLauchlin's honesty and Christian integrity are above reproach. He has been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, the church of his fathers, and has served well as ruling elder and superintendent of Sabbath schools.

Wiley Croom Rodman. A highly educated and successful lawyer of Washington, Wiley Croom Rodman has been in active practice since his admission to the bar in 1901. He was formerly member of the firm Bragaw & Rodman, and is now connected with one of the leading firms of corporation and general lawyers at Washington, Small, MacLean, Bragaw & Rodman. Mr. Rodman has formed many influencial connections in his part of the state, and is one of the recognized leaders in the democratic party.

He was born at Washington, North Carolina, May 28, 1879, a son of William Blount and Lucilla Dudley (Croom) Rodman. He acquired a liberal education. After the common schools he was a student from 1893 to 1895 in the Trinity School at Chocowinity, was in the University of North Carolina in 1895-96 and from 1899 to 1901 was in the United States Military Academy. He has since put his military training to good advantage as colonel of the Second Regiment, North Carolina National Guard. He studied law at the University of North Carolina, and began an active practice which soon led him to distinctions in public affairs.

He served as county attorney of Beaufort County and is the present representative for that county in the State Legislature. He has been county chairman, member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, member of the Congressional Executive Committee of the First District, member of the First District Judicial Executive Committee and chairman of the Senatorial Executive Committee of the Second District. He is also a school trustee in Washington. Mr. Rodman is affiliated with the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the college societies, Gorgon's Head, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Omega Nu Epsilon, and Pi Sigma. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. In 1902 he married Miss Theodora Grimes. They have two daughters and one son.

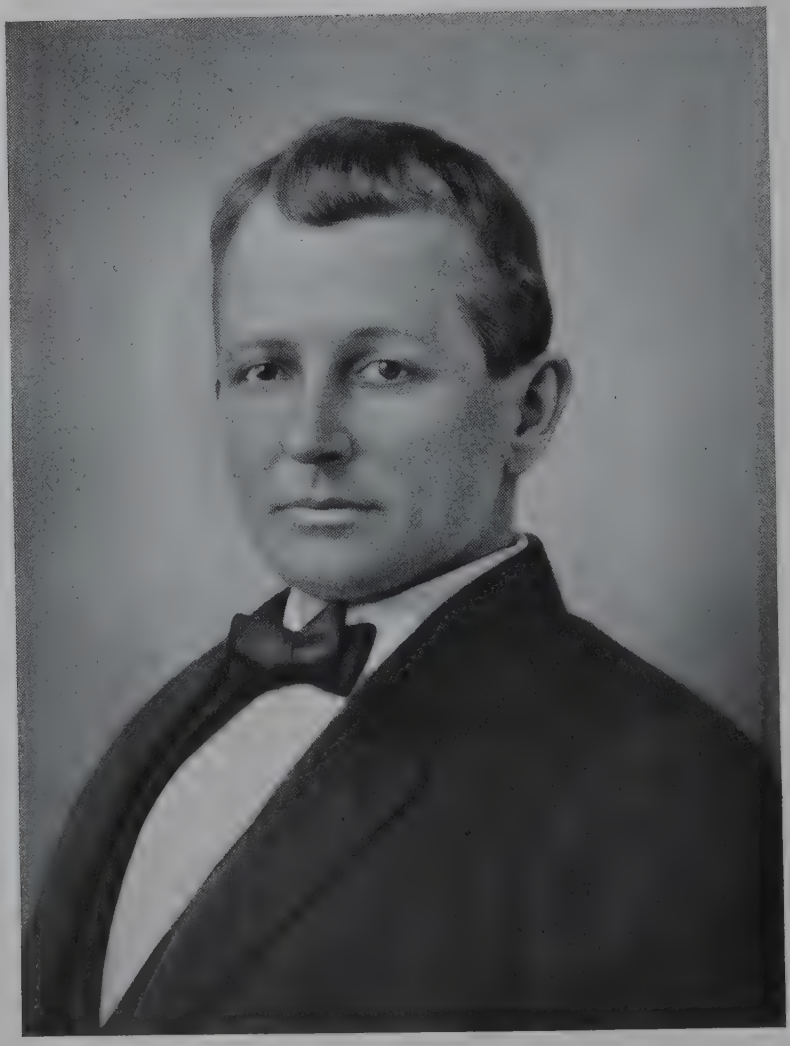
Robert Newton Page. Eminent along many lines, Robert Newton Page is one of the distinguished men of North Carolina, worthily bearing a name that both in the past and the present represents the highest and best in American manhood.

Robert Newton Page was born at Cary in Wake County, North Carolina, October 26, 1859. His ancestors generations back were the Pages notable in the history of Virginia. His parents were Allison Francis and Frances (Raboteau) Page, and he was the second born in a family of five sons, all of whom have become prominent in some walk of life. The eldest, Walter Hines Page, early became interested in literary pursuits, became a member of the publishing firm of Doubleday, Page & Company and subsequently editor of World's Work, and now represents the United States as ambassador to Great Britain. The other sons, Robert N., Henry A., Junius R. and Frank, as they grew up became identified with their father in his numerous business enterprises and at present they have mutual interests of magnitude in both Montgomery and Moore counties.

Allison Francis (Frank) Page was born in Wake County, North Carolina, in 1824. He began life as a pioneer woodsman and when but a youth rafted logs down the Cape Fear River from Fayetteville, in which place he was later engaged in a lumber manufacturing business. In the early '50s he moved to what is now the Town of Cary in Wake County, then but a village, and largely built up the place through his extensive milling and other enterprises and industries, and resided there for twenty-five years. In 1879 he moved to Aberdeen in Moore County, and there entered upon the great development work that included agricultural progress, lumber manufacturing and railroad building. At the time mentioned this section of the state was practically one vast pine forest. No agricultural progress worthy of the name had ever been attempted. His spirit of energy and enterprise was the means of bringing change and development throughout this section and among the enduring monuments that perpetuate his name is the railroad, now a part of the Norfolk & Southern system, known as the Aberdeen & Ashboro, with a branch line from Biscoe to Mount Gilead. For many years he devoted almost his entire time to the construction and operation of this road. In 1898, however, he turned the road over to his sons and retired from active life, and they have carried on the enterprise ever since.

At a very early age Robert Newton Page was taught by wise and judicious parents that industry bore an important part in acquiring both knowledge and substance. It was no task to apply himself to study, for he loved books and had a catholic taste, and therefore passed very creditably through the local schools and subsequently the somewhat celebrated Bingham School at Mebane, North Carolina. Then, as mentioned above, he became identified with his brothers in their father's many ambitious enterprises, which they assisted to success. At present his agricultural and stock interests in several counties are extensive as are also his railroad, lumbering and banking.

It is in public life, however, that Mr. Page has made an indelible impression, because of his worth as a statesman, his honesty as a man and his loyalty as a patriotic American.



R. L. Bethune

Mr. Page came to the front in political life in 1890, when he was elected mayor of Aberdeen, in which office he served with the utmost usefulness until 1898, devoting time, money and effort to the city's advantage, despite the claims of his many private interests. In 1901 he was elected representative from Montgomery County to the North Carolina General Assembly, and in 1902 he was elected by the Seventh Congressional District as a member of the Fifty-eighth Congress, in which august body, through consecutive elections, he served for fourteen years. In 1916 he notified his friends and constituents that the cares of public life were resting too heavily upon him and that he would not be a candidate for re-election. There were many who regretted to learn this, for Mr. Page has always been the type of public man that this nation needs, one who could bring to the duties of high position and grave responsibility a clear head, a clean heart, a strong arm and unbiased judgment.

A business man by heritage and training, Mr. Page looked upon many of his responsibilities from a business man's standpoint, and when opportunity was afforded his associates in committees were impressed by the vigor of his work and the rapidity of his actions and the promptness of his decisions. On account of being a member of the minority party until 1910, Mr. Page's work in Congress did not bring him any adequate committee appointments, but with the change in the political complexion of the House he became a member of the appropriation committee, and continued a member of this important committee until his retirement, at the end of the session in March, 1917. During the last four years of his service in Congress he was chairman of the subcommittee and had charge of the appropriations for the District of Columbia, these including those of the Capital city, and in this relation had charge of the annual expenditure of from twelve to fifteen million dollars. During the entire period of his work in Congress he made no spectacular display of his abilities or achievements, but with diplomacy, thorough business method and noble public spirit, served his people and government with an undivided heart.

Mr. Page was married June 20, 1888, to Miss Flora Shaw, of Manly, North Carolina, and they have four children: Thaddeus S., Richard E., Robert N., a lieutenant in the United States Army and Kate Raboteau Page. The older sons have built up a prosperous automobile business, while Richard E., a graduate of the A. & M. College, is engaged in farming and is an extensive breeder of Hereford cattle.

During 1901, while in the State Legislature, Mr. Page was chairman of the committee on Insane Asylums, in which position he labored with great zeal and brought about many reforms. The allowances which he secured were only just and his work in this connection reflected credit upon himself and the state. Officially and unofficially he has been identified with many other benevolent agencies and has contributed wisely and generously in support of numerous worthy enterprises of a charitable nature. For many years he has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Methodist Orphanage at Raleigh, North Carolina. From youth he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and no one who knows him well can believe that he has ever guided his life in any way apart from his profession of faith. Since 1902 Mr. Page has been vice president of the Aberdeen & Ashboro Railroad Company, of which he had previously been treasurer for twelve years; from 1880 to 1888 he was interested in lumber manufacturing at Aberdeen, and from 1888 to 1900 was general manager of the Page Lumber Company of Aberdeen. His present home is at Biscoe and much of his time is devoted to the oversight of his many interests in this locality. Loyal and patriotic, his voice has been raised on many occasions since the United States entered the great World war, urging his fellow citizens to gain a thorough understanding of all that is at stake and to join him in every possible manner to afford encouragement and support to the United States Government.

Robert Lee Bethune. In old Robeson and new Hoke County the name Bethune has been one of distinction for practical achievement and value of citizenship for many generations. A finer class of people exists nowhere than the North Carolina Scotch, and the Bethunes have their proper share of honors among this worthy race.

A short time before the Revolutionary war Colin Bethune came from Scotland, and making settlement acquired land which was for many years the Bethune homestead in North Carolina. The old place is easily distinguished now, because it is the site of the state tuberculosis sanitarium, about ten miles west of Raeford in Hoke, but formerly Robeson County. A more beautiful bit of topography can hardly be found in the entire state. Its selection for the tuberculosis sanitarium was based upon considerations of altitude, favorable climatic conditions, pure water, and the general charm and beauty of the landscape constituting an almost ideal environment.

A son of Colin Bethune was Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, who represented this district of North Carolina in Congress in the days when Andrew Jackson was President. He was a man of learning and versatile ability, and his leadership meant much to the people of old Cumberland County.

M. D. Bethune, a son of Lauchlin, was born at the old Bethune homestead in 1842, but now lives at Raeford and among other worthy features of his record is widely known as the founder of the famous Edinburg Farm. At the outset of his manhood, in 1861, he left his father's plantation in the month of April and enlisted at Fayetteville with the Second North Carolina Cavalry. He was with Captain Strange's command. His own service was continuous with the length of the war. He was in nearly all the greater battles of Lee's army of Northern Virginia, including Gettysburg. The war over, he returned to the old homestead above described and remained there until 1900. He had in the meantime bought a large body of agricultural land at Raeford, and there he established the Edinburg Farm. This is a notable agricultural enterprise and one of the largest and most profitably conducted farms in this part of the state. It consists of about 1,000 acres, lying partly within the city limits of Raeford, and extending westward from the city.

In late years Mr. M. D. Bethune has divided most of this land among his children, including his two sons Robert Lee and Luke. Luke Bethune is now active manager of the farm. Approximately 500 acres are in cultivation, requiring about twenty-five plows and other equipment to correspond. Edinburg Farm has contributed no modest share to the crop of North Carolina cotton in recent years.

M. D. Bethune is a fine type of the old-time Southerner. He has a great fund of historical reminiscences, and is a most interesting gentleman whom everyone likes to have around. His wife, now deceased, was Margaret Jane Blue.

Robert Lee Bethune, who represents the fourth generation of this family in North Carolina, has had a career of more than ordinary experience and service, and is now the popular register of deeds of Hoke County.

He was born on the old Bethune place above described in 1872, and while growing up there attended the local schools. In 1894 he went to Louisiana and for the next fourteen years was engaged in the turpentine industry in that state. On his return to his native state in 1908 he became associated with his father and brother in the operation of the Edinburgh Farm, in which he still retained a large interest.

Mr. Bethune was one of the local citizens who did most to bring about the creation of the separate County of Hoke in 1911, and three years later, in 1914, his abilities were called to use in the office of register of deeds, and by re-election in 1916 he is still the incumbent. He has made a most capable administrative official. He has the faculty of combining utmost courtesy along with prompt and careful transaction of all his duties. Those who have business with his office discover that his official manner is the same with all, rich or poor, and uninfluenced by politics or any other conventional considerations. Mr. Bethune is himself a democrat. He worships as a Presbyterian. He is married, his wife having been Miss Mattie McDougald.

Daniel Hugh Shaw, of Scotland County, is doing much to sustain the proud position and record of North Carolina in the agricultural production of the nation. He is living in the same locality that has been dignified by his family for more than a century, and while the Shaws have been prominent in medicine, other professions, in politics and in business, some of them have always kept true to the original allegiance and have maintained ties with the soil.

Mr. Shaw represents one of the truly notable families of North Carolina. His grandparents were Alexander and Sarah (McIntosh) Shaw. Alexander Shaw came from Scotland to Richmond County, North Carolina, in the early part of the nineteenth century, locating in what is now Spring Hill Township of Scotland County, where his grandson, Daniel Hugh Shaw, still lives. He married Sarah McIntosh, member of an older Scotch family that had come to this locality in North Carolina about the time of the Revolutionary war. Alexander Shaw had a brother, Dr. Angus Shaw, who accompanied him to North Carolina, and for many years was a practicing physician in Richmond County. Among the children of Alexander and Sarah Shaw was Dr. Daniel Shaw, who practiced medicine in Scotland and Richmond counties for more than half a century, was a splendid type of the old time country doctor, and his work is today continued by his son Dr. William Graham Shaw of Wagram, thus making three successive generations in the medical profession in that one region.

Daniel Hugh Shaw was born on the old Shaw plantation where he is still living in 1878, a son of Hon. Angus and Mary (McLean) Shaw, the former deceased and his mother still living. Hon. Angus Shaw was born at the Shaw homestead in 1837. Besides his brother Dr. Daniel Shaw above mentioned he had another brother, Major John D. Shaw, who was a resident of Rockingham and one of the notable lawyers of the day. Angus Shaw moved from the Shaw plantation in 1879 to Maxton in Robeson County, where he engaged in the mercantile business. For two terms he represented Robeson County in the State Legislature. He also made a creditable record as a Confederate soldier during the war and one feature of his record that will always stand to his credit was his participation in the defense of Fort Fisher, where the Confederate garrison withstood one of the most terrific bombardments of the entire war. He was captured with the fall of that fortress. When the war broke out Angus Shaw was a student at the University of North Carolina, and enlisted from the university and in later years a diploma of graduation was conferred upon him. He lived a long and useful life and died at Maxton, North Carolina, in 1910, at the age of seventy-three. His widow still lives at Maxton.

Daniel Hugh Shaw was reared and educated at Maxton, but in 1903 returned to the Shaw plantation and has lived there happily ever since, and at the same time has carried on most profitable operations in general farming. He is one of the leading cotton producers of the county and has 500 acres in his farm. This is land upon which his grandfather settled and where the Shaws have lived for over a century. The name of this beautiful homestead is "Brookbound Farm," located in Spring Hill Township in the northern part of Scotland County, two miles south of Wagram and eight miles north of Laurinburg, the county seat. The Shaw place is a station on the Laurinburg & Southern Railway.

Mr. Shaw built a fine home here in 1911, and now enjoys the comforts of one of the most attractive country estates in this part of North Carolina, and in the midst of one of the richest agricultural sections. Mr. Shaw married Miss Eliza Patterson, daughter of a well known resident of Laurel Hill, A. F. Patterson, mentioned on other pages of this publication.

James B. Grant. Few families in Onslaw County can claim longer residence than the Grants. Of English ancestry, the family was established in this section of North Carolina by John Grant about the close of the Revolutionary war. Since his time the Grants have been prosperous planters and farmers and solid substantial citizens in that section of the eastern shore country embraced in Onslaw County. John Grant married a Miss Lindsay. Among their children was Benjamin Lindsay Grant, who in turn was the father of Daniel Lindsay Grant. Daniel Lindsay Grant married Hettie Caroline Piner. One of their children is James B. Grant of Snead's Ferry, named at the beginning of this article.

While some members of the different generations have moved elsewhere and even to other states, most of them have prefered to make their homes in Onslaw County. Daniel L. Grant went out with an Onslow County regiment to do duty as a Confederate soldier and was in the war until the close. He died in 1894. He and his wife had six sons: Daniel, John Lindsay, Augustus M., Horace V., Wade H. and James B. Horace V. Grant served his county creditably as a member of the Lower House in the General Assembly. Several of them are farmers in the Snead's Ferry community of Onslow County.

James B. Grant, who has followed the family vocation of farming and planting, has been one of the prominent men of the county, is a former county commissioner, and was born within a mile of where he now lives in Stump Sound Township in 1858. His home is two miles southwest of Snead's Ferry, and less than a mile distant from the house where he was born and where his father lived for many years. It was in the same community that his grandfather and great-grandfather lived.

Mr. Grant grew upon a farm and has lived at his present place since reaching his majority. He has between 400 and 500 acres of good land, a small part of which is in cultivation, and has prospered by giving his attention to general farming.

His progressive citizenship has been shown by his active advocacy of good schools, churches and good roads, and all the modern needs of a growing community. The good roads movement makes a special appeal to his public spirit, and his individual services in that direction have been of great value. Mr. Grant was at two different periods a member of the board of county commissioners, first in 1893-94 and again in 1914-15. During the first term the board built the Onslow County Courthouse at Jacksonville, and during his second term the County Jail was constructed.

Mr. Grant married Miss Bettie Dixon, member of another well known family of Onslow County. They have six living children: Hubert Leon, Percy Granville, Daniel Lindsay, James Stacey, Velma and Sterling Dixon. The son Daniel L. is now in the University of North Carolina, and Percy G. is a volunteer soldier now in France.

The following is what was written of Percy Granville Grant by one of his fellow students in the "Pine Burr" the Buie's Creek Academy Annual: "Although he does not claim any kinship to the great President and General Grant, he has many of the qualities that made that patriot famous. He is the best typist in school. As a Spanish student he has made a fine record. Popular with both students and faculty, Grant made a place for himself in the class and school life to which others may well aspire."

From the academy he went soon afterward to Canada and was employed in the office of a large lumber company when he volunteered in the Fifteenth Regiment and was sent to France in May, 1917.

Earle Sumner Draper, landscape architect and city planner, located at Charlotte in 1915 as the southern representative of a well known northern landscape architect and city planner. Since establishing his home and headquarters at Charlotte Mr. Draper has been employed in a large practice and is one of the few thoroughly qualified representatives of this comparatively new profession in the South and the pioneer professional landscape architect of the State of North Carolina.

Early in the year 1917, realizing the possibilities of the southern professional field and the fact that it could be best handled by a southern organization, Mr. Draper severed his northern connections and gathered about him a capable organization for southern work. His success in this field is best shown by the fact that hardly more than a year after the work of his own organization was started he had developed the largest organization in the South and was handling a greater volume of landscape work than any other professional landscape man in the South. Although his name and work have become familiar throughout North Carolina, his professional practice extends throughout the southern states.

American life until the present century has been necessarily utilitarian in its purpose and in its activities. But with increased wealth and culture people and communities have more and more given attention to the beauty and artistic environment of their homes, and the practical realization of those ideals constitute the field of practice for the landscape architect. North Carolina is rapidly developing a wealthy and cultured class, who are constructing costly homes and developing fine estates, while cities and communities are paying attention to the preservation and planning of streets, parks, and those superficial improvements which are really so vitally connected with the public welfare. It is extremely fortunate that a man of such capabilities and splendid connections professionally and otherwise has chosen Charlotte as his home and headquarters.

Soon after the entrance of the United States into the war on the side of the Allies, Mr. Draper determined that the work of his organization should be centered on work in keeping with the times. To that end his time has been largely devoted to industrial developments—known in the South as mill villages. His work in planning and developing new mill villages and improving old mill villages throughout the southern states has been a large factor in the improvement of living conditions among the textile mill villages of the South. As most of the southern mills were working on Government contracts, the direct result of this work in stabilizing labor conditions through the village improvements, making the employees more contented, has been to increase the war production of the textile workers. His work has been foremost in this field and although a comparatively young man Mr. Draper has attained a pre-eminent position in the South for this class of work. Several of his industrial developments have been featured in the leading textile magazines of the country. In December, 1917, Mr. Draper addressed the Southern Textile Association at Greenville, South Carolina, on the subject of Mill Village Planning for Southern Mills."

Mr. Draper is a native of Milford, Massachusetts, and is a member and connection of the noted Draper family of Massachusetts. Mr. Draper's great-grandfather brought the first spinning machine to this country, setting it up at Chelsea, Massachusetts, to make cardigan jackets. Another branch of the family under the name of the Draper Company of Hopedale are the largest manufacturers of textile machinery in the United States. One of its distinguished members is Gen. William F. Draper, who was a brigadier general in the Civil war, a congressman from Massachusetts, and served as ambassador to Italy from 1897 to 1900. Another is Eben Sumner Draper, former governor of Massachusetts. Gen. W. F. Draper was one of the first of the New England manufacturers to establish cotton mills in the South. For many years he built and equipped cotton mills in North Carolina and other southern states. His son, Arthur J. Draper, is one of the best known citizens of Charlotte where he is president of the Chadwick-Hoskins mill enterprises.

Earle S. Draper was educated in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, of which he is a graduate in the department of landscape architecture, with the degree Bachelor of Science. After that he had valuable practical experience

in his profession not only in his home state, but in the West, particularly in Ohio, where he was connected with a prominent landscape architect in Cleveland. His experience also led him into Canadian cities. He eventually became associated with Dr. John Nolen of Cambridge, Massachusetts, finally severing this connection to follow his own work in the South.

Mr. Draper since coming to North Carolina has done his most pretentious work in connection with Myers Park. This is one of the most beautiful urban residential sections in America. This claim is made advisedly, since experts in comparing such sections ranked it high among all similar districts in the United States. Mr. Draper became the landscape architect of this property and his work has already won wide appreciation. He also developed the landscape features of Winthrop College at Rock Hill, South Carolina, has done the planning of Waterworks Park in Durham, was connected with the park and city planning of Kingsport, Tennessee, and much other municipal and real estate work. In his private practice he has planned and developed the beautification of grounds and parks for various corporations, mostly textile mills, also for resort hotels, country estates and city and country homes. There is hardly any section of the South where he has not been active in mill village development. Wherever landscape architecture has received its proper appreciation in North Carolina, the name of Mr. Draper is familiar, and his talents are already in demand to the limit of his professional time.

In real estate work Mr. Draper has planned hundreds of acres of southern developments. The Realty Magazine of New York published an article on "Development of Real Estate Subdivisions," by Mr. Draper, illustrated with pictures of North Carolina developments. Mr. Draper is prominently identified with the civic life of Charlotte, having served as secretary of the City Planning Committee, of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Rotary Club and Charlotte Country Club and of Masonic bodies.

Mr. Draper was married to Miss Norma Farwell of Turners Falls, Massachusetts, and they have one son, Frederic Farwell Draper.

EVANDER M. BRITT is member of the law firm Britt & Britt at Lumberton, a firm composed of young men but of fine abilities and with many solid achievements to their credit in the professional and public affairs of their home county.

Through several generations the name Britt has been honored and esteemed for its work and respectability in Robeson County. The Britts came originally from England, and some generations back the probability is the name was spelled Bright. There were three brothers who came to America, one of them settling in Virginia, another in Eastern Tennessee and the third in Robeson County, North Carolina. The Robeson County settler arrived prior to the Revolutionary war, and thus for upwards of a century and a half the Britts have had their place and part in this county. The first home of the family was in a locality six or seven miles south of Lumberton, and so prominent was the family there that the township was named in their honor. In nearly all the generations they have been farmers and planters.

Evander M. Britt was born in Britt Township of Robeson County, July 9, 1875, son of Samuel E. and Martha Victoria (Nance) Britt. His mother was a member of the well known Vance family of Bladen County. The paternal grandfather, Reddin Britt, owned a large tract of land and many slaves before the war. Five of his sons gave valiant service in the Confederate Army, all of them going from Robeson County. Samuel E. Britt, who was born in 1848, lived in Britt Township until the early '80s, when he moved to his present home in Howellsville Township, about ten miles north of Lumberton. There he owns a good farm, and out of its resources he has made most commendable provisions for his family. He and his wife reared twelve children, and realized their cherished ambition to give them all a college education. This achievement should not be lightly passed over. Even in these prosperous times many farmers complain of inability to share in those things which are not fundamentally essential to existence. While the children of Samuel E. Britt were growing up the road of the agriculturist in North Carolina was a hard and thorny one, and all the more honor for that reason is due to the industry and self sacrificing labors of this old time Robeson County farmer and his wife. His home is at Ten Mile Church, of which he is a member. This is one of the historic Baptist churches of the state.

Evander M. Britt grew up on his father's farm in Howellsville Township, attended the country schools, and was a pupil in the Robeson Institute at Lumberton while it was under the direction of Prof. John Duckett. This was followed by both the literary and law courses of Wake Forest College, and he graduated A. B. in 1903 and received his degree in 1904. He was licensed to practice and took up his professional career at Lumberton in 1904, and since then has been eminently successful. He has shown excellent business ability as well as power to handle the law business of others, and has invested judiciously in some good farm lands in the vicinity of his old home in Howellsville Township, acquiring property that is constantly increasing in value. Since returning home from college he has made his influence count for the success of the democratic party, and has enjoyed a number of honors from his fellow democrats. He is now filling the important office of recorder of the district of nine townships, including Lumberton, and the work of that office was never in better hands. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Britt married Miss Dorothy Geneva Bowman of Marion, McDowell County. They have one daughter, Janie Malloy Britt.

The junior member of the firm of Britt & Britt is Mr. W. S. Britt, and they have been associated in practice since 1909. W. S. Britt is also a Wake Forest man, a graduate of the law class of 1908. He is a member of the Town Board of Audit and Finance and of the Lumberton School Board. He has alweys been interested in the subject of development of inland waterways, and Governor Kitchin commissioned him a delegate from North Carolina to attend the sessions of the Atlantic Deep Water Conventions held at Richmond and in Washington.

Another of the Britt brothers was the late Rev. D. C. Britt who attained distinction as a Baptist minister.

JOHN ROBERT HIGGINS. There are men of broad vision and diversified gifts whose business sagacity

E. M. Brith

seemingly amounts to genius. Under their initiative and management enterprises develop and undertakings prosper whether conditions seem favorable or otherwise. These men may and often do become real captains of industry and builders of great personal fortunes. When their talents are directed to public effort they are the strong forces that bring about results that set the car of progress moving, and foresee and provide for the rough places on the political or commercial highway. Such men are reasonably rare, but a community that can lay claim to them may well feel proud and grateful. Among the fine citizenship of Goldsboro, North Carolina, there is no more able business man, honorable public official or esteemed resident than Hon. John Robert Higgins, mayor of this city.

John R. Higgins was born at Madison, Madison County, Virginia, October 15, 1863. His parents were Dr. Henry Randolph and Ann Virginia (Samuel) Higgins, who came to Wilson County, North Carolina, in 1873. The youth had only public school advantages but probably became interested in drugs in his father's home pharmacy. In 1888 he came to Goldsboro and accepted a clerical position in a drug store, continuing his studies and serving in several stores until 1903, when he became a partner in a drug business and in 1904 established the Higgins Drug Company.

In the meanwhile Mr. Higgins had through public-spirited efforts in many directions secured the confidence and good will of the people and so universal was the satisfaction over his election as treasurer of Goldsboro in 1895 that his re-election for four subsequent terms naturally followed. In 1896 he took over the amusement business of the city as represented by the desire of the general public for first class theatrical attractions, and for sixteen years maintained a high standard of excellence and made the theater at Goldsboro attractive not only to residents of the city but to the nearby towns and villages. In many other ways he demonstrated thoughtfulness for the public welfare and no less desirable and beneficial because usually carried on according to the practical, common sense business principles.

In 1905 Mr. Higgins was elected a member of the City Council, and as alderman proved faithful to the interests of his ward, but consented to serve but the one term, his business at this time demanding much of his attention. In May, 1909, Mr. Higgins was elected mayor of Goldsboro and brought with him to this office a much needed atmosphere of business. He found the city deeply in debt, public improvements at a standstill, money needed for public utilities and for the carrying on of the usual routine of business. The methods by which Mr. Higgins has changed all this during his continued tenure of office prove his business sagacity as indicated, and the banks looked askance at the city's paper in 1909 are now anxious to procure it. Evidently there was great need for such a resourceful, upright, capable and fearless man as Mayor Higgins at the helm. No one can deny that he has worked as zealously and effectively for the city as he could have done for his private interests. He is a member of the Wayne County Board of Health and looks carefully after the duties of this office, being no man to accept responsibilities and then evade them. Principles adopted in his rulings in the city court have added greatly to the city's treasury, and, while, having a sympathetic fellow feeling, he yet performed the duties of the city both fairly and fearlessly.

Mayor Higgins has a wide circle of personal friends and has numerous fraternal connections and stands high in various organizations. He has long been identified with the Odd Fellows and he is past councilor in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He belongs also to the Elks and is both past chancellor and a member of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and is past sachem and ex-state deputy of the Independent Order of Red Men. He belongs to that wholesome class of American men who enjoy out door life and finds intense enjoyment with his "rod and reel" and in automobiling. He leads a busy, useful life, although without ostentation, and trusted by his fellow men he is conscious that their confidence is not misplaced.

William Calhoun Fields, a member of a well known old family of Lenoir County, has earned in his own right a substantial position in business and civic affairs at Kinston.

He was born at Kinston February 22, 1880, and is a son of the late William Council and Agnes (Pearce) Fields. His father was for many years a successful real estate dealer, a cotton broker and a broker in fertilizers and other kindred materials.

The son was liberally educated, attending the famous Bingham Military School at Mebane, the Drury School at Fayetteville and the Oak Ridge Academy. On leaving school he took a part in his father's business, and after his father's death, on October 14, 1902, became sole manager and has continued it with increasing success to the present time. Mr. Fields was formerly a director of the National Bank of Kinston and is a director of the Orion Knitting Mills Company and the Caswell Cotton Mills. Wherever possible he has used his time and ability to help forward community projects and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was formerly affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On April 30, 1908, Mr. Fields married Elizabeth Gladys Tull, daughter of Dr. Henry Tull, of Kinston. They have one daughter, Frances, born July 29, 1914.

John L. Scott, Jr., has carried a heavy weight of business and civic responsibilities in his home city of Graham through a long period of years. As soon as his education was complete he entered cotton manufacturing business, and now for a number of years has been secretary and treasurer of the Sidney Cotton Mills at Graham, and is also president of the National Bank of Alamance. He is president of the board of directors of the North Carolina School for the Deaf.

Mr. Scott was born at Graham, North Carolina, April 26, 1859, son of James Sidney and Bettie (Donnell) Scott. His father was a prominent merchant and cotton manufacturer. The son was educated in the private school conducted by Horner and Graves, and completed his education in Davidson College.

Mr. Scott was elected to the State Senate of North Carolina in 1909, was re-elected in 1913, and besides the regular sessions was a member of the special session of 1914. He is a past master of Lodge No. 492, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and supreme representative of that order. Religiously he is an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

January 9, 1884, Mr. Scott married Fannie Logan Brady of Davidson, North Carolina. They are the parents of six children: Bess, wife of Charles W. Causey, superintendent of the Bogon Cotton Mills at Anderson, South Carolina; Don E., vice president of the Sidney Cotton Mills, and now a major in the Twentieth Infantry, United States Army; Ione, wife of Dr. J. M. Thompson, of Mebane, North Carolina; John, who is connected with the British-American Tobacco Company, stationed at Pekin, China; Blanche, at home; and Rebecca, wife of Farrior Powell, cashier of a bank at Whiteville, North Carolina.

HENRY PAUL BILYEU, whose home is at Southern Pines in Moore County, is one of the noted horticulturists of the state. His chief contribution to that industry has been as a pioneer in establishing the dewberry as a profitable crop.

Horticulture has been the business of the Bilyeu family for several generations. Henry Paul Bilyeu was born at Hightstown in Mercer County, New Jersey, in 1849. He is of French ancestry. His father, H. P. Bilyeu, was a New Jersey fruit grower. Mr. Bilyeu's brother, S. G. Bilyeu, was long prominent in New Jersey horticulture. He was especially noted for his peaches, propagated a number of new varieties of the peach, and perhaps the best known is the Bilyeu peach.

Henry P. Bilyeu grew up on a fruit farm, and had considerable experience in the business in his native state. In 1874 he left his home in Mercer County, New Jersey, and came to North Carolina, locating at Ridgeway in Warren County. He was engaged in the business of fruit growing there for fifteen years, but in 1890 he left Warren County and came to Moore County, locating at what has since become the famous winter resort, Southern Pines. He was one of the pioneer settlers there.

On coming to Moore County Mr. Bilyeu bought twenty acres of land east of the town. This tract he later sold to the Country Club of Southern Pines and it is now part of the famed Southern Pines golf course. The estimated value of the land at present is a thousand dollars an acre. In 1903 Mr. Bilyeu bought the land that he has developed into his present magnificent farm, known far and wide especially among horticulturists as the Pine Knot Farm. It lies four miles west of Southern Pines, and contains about three hundred acres. Originally it was practically waste land, covered with pine timber. From that condition it has been converted under Mr. Bilyeu's management into one of the most beautiful farms in the state. During the berry growing season it has the appearance of a vast garden. His first task in developing the place was to clear a hundred sixty acres of the pine trees. Since then an additional hundred twenty-five acres have been cleared, making two hundred eighty-five acres available for cultivation. The entrance to this farm is through an avenue of arching pine and holly trees. These trees were transplanted for this particular purpose by Mr. Bilyeu. It is said to make the most beautiful entrance to any farm in North Carolina. The entire place has a picturesque setting and its transformation into a highly profitable and productive fruit farm has not been accompanied with corresponding loss of the beauty elements. His success as a horticulturist attracted the attention of the Southern Railroad Company, and for several years Mr. Bilyeu has been employed by that company in an advisory capacity to develop the fruit growing interests along the railroad lines.

Mr. Bilyeu also has some time has been growing Delaware grapes, which he also introduced successfully into Moore County. The Pine Knot Farm also grows considerable quantities of wheat and peas, and he raises some fine Berkshire hogs and fancy fowls.

Mr. Bilyeu married Miss Carrie Lee Poe, of Chatham County. She is a member of an old and distinguished family of North Carolina. One of the family was Dr. Clarence Poe, the noted agriculturist and agricultural writer. Mr. and Mrs. Bilyeu have six children: Lucile, H. P., Jr., who is now a member of the United States Army, Emily, Sadie Marguerite, Walter J. and Helen C.

W. STEELE LOWDERMILK, of Rockingham, is an able member of the North Carolina bar, a leader of the Richmond County democracy, and a citizen who has impressed the force and straightforwardness of his character upon the community which has witnessed the development of his career. During the ten years of his practice at Rockingham he has met with a constantly increasing success, and his practice, largely of an important character, carries him into all the courts, state and federal.

Mr. Lowdermilk was born in 1882, in Richmond County, North Carolina, and is a son of Z. H. and Susan (Steele) Lowdermilk. His father was born in Randolph County, this state, and when a young man moved to Richmond County, settling in the upper part, where he was first engaged in farming and later turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He remained in this county until 1892, when he went to Georgia and engaged in the turpentine business, and remained in that state until his death, which occurred in 1895. The mother of W. Steele Lowdermilk was a daughter of the late Robert L. Steele, a member of the old and well-known Steele family of Richmond County, and whose name appears prominently on the pages of North Carolina's history. Robert L. Steele was a grandson of Robert Johnson Steele, who was born at Carlisle, Cumberland County, England, and who, as a very young man, came to America as a soldier of the English army of Lord Cornwallis. He was badly wounded and left for dead on the field of the battle of the Brandywine, and there was picked up by a daughter of Dr. Richard Grubbs, who noticed him as she was passing by in a carriage. She carried him to her home, where he was attended by Doctor Grubbs, who was a surgeon in the Continental army. After the war he came to North Carolina, first locating in Granville County and afterward removing to Montgomery County, where he died. He is buried, however, at the old Steele burying ground at Steele's Mills in Richmond County, to which locality his sons had removed. Robert L. Steele was a first cousin of the late Col. Walter Leak Steele, of Richmond County, who was a man of great prominence in public affairs in his day. He was before the war between the states a member of the House of Commons of North Carolina, and of the State Senate. He was principal secretary of the North Carolina Secession Convention in 1861; in 1872 was an elector on the Greeley presidential ticket;

H. Bilyeu

in 1876 was elected to Congress, and in 1878 was re-elected thereto, serving in that body until 1881.

W. Steele Lowdermilk was reared in Richmond County and attended Farmers' Institute, a private boarding school in Randolph County. Later he attended Trinity Park School at Durham, and Trinity College there, being graduated from the latter in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and completed his education by a two-year course in law at Trinity. Admitted to the bar in 1906, he at once began the practice of his profession at Rockingham, and is now a successful lawyer of general practice in the county, state and Federal courts. Always interested in politics, he has consistently worked for the interests of the democratic party, takes a prominent part in county and state matters, and is now chairman of the Richmond County Democratic Executive Committee. He is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Lowdermilk married Miss Amee Horan, a native of France, she having been born in Paris, and is a young woman of superior intellectual attainments, fine talents and education. One of her brothers is now serving in the great European war as a soldier of France, while a sister is a nurse connected with the French army.

James Crawford Thomas. With all its wealth of manufacturing and other lines of business, North Carolina is essentially an agricultural state, and those who by their achievements have become conspicuous leaders in that industry are by the same token men of prominence in the state. One of these whose position is one of easy rank in the first place is Mr. James Crawford Thomas, whose extensive farming interests lie in the vicinity of Raeford in Hoke County. Mr. Thomas besides farming is a banker and has done much to build up the new County of Hoke and its county seat Raeford.

Mr. Thomas was born near Ellerbe Springs in Richmond County, North Carolina, in 1864. His lineage includes three well known families of North Carolina, Thomas, Covington and Roper. The Thomas name is of Welsh origin. In earlier generations the family boasted a coat of arms. This coat of arms indicates the sturdiness of character and personal bravery which were marked characteristics of its members. The Thomas ancestors on coming to America first settled in South Carolina along the Great Pee Dee River. Thence they removed upward along that stream to what is now Richmond County, North Carolina, where they have had their home since prior to the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Thomas is a grandson of James and Charlotte (Roper) Thomas. Charlotte Roper was the daughter of Thomas Roper and a granddaughter of Frederick Roper, who founded his family in North Carolina. A prominent member of this family in the present generation is Daniel Roper, who has been assistant postmaster general under the Wilson administration and is now a member of the Federal Tariff Commission. He was reared and spent his early life in Marlboro County, South Carolina.

Mr. Thomas is a son of William Jackson and Mary Jane (Covington) Thomas, both now deceased. His father was a planter by occupation, served in the Confederate army throughout the war, and died in 1892. His wife, Mary Jane Covington, was born in Richmond County, near Rockingham, and died at the home of her son James C. in December, 1915. The Covington represented some of the substantial interests of Richmond and Anson counties. Mrs. Mary Jane Thomas was the daughter of William H. Covington, and a descendant of that Covington family which settled in what is now Richmond County in 1732, being founded there by William and John Covington, both of whom are natives of England.

James Crawford Thomas, who inherits many of the worthy characteristics of his forefathers, was educated in the famous private school of Professor Quakenbush at Laurinburg. On finishing school he remained in Scotland County for several years engaged in farming, and in 1896 removed to his present location in what is now Hoke County, but then a part of Cumberland County. Some of the land included in his present estate he bought over twenty years ago. The Thomas home farm is two miles west of Raeford, county seat of Hoke County. It is situated on the Aberdeen and Raeford Road and on the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad, and a switch track has been built for the accommodation of his farm. His main farm consists of 500 acres, 350 acres in cultivation. He also has three other farms nearby, aggregating 300 acres.

As an example of the highest class of farming enterprise there is none better than is illustrated on the land of Mr. Thomas. Not without reason he takes great pride in his establishment, and it is also an object of pride to the entire county. It is situated on the main traveled road, and is constantly being pointed out as one of the show places in this section of the state. Without question it is one of the finest farms in North Carolina. Its topography is such as to afford splendid drainage without the land verging on roughness. The quality of the soil is the sandy loam which is so characteristic of the sand hills section of North Carolina. It is apparently of almost inexhaustible fertility and has a wide range of productiveness. Mr. Thomas has his staple crop in cotton, but also maintains a large acreage in corn, wheat and some tobacco. This farm stands on its own basis and is not conducted as an adjunct to a successful career in other lines, and farming is and always has been Mr. Thomas' vocation and he has made wealth through that industry. On his farm he maintains a beautiful country home, situated in ideal surroundings.

His various business interests, to which he has diverted considerable capital, have always been incidental to his main interest in life. Mr. Thomas is a half owner of the Johnson-Thomas Building, a substantial business block at Raeford, and is financially interested in other properties in that thriving and fast growing little city. He has done all in his power to build up the county seat and was active in the organization of the new county of Hoke, formed from a part of Cumberland. He is a partner in the McLaughlin Company, conducting the largest mercantile house in the town, and is president of the Bank of Hoke. He has done something to assist every local industry and every worthy enterprise of Raeford. Mr. Thomas is now chairman of the board of county commissioners of Hoke County.

Mr. Thomas married for his first wife Miss Anna Arena Benton, who was born near Wadesboro in Anson County and died some years ago. She was survived by three children: Marshall W., James Benton Thomas and Mrs. Ina Lentz. Mr

Thomas married for his present wife Miss Lillie F. Lentz, of Stanley County. They have one son, Crawford Lentz. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Methodist Church.

Edward Sanders Parker, Jr. Many solid and substantial achievements are at the basis of Edward Sanders Parker's reputation as a lawyer at Graham, and his affiliations have all been honorable and straightforward and have brought him increasing reputation among the able lawyers and citizens of the state.

Mr. Parker was born at Graham, North Carolina, March 1, 1871, son of Edward Sanders and Ellen Carolina Parker. His father was also a lawyer before him. The son was educated in the Oak Ridge Institute, and in 1894 graduated from the law department of the University of North Carolina. He has had more than twenty years experience as a member of the bar, and besides the general practice he has handled he has made some important connections with business affairs. He is connected with the Piedmont Railway and Electric Company, is a director of the National Bank of Alamance, the Alamance Loan & Trust Company, the Piedmont Railway and Electric Company and is president of the Graham Water Company.

Mr. Parker served three or four terms as mayor of Graham and has been chairman of the Public School Board since its organization. He is now and several times in the past has been chairman of the County Executive Committee of Alamance County, and is one of the most influential leaders in the democratic party in that section of the state. Mr. Parker is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a Presbyterian and member of the M. & M. Club of Greensboro. June 3, 1897, at Raleigh, he married Miss Mary E. Mebane, daughter of W. G. Mebane and granddaughter of Giles Mebane, one of the most distinguished characters in North Carolina history and especially identified with the founding of Alamance County. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have one child, Caroline Mebane Parker, born in 1907.

George Alexander Martin. One of Anson County's most flourishing towns is Morven. That it is a good town in a moral sense, a well ordered and regulated community, that it is a thriving place of trade and business and is developing on a solid foundation, is due to the genius and wisdom of George Alexander Martin as a town builder more than to any other individual factor. Mr. Martin is properly credited with having been the founder of the present town.

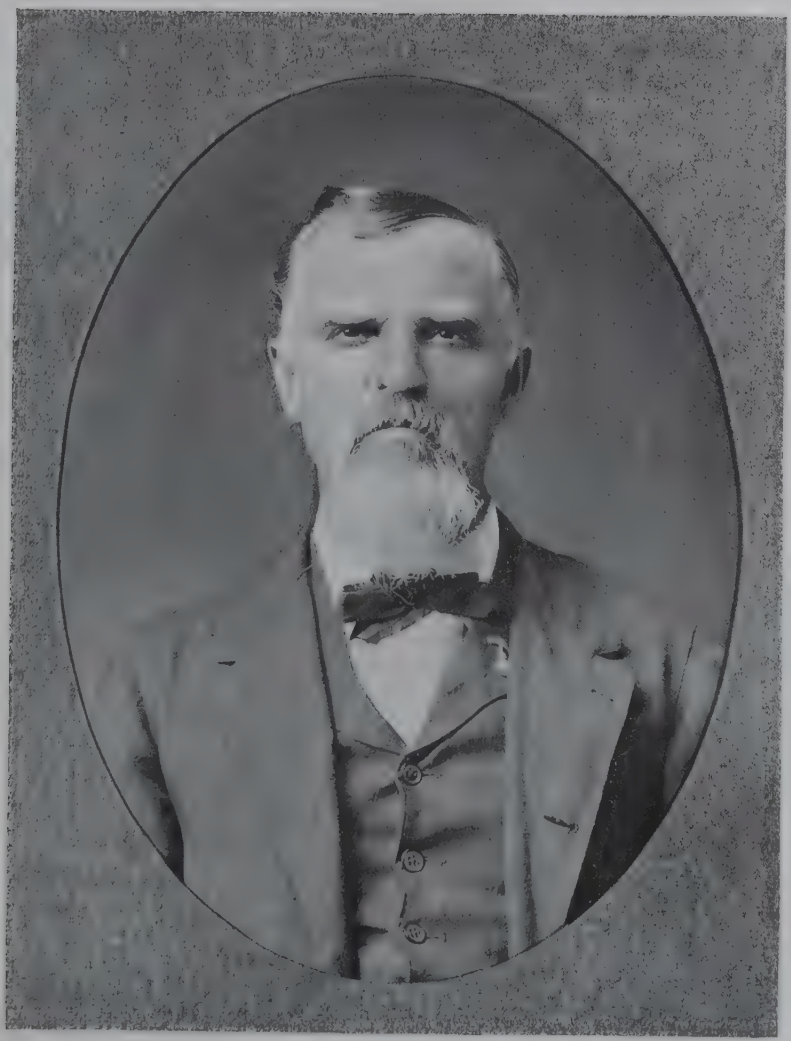
Persons who have known him long say that Mr. Martin makes a success of anything he undertakes. While prosperity has come to him in generous measure, most of his undertakings have had something of a public character and public benefit, and have been intimately associated with the welfare of several communities. Mr. Martin is an extensive farmer, is a large land holder and dealer, is a banker and merchant, and has become widely known and influential as a campaign speaker and leading democrat in his section of the state.

His birthplace was just two miles east of the present Town of Morven, at Old Morven in Anson County, where he was born in 1857, a son of G. W. and Susan (Adams) Martin. His paternal ancestry is Scotch. Many years before the Revolutionary war the Martins came to America and located at Roanoke Island, North Carolina, and later members of the family came to what is now Anson County. The Martins are related to the Wall and Leake families of what is now Richmond County but originally a part of Anson County. G. W. Martin was born at Blewett Falls, Anson County, on the Great Pedee River. In the early '40s he moved down the river about twelve miles to Old Morvan, a settlement that had been established by Scotch families. Two of the sons of G. W. Martin, both older than George A., were soldiers in the Confederate army. One, J. A. Martin, was killed at the battle of Petersburg. The other, W. T. Martin, was captured and confined in Elmira prison and as a result of the privations and hardships he endured there he died soon after the war.

Hundreds of Southern families will always recall with bitterness the Sherman invasion of the South. In a material sense hardly any one family in North Carolina suffered more from this raiding army than the Martins, but they hold no malice toward the northern people or Sherman's army. When Sherman's army came up through North Carolina, General Kirkpatrick's Division encamped at the Martin homestead at Old Morven. General Kirkpatrick took possession of the Martin residence and homestead for his temporary headquarters. Every building on the place except the house was burned during that occupancy. Up to that time G. W. Martin had been a large and affluent planter, and before the Federal troops came through Anson County, he had five hundred bales of cotton, six thousand bushels of corn and about thirty head of horses and mules. This property was confiscated by General Kirkpatrick, and when he and his raiders departed they took with them all the food, provisions and everything of possible value they could carry and had in the meantime destroyed and burned what could not be moved or used. The only thing left for the family was a quantity of shelled corn that had been scattered about the premises and had been trampled upon by the cavalry horses. This corn was carefully gathered up and ground into corn meal, and that was the family's sole subsistence for nearly two months.

While the family was passing through this ordeal of war times George Alexander was about seven or eight years of age. On account of the ravages of the war and the reconstruction period that followed he was practically deprived of any school education. He was himself sensible of the advantages and need of intelligent training, and largely as a result of his ambition he carried on his studies by the light of a pine knot fire and laid a good ground work for a culture which he has continued by observation and study and extensive reading all his life. His abundant success in life indicates that he has kept himself abreast of the times and has exercised the qualities of a mind of great natural vigor and of good common sense.

For upwards of twenty-five years he continued to live on the old Martin place, and put in most of his time as a practical farmer. About 1886, when the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad was being built through the county, Mr. Martin recognized the special advantages and the possibilities of the future connected with a site two miles west of Old Morven through which the new railroad passed. At that time only three houses stood on the ground.



G. A. Martin

Mr. Martin as a result of his years of hard work and thrifty accumulations had a cash capital of about seven hundred dollars. He used six hundred dollars of this to purchase a hundred twenty-five acres of land at the new Town of Morven. That was only the beginning of his extensive dealings and transactions in local real estate. His farm lands alone today, linked together, extend from the east side around south to the west part of the town, covering a distance of two miles. It is all exceptionally fertile land. There is a single field of cotton comprising three hundred acres, and besides a large acreage is devoted to corn and other crops. In 1916 Mr. Martin turned his enterprise to fruit growing, and experimentally has set out about fifteen hundred apple trees. One of the most important purchases in this large estate was the Stubbs place, known as one of the finest farms on the edge of Morven. Mr. Martin paid five thousand dollars for it and it is now worth not less than eight thousand dollars. Later he paid twelve hundred dollars for the Dunn farm, and fifteen hundred dollars for the W. T. Martin estate, both of which have since greatly increased in value. For a portion of the Davis estate near Morven he paid a thousand dollars, and that property is now worth fully twice the amount. For the Cy Bennett farm he paid four thousand dollars, and its value is now over five thousand. The Kilgo farm, for which he paid a thousand dollars, has had offers of three thousand dollars recently. A part of Mr. Martin's lands lie on the waters of Mill Creek near the Great Pedee. Those who are in a position to judge say that Mr. Martin's property holdings at Morven and vicinity are now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars.

His interests are not altogether local. He has long been interested in the mountain country of Western North Carolina, and owns a valuable farm in Allegheny County. This adjoins the land near Sparta and lies within a quarter of a mile of the famous mountain resort Roaring Gap. The farm is well watered. One spring runs twenty gallons per minute. The farm is located in the midst of one of the finest sections of the country for apple orchards, and the value of the land ranges from forty to fifty dollars per acre.

Mr. Martin was by no means a speculator pure and simple when he invested in lands at Morven. His personal enterprise has been a large factor in the increased value of his holdings. Besides farming, he engaged in merchandising at the new town, also handles real estate, and before the establishment of a regular bank he was entrusted with the care of the money by his neighbors and ran a private banking house. In later years his efforts as a merchant have been confined chiefly to handling buggies and other vehicles. He is one of the chief cotton buyers on the local market. Mr. Martin was one of the founders of the Bank of Morven, a flourishing financial institution with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, a surplus of twelve thousand dollars, and deposits running from one hundred to one hundred thirty thousand dollars. He is vice president and one of the large stockholders of the bank. The bank's record is very gratifying, since it has never lost a dollar and has never been compelled to sue a customer.

Of that tract of land which comprised his first purchase at Morven and for which he paid six hundred dollars, Mr. Martin recently sold an eighth of an acre, a single town lot, for eight hundred dollars. Altogether he has sold about one hundred fifty lots in the town. South of the line established for that purpose he laid off and sold to colored people some seventy-five or eighty lots, and the colored population has remained in the south part of town, leaving the north part for the white people. He gave the colored people lots for their Baptist and Presbyterian churches and their schoolhouse. Similar donations were made by him for religious and educational purposes in the white section of the town. It is said that Mr. Martin has made more deeds to land than any other citizen of Anson County.

When he became a land holder at Morven there was one saloon doing business. In a very short time he got rid of that local institution and in every deed which he has since executed a stipulation is written therein that if the land is ever used as a place for selling liquor it shall automatically revert to the Martin estate. Consequently Morven has always been a dry town, and was so long before state prohibition went into effect. Morven has grown and prospered greatly. There are now several brick business buildings, a brick schoolhouse that cost over ten thousand dollars, three substantial brick churches, and the other advantages and facilities of a modern town. Mr. Martin has proved very liberal and public spirited, and as the largest property owner has been generous in the matter of voting taxes for school facilities and good roads.

For twenty-five years Mr. Martin was a deacon in the Morven Presbyterian Church and in 1916 was honored by being elected elder of the congregation. For two years he served as postmaster. That is almost the only public office he has ever held. Official honors have been urged upon him, but it has been a matter of policy to which he has strictly adhered to decline official places of distinction. He has often been asked to become democratic candidate for the Legislature and other offices.

While not an office seeker, his influence in public affairs has been by no means constricted. He has done much in both local and state politics, and is undoubtedly one of the most convincing campaign speakers in North Carolina. He does this work for the good of the cause, never asks or expects reward from the party, and invariably pays his personal expenses for campaigning, refusing any financial aid from the party managers. Mr. Martin did some specially successful work in the campaign of 1916. When it became known in the summer of 1916 that Congressman Page would retire, Mr. Martin at once got into the arena with his specially selected candidate, Hon. Lee D. Robinson. Mr. Martin has been called the "political father" of the able and talented Mr. Robinson, and had long favored him in the belief that he was a coming man in public life in North Carolina and the nation. He was influential in securing the nomination of Mr. Robinson, and then went on a speaking tour in the interests of his young protege. His campaigning was especially effective in the western counties of the district, the mountain district which is normally largely republican. The people from the mountains have always looked upon Mr. Martin as one of their own people, and they flocked to hear him in great numbers. His plain and simple, though forceful and tactful arguments, presented in a homely but attractive style, entirely devoid of

bitterness or abuse, made hundreds of friends for himself and his candidate and Mr. Robinson was elected by a handsome majority and is now a member of Congress from the Seventh North Carolina District.

Mr. Martin married for his first wife Miss Fannie Nivens, of Anson County. At her death she was survived by four children. Mr. Martin married for his present wife Mrs. Carrie Fearby of Winston-Salem. Her son, Sam Fearby, is a well known newspaper man, now editor and publisher of the Hickory Times. Mr. Martin's children, all by his first marriage, are Earl Martin, Mrs. Grace Ham, George Martin and Mrs. Nina Copeland. Mr. Martin has always shown both in belief and practice a special friendliness for education, and in line with that practice he has given his own children the best of advantages. His son Earl is a graduate of the University of North Carolina. Grace graduated at the High School of Morven. George graduated at the Oak Ridge School, while Nina completed the course of the Morven High School, and attended the Winston-Salem Female College.

William Prather Hutton, cashier of the South Greensboro branch of the American Exchange National Bank, has devoted practically all the energies of his mature career to banking and other lines of commercial activity at Greensboro.

He was born on a farm in the southern part of Guilford County and represents some of the old and honored names in the history of this locality. His great-grandfather, George Hutton, Sr., was a native of England. Coming to North Carolina, he settled among the pioneers in what is now Guilford County and was busied with the management and cultivation of his farm the rest of his years. His son George Hutton, Jr., probably also a native of Guilford County, acquired some very extensive tracts of land and managed their cultivation with the aid of his slaves. He was a member of the Methodist Church. His remains now rest in the Hutton burying ground in the eastern part of Guilford County. George, Jr., married Isabelle Gunn, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Both she and her husband attained advanced age.

James Hutton, son of George Hutton, Jr., and father of the Greensboro banker, was born in the eastern part of Guilford County May 10, 1806. Though reared on a farm he had a very good education and he followed his inclinations for rural life, succeeded to the ownership of his father's farm, and managed it productively for many years. He was a member of the State Militia and received the commission of major. He finally removed to Rutherford College in Burke County for the purpose of educating his children, and lived there until his death on November 5, 1876.

The mother of his children was his second wife. Her maiden name was Mary C. Prather. She was born about a mile from Yancyville in Caswell County January 26, 1835, and is still living, making her home with her daughter. Her grandfather, Leonard Prather, was probably born in Caswell County, and was a Presbyterian minister, holding pastorates at different places in the state. Leonard Prather married Frances Williamson, whose great-uncle was Hu. Williamson, a signer of the Constitution of the United States. She was born in Caswell County. Her mother's maiden name was Swift, of the Swift family. Robert Richardson Prather, father of Mary C. Hutton, was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, in 1800. In early life he joined the Methodist Protestant Church, and took up that cause as a preacher. He had been liberally educated, and was a teacher before he entered the ministry. The ministry did not represent to him a gainful occupation and he owned and occupied for many years a fine farm of 300 acres six miles north of Greensboro. He died at that homestead in 1881. The maiden name of his wife and the maternal grandmother of William P. Hutton was Frances Lambeth. She was born ten miles east of Greensboro in Guilford County in 1806, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Lofton) Lambeth. Frances Prather died August 15, 1885. She reared thirteen children, named William G., Robert B., Frances Elizabeth, Anthony, Joseph, Mary Catherine, Sarah, Loveck Lambeth, Edna Lou, Virginia, John N., Emma and Valeria. Of this large family six were still living at the beginning of 1918, the youngest about seventy years old.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hutton had three children: James Robert, William Prather and Frances Isabelle. The daughter is the wife of Edmund L. Sides.

William P. Hutton was educated at Rutherford College and High Point, and also had a course in the Smithdeal Business College at Greensboro. Having made definite choice of a commercial career, he was employed a few years as bookkeeper for the Wakefield Hardware Company, and for a time was in the mercantile business for himself as a general merchant. After that he was an insurance man until 1907, when he became connected with the South Greensboro branch of the American Exchange National Bank as bookkeeper, was promoted to teller and since 1912, as cashier, has given all his time to the management of the affairs of this highly prosperous institution.

Mr. Hutton's mother is one of the representatives of the old fashioned type of highly educated women in North Carolina. Though she began her education in the rural schools, she attended Summerfield Select School and High Point Seminary, and for several years before her marriage was a teacher. Her life has always been an inspiration to her children.

On October 15, 1908, William P. Hutton married Lovella Rook Coble. Mrs. Hutton is a native of Kansas, born at Marion in that state, and was educated at the Marion High School and the Kansas University. Her father, George C. Coble, was a native of North Carolina. He was the son of George Coble and Judith Theresa (Hanner) Coble, both old and well known families of Guilford County, whose ancestry dates back to the early settlers before the Revolutionary war. They were both members of the old Alamance Presbyterian Church and their remains lie in the church burying ground.

George C. Coble, father of Mrs. Hutton, went to Kansas when a young man and was an early pioneer of Marion County, helping to organize the county and serving as first sheriff of the county. He passed through many hardships and trials during the Indian troubles of the early days and later became one of the prosperous farmers of the county, and is still loved and highly respected in the community where he lived for more than forty years. In 1868 he was married to Hannah A. Rook. To them were born four children, of whom two are living, T. E. Coble, of Blanchard, Washington, and Mrs. W. P. Hutton, of Greensboro, North Carolina. Hannah Rook was also a Kansas pioneer, being one of the first school teachers of

C. Grayson

Marion County. She was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, the daughter of William B. Rook and Parmelia (Franklin) Rook. William B. Rook was a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and served in the Civil war in the Forty-second Wisconsin Cavalry and was mustered out at the close of the war. Parmelia Franklin (Mrs. Hutton's maternal grandmother) was born in Chautauqua County, New York, and was the daughter of David Benjamin Franklin, who was a nephew of Benjamin Franklin, the American statesman and philosopher whose history is known to every American citizen. In 1905 Mrs. Hutton's father moved to the State of Washington and resided in Bellingham for some years, but is now at the home of his son in Blanchard, Washington, and is still a very active man at the age of seventy-eight years.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutton are active members of the Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a member of its board of managers and is also affiliated with Greensboro Council No. 3, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

TEAGUE & DEES. One of the best known law firms of Goldsboro is that of Teague & Dees. While it has been in existence only since 1914, the firm has acquired an extensive clientage and a reputation for thorough and energetic handling of the interests of their clients. Both partners are young and ambitious men, and both of them before entering the law had considerable experience as teachers.

Samuel Farris Teague was born at Fall Creek in Chatham County, North Carolina, July 24, 1885, a son of Dr. Samuel E. and Sarah (Moffitt) Teague. His father was a physician. As a boy he attended the public schools, had academic training, and finally entered the University of North Carolina, where he completed the academic course and graduated A. B. in 1910. During subsequent summer terms he studied law in the University of North Carolina, but the rest of the year was spent in teaching. He was principal of the Fremont public schools in 1910-11, was principal of the Goldsboro High School in 1912-13. In 1914 he graduated LL. B. from the law department of the State University and at once engaged in general practice at Goldsboro, the firm of Teague & Dees being formed in the same year.

Besides his professional interests Mr. Teague is vice president of Barfield-Baker Company, is a director in the Chamber of Commerce, and is superintendent of his home Sunday school. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Woodmen of the World. On October 19, 1916, he married Miss Lou Wilkins Norwood, daughter of George A. Norwood.

William Archie Dees, of the law firm of Teague & Dees of Goldsboro, was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, November 5, 1877, a son of Charles Franklin and Lillie Ann (Smith) Dees. His father was a farmer and he spent his early life on the farm.

He attended the public schools of Wayne County, the Fremont High School, the Academy, and continued his higher education in the University of North Carolina, where he completed the liberal arts course in 1911. Like his partner he continued the study of law in the University during the summer time, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1913. In 1911-12 he taught school at Raeford, and from 1912 to 1914 was a teacher at Rowland, North Carolina. He then became a member of the firm of Teague & Dees. Mr. Dees was elected a representative to the State Legislature in 1916. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order.

WALTER EUGENE SHARPE. The business and profession of insurance demands for its successful performance some of the most exacting qualities of the human mind and energy and character, and it is therefore generally true that a successful insurance man is also a very capable and public spirited citizen and a man whose presence means much to any community. It is this dual relationship which Walter Eugene Sharpe sustains to the old industrial and cotton mill town of Burlington, where he has been active in business life for the past ten or fifteen years.

Mr. Sharpe was born in Burlington November 4, 1877, son of John William and Sallie (Albright) Sharpe. His father was a merchant. The son was well educated in the public schools and did his first work as a traveling salesman. He was on the road from 1899 and then entered the insurance field and in 1906 organized the Alamance Insurance and Real Estate Company, of which he has since been treasurer and general manager. This company has a capital stock of $30,000, has a surplus of $60,000, and is carrying a large share of the local business of real estate and loans. Mr. Sharpe is also a director of the Alamance Loan and Trust Company, is secretary and treasurer of the Alamance Home Builders Association, and is superintendent of agencies for the Southern Life and Trust Company of Greensboro in the Piedmont District. Few men anywhere in the state have excelled him as a keen and resourceful director of insurance work.

Outside of business his principal hobby is the good of his local community, and everything that means some additional advantage for Burlington is sure to command his utmost co-operation and good will. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the graded school system and is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also president of the North Carolina State Insurance Agents Organization, an organization of fire insurance men.

December 24, 1899, Mr. Sharpe married Sallie Fearington, of Bynum, North Carolina. They have four children, William Norman, Mildred Farrington, Walter Eugene, Jr., and Elouise.

CHARLES S. GRAYSON, M. D. While his ability as a physician and surgeon has kept his services in increasing demand at High Point, Dr. Grayson has also found time to interest himself financially in several of the business enterprises of that city, and is one of that group of citizens who have been responsible for the remarkable growth and development of this industrial center of the state.

Dr. Grayson was born on a farm near Marion in McDowell County, North Carolina. His father, Beaty Grayson, was born in Rutherford County of this state, and his grandfather Rev. Joseph Grayson, was a native of that county. His grandfather was very prominent in religious and public affairs, was a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, and served as a moderator of the Green River Baptist Association. In 1872 he was elected to represent McDowell County in

the State Legislature. His last years were spent near Bridgewater, just over the county line in McDowell County. Rev. Joseph Grayson married Eliza Wilson, also a native of Rutherford County.

Beaty Grayson, father of Dr. Grayson, was a soldier in the Confederate army. After the war he became a merchant at Marion and subsequently bought a farm nearby and looked after its cultivation until his death in 1885. He married Margaret Goforth, who was born in Rutherford County, daughter of J. C. and Eliza (Morris) Goforth, the former a native of Rutherford and the latter of McDowell County. Beaty Grayson and wife had eight children: Ella, John W., Hugh C., Joseph M., Mary I., Charles S., George H. and Albert W.

Dr. Grayson from the district schools entered a preparatory school in the same neighborhood, and subsequently attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, where he took the scientific course. His medical studies were pursued in the George Washington University in the District of Columbia, where he graduated with the class of 1906. He also spent a year as an interne in Washington Hospital, and began practice at High Point. He has kept in close touch with advancing knowledge in the field of medicine, and has taken post-graduate work in Johns Hopkins and a special course in diseases of children at Harvard University Medical School, also did post-graduate work at The Lying In and Post Graduate Hospitals of New York. Dr. Grayson is a member of the Guilford County and North Carolina Medical societies, the Southern Medical and American Medical Association. In addition to his large practice he is a director in the Bank of Commerce at High Point, and is a stockholder in several of the local industries.

June 25, 1908, he married Miss Bertha Crawford, who was born in McDowell County, daughter of J. C. and Ella (Hemphill) Crawford. Dr. and Mrs. Grayson have one daughter, Margaret. Both are active members of the Baptist Church, which he has served as deacon. Fraternally he is affiliated with Numa F. Reid Lodge No. 344, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Piedmont Camp No. 62, Woodmen of the World, Guilford Camp No. 13867, Modern Woodmen of America, High Point Lodge No. 1155, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Repeton Lodge No. 63 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

SAMUEL L. DAVIS, whose name is linked in important relationships with the wood and furniture manufacturing interests of High Point, has had a busy career of a quarter of a centruy, beginning as a teacher, and gradually developing the affairs that now occupy his time and energies at High Point.

Mr. Davis was born on a farm in Tabernacle Township of Randolph County, North Carolina. His grandfather, Greenberry Davis, was a tenant farmer in Randolph County. Dougan Davis, father of the High Point business man, was born in Tabernacle Township, was reared and educated there, and came to military age while the war was in progress between the states. During the last two years of that struggle he wore the uniform of a Confederate soldier. When the war was over he entered business as a dealer in horses and cattle. He had much ability as a trader, and in connection with this work he bought and developed a large farm. His home was on the farm until 1892, when he came to High Point, buying city property, and was one of the leading real estate dealers here until his death in 1911. He married Lucinda Hill, who died in 1917. She was also a native of Tabernacle Township of Randolph County. Her father was Riley Hill, and her mother a Miss Savage. Dougan Davis and wife had nine children, Samuel L., James, Cicero, Harvey, Mary, Hurly, Gertrude, John and Tersie.

Samuel L. Davis grew up on his father's farm, but had very liberal opportunities in the way of schooling. From the district schools he entered Oak Ridge Institute, and from there became a student in the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1892. During the next two years he taught at Ingraham, Virginia, and for two years was an instructor in Oak Ridge Institute. From the profession of teaching he took up salesmanship as traveling representative for the Southern Chair Company. After two years he was called into the home office as general manager of the plant, and has been directing the affairs of this important corporation at High Point ever since. He is also president of the Samuel L. Davis Company and is secretary and treasurer of the High Point Motor Company, is a director in the Bank of Commerce and has financial interests in a number of other local enterprises.

In 1900 Mr. Davis married Claudia Holliday, who was born in Horry County, South Carolina, daughter of Joseph Holliday. They have one son, Samuel L., Jr., now a student in Bailey Military Institute in South Carolina.

Mr. Davis is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, while Mrs. Davis is a member of the Baptist denomination. Fraternally he is affiliated with Numa F. Reid Lodge No. 334, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery at High Point, with Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charlotte, and other affiliations are with High Point Lodge No. 208, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Piedmont Camp No. 92, Woodmen of the World, and Guilford Council No. 23, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

WILLIAM GILCHRIST has been a factor in the business life of Wilmington since he came as a young man of nineteen to the city in 1869 and found work in a wholesale dry goods house. In 1886, as a result of his long and thorough experience and his thrifty habits, he was able to engage in wholesale grocery business as a member of the firm of Smith & Gilchrist. In 1887 he took the general agency of the Acme Manufacturing Company, and since January 1, 1908, has been president of this important North Carolina industry.

William Gilchrist was born near Gilchrist Bridge, then in Richmond now Scotland County, North Carolina, April 8, 1850, a son of John and Effie (Fairley) Gilchrist. His father was a farmer, and it was on the farm that William Gilchrist spent his early life and there had his visions of a rise to influence and success in the commercial field.

In 1880 he married Miss Ella Lilly, of Wilmington. They are the parents of three daughters: Lilly, now Mrs. John Hunter Wood; Eleanor, who married Thomas H. Wright; and Jennie Buchanan, at home with her parents.

WILLIAM HENRY MAY is one of the important individual contributors to the many distinctions which Burlington enjoys as a center of the cotton

J. L. Fleming.

milling industry of North Carolina. He is regarded as an expert in many phases of cotton mill operation and the cotton business in general.

Mr. May was born in Alamance County, North Carolina, March 11, 1875, son of Henry P. and Barbara Catherine (Clapp) May. His father was a contractor and builder for a number of years, and finally devoted all his attention to farming. William H. May was well educated, first in the public schools, then in Elon College. The foundation of his business experience came to him during the eight years he spent as a traveling salesman. Then in 1906 he accepted the position of assistant manager of the Daisy Hosiery Mills, and since 1912 has been secretary and treasurer of this well known Burlington Mill. Later he and his brother Benjamin Victor May organized the May Hosiery Mills, in which he still has an active part. Mr. May is also secretary and treasurer of the National Dye Works.

On August 8, 1906, he married Miss Emma Watkins Sharpe of Burlington. Their two children are William Henry, Jr., and John Sharpe May. Mr. May is a deacon and is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Burlington.

JAMES LAWSON FLEMING. "Who saves his country, saves all things; and all things saved will bless him.

"Who lets his country die, lets all things die; and all things dying curse him."

A universal sorrow was cast over North Carolina on November 5, 1909, when the news was flashed over the wires that James L. Fleming was dead. On hearing this sad announcement the public realized that a premature close of an eventful career of public usefulness and honor had come to one of North Carolina's most loyal and best beloved sons. As a lawyer of great ability and enviable reputation he enjoyed a practice throughout the state equal to that of the most successful of his contemporaries. He was the author of the bill that created the Eastern Carolina Teachers Training School, and was a pioneer in the movement that resulted in its location at Greenville, his home town. As a public servant he was ever alert to the needs of his day and generation and the ardent supporter and champion of all measures that promoted the general welfare of his people.

James Lawson Fleming was born in Pitt County, on November 1, 1867, a son of Leonidas and Harriet Fleming, and had just passed his forty-second birthday when he met a sudden and tragic death in an automobile accident, in which was also killed a fellow attorney, Mr. Harry Skinner, Jr.

Senator Fleming was the epitome of the old southern aristocracy—a man of genial manners, fearless initiative, and keen intellectual powers. He knew but one criterion and that was the voice of the people, whom he so ably served. His earlier days were spent on the farm, where in the great out of doors of American life he became imbued with the spirit and the traditions of his fathers, and learned, while in youth, that the qualities of self-reliance, integrity and of an unimpeachable character were the indispensable requisites of greatness that would yield permanent confidence and leadership among his people. These admirable qualities he possessed in no small measure, as was so forcibly illustrated by his career of public service.

As a boy he attended the schools of his community and was soon confronted with the problems and disadvantages that the rural schools of his state then presented. The desire and ambition that he acquired while attending these schools to eliminate the difficulties confronting those who were eager to secure a liberal education later caused him, while a member of the Senate, to introduce a bill to establish the Eastern Carolina Teachers Training School, of which he was the father. He was prepared for college at the Greenville Academy that was conducted by Prof. W. H. Ragsdale, between whom there grew up a lifelong friendship and affection. He entered Wake Forest College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1889. After teaching school for one year he read law with the firm of Skinner and Latham, and then entered the University Law School, where he completed his legal training and was admitted to the bar in 1892.

Then began what later proved to be one of the most promising and most useful careers in the history of the state. At the time of Mr. Fleming's entrance upon his public life questions of very profound importance, embodying principles of suffrage, education and internal improvements, were confronting the people of the state and absorbing their best energies and efforts. The stirring days of '98 recalled how vigorously the citizenship of the state was aroused. It was the beginning of a renaissance of political, educational, and industrial activity that ushered in a new era in the life of the people. At such a momentous time as this, the keenest intellect, ablest statesmanship and the most efficient leadership that the state possessed were called into play. By his deliberate judgment, ability to read the rapidly transpiring events and translate them into the needs of the future, and his untiring devotion and patriotism to the principles he avowed, James L. Fleming rose to heights of prominence in his party and to a place of honor and distinction in the affairs of his state. This position he held with increasing confidence and esteem on the part of the people until the day of his death.

For seventeen years his professional duties kept him very closely confined to his work. He enjoyed a very extensive practice in the Superior, Supreme and Federal courts of the land. At the time of his death he was being prominently mentioned for very high political honors within the gift of the people.

The crowning achievement of his career was the establishment of the Eastern Carolina Teachers Training School, which was a long cherished dream on his part. He was the author of the bill that created it and was its strongest exponent and defender in the Legislature. On more than one occasion Senator Fleming could be seen standing upon the floor of the Senate—at first all alone—defending the bill that he had introduced and pleading the cause of those who aspired to become teachers in the commonwealth of North Carolina. His first attempt to establish the school in 1905 was unsuccessful, but with renewed energy, enthusiasm and a purpose fully pledged to the accomplishment of his task, he launched a campaign in its behalf during the following two years that was typical of his characteristic intensity and zeal. By the time the Legislature met in 1907, to the Upper House of which he was returned, he had rallied to his aid the support of many of the most influential citizens of the state.

The passage of the bill, however, was by no means yet assured. Long committee meetings, that lasted far into the hours of the early morning, followed. Here again was afforded him the opportunity of demonstrating his exceptional qualities of leadership and ability to deal with the affairs of his people. The result of his efforts bear eloquent testimony to his ability, fidelity, and patriotism, for the closing days of the session, which will long be remembered by those who participated in it, registered the passage of his bill by a safe majority. The school was then a reality.

The selection of a site for the school was left in the hands of a State Council, who decided that it should be located in the community that offered the strongest inducements to secure it. Senator Fleming immediately organized a campaign in its behalf in his own town and county. He and his co-laborers spared no effort in creating active support and sentiment in its favor. With one hundred thousand dollars pledged for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings by the citizens of the county and township, the State Council awarded the decision to Pitt County and Greenville was selected for its site. A few weeks before the lamented death of Senator Fleming the buildings were completed and the school was formally opened. It was indeed significant that he was allowed to witness the full realization of his ideal before he was called away. This noble institution stands today as a fitting climax to a life of illustrious service and a memorial appropriate of the matchless energy, foresight and leadership of Pitt County's beloved senator in his efforts to serve the generation of his day and those who in the years to come would fall heir to the achievements of their fathers.

Mr. Fleming held many positions of public trust. He was senator from Pitt County for two successive terms and was also mayor of Greenville. In all his positions of public honor he left behind him an enviable record.

From his home he gathered the inspiration that made his career so brilliant and so successful. On June 21, 1899, he married Miss Lula White, daughter of Captain and Mrs. C. A. White. Three happy children completed the home ties of his family circle.

Hosts of friends throughout the state, a large community in which he lived, and a home that suffered an irreparable loss mourned his lamented departure. A genial man, a statesman of the old school, an eloquent orator—North Carolina lost one of her most devoted and most illustrious sons.

In the resolutions recorded in the archives of his district court, his fellow attorneys said:

"As citizen, lawyer, and legislator James L. Fleming acted well and honorably his part; and in each and all of these relations he steadily grew in favor with his fellow men."

HON. FRED JACKSON COXE. In the county where he was born only forty years ago Fred Jackson Coxe has made a sterling reputation as an able lawyer and as a citizen who served his community well while a member of the State Senate. Mr. Coxe is a man of action, one who does large things in a large way, and is looked upon as one of the public leaders in his section of the state.

He was born at Lilesville in Anson County, North Carolina, in 1877, a son of William Jackson and Martha Jane (Barringer) Coxe. His father, now deceased, was a farmer and merchant and was of English descent. William J. Coxe was born in Anson County about four miles south of Lilesville, and after the war lived in the Town of Lilesville until his death in 1896.

Senator Coxe's mother, who is still living, is descended from the historic Barringer family of North Carolina. The Barringers were of German origin, and the family was founded in America by John Paul Barringer, a native of Germany who came to Pennsylvania in 1743, and in 1746 located in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. He died in 1807. Both he and his descendants have been distinguished characters in North Carolina history. The pioneer was one of North Carolina's Revolutionary soldiers. His son, General Paul Barringer, was an American general in the War of 1812. Gen. Paul Barringer had two sons, David Moreau Barringer and Gen. Rufus Barringer, both distinguished in the life and service of the state. David Moreau Barringer represented North Carolina in Congress and was an ambassador to Spain, going to that country in 1849. Gen. Rufus Barringer was a brilliant soldier and attained the rank of Brigadier General in the Confederate army. Edward Greene Lee Barringer, father of Mrs. William J. Coxe, was a member of the General Assembly for several terms and was a cousin of Rufus and David Moreau Barringer.

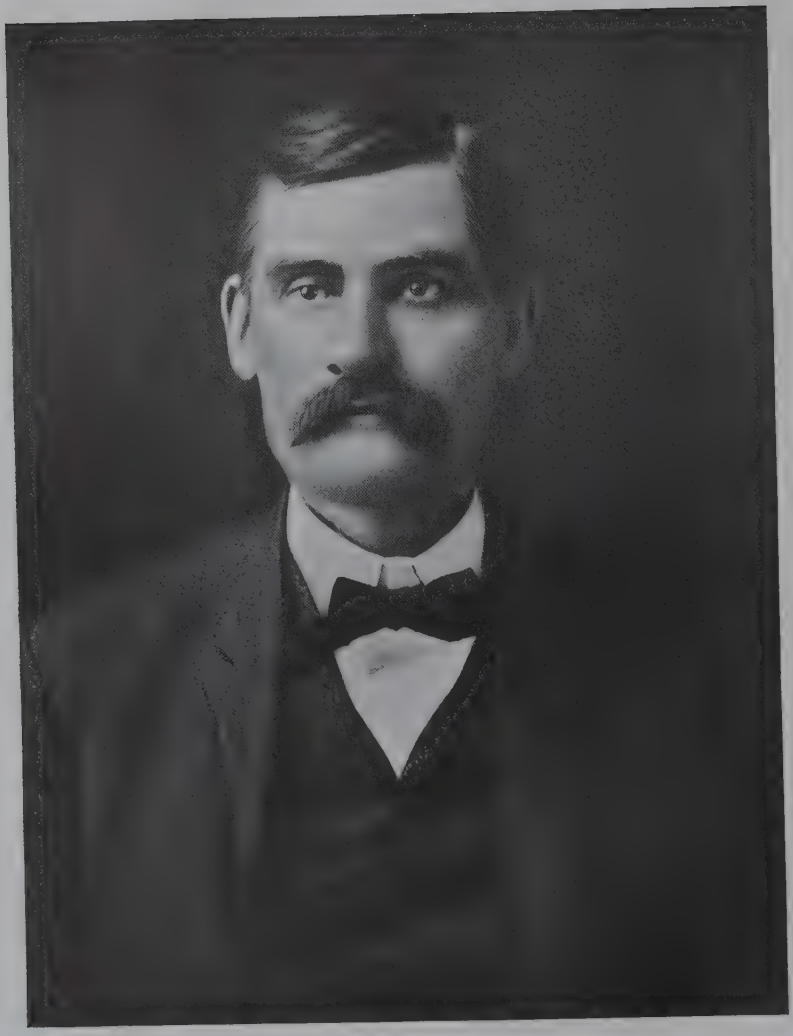
Fred Jackson Coxe grew up at Lilesville, attended the public schools there, and took his higher education in the University of North Carolina. He was graduated in the literary department with the class of 1899, and in 1900 took his degree Bachelor of Laws from the law school of the University. On his admission to the bar Mr. Coxe began practice at Wadesboro, county seat of his native county, and has played a worthy part in his profession and in local affairs there for the past seventeen years.

In 1904 he was elected state senator from his district embracing Anson County, and in the session of 1905, though a new member, he impressed his ability and judgment upon many of the important decisions and measures of the State Assembly. Since his term as senator he has given almost undivided attention to his large practice as a lawyer. He is now serving as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

Senator Coxe is a brother of Thomas C. Coxe of Wadesboro, prominent in business affairs and interested in the lumber industry. Thomas Coxe has been a member of the State Legislature twice and is now a member of the Board of County Comissioners of Anson County. The brothers are both leaders in the democratic party in North Carolina.

Fred J. Coxe married Miss Elizabeth Dunlap. Hers is one of the prominent old time families of Anson County. Three children have been born to their marriage: Fred Jackson, Jr., Elizabeth Sheffield and John Barringer.

JOHN MCKAY BYRD. One of the most prosperous and rapidly growing little cities of Central North Carolina is the community of Coats, located in Harnett County. This thriving locality has taken on added activity recently, dating from the advent of the firm of J. M. Byrd & Company, which has infused new spirit into the people, contributed to the community's prestige as a manufacturing center, and in other ways given intentions of endeavoring to make the present prosperity permanent. At the head of this



A. W. Rankin

concern is found John McKay Byrd, ex-sheriff of Harnett County, formerly a well known business man and public figure of Lillington, but since January, 1918, a resident of Coats.

J. McKay Byrd was born June 25, 1867, on a farm near Buie's Creek, Harnett County, North Carolina, being a son of Reddin and Elizabeth (Surles) Byrd, natives of Harnett County. This family came originally from Virginia to North Carolina and its members have lived in what is now the County for Harnett for more than 100 years. Mr. Byrd was well born and grew up with an intelligent mind, a healthy body and a strong character, and even when a boy showed a fund of energy which, coupled with his ambition and determination, enabled him to lay a firm and substantial foundation upon which to build his structure of success. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and continued to be engaged therein practically without interruption in Hartnett County until 1909, when he went to Cashion, Oklahoma, and there interested himself extensively in the farming and livestock industries. In 1913 he returned to Harnett County, where he began to give his entire attention to the livestock business at Lillington, but in 1914 was elected sheriff of the county and found that his duties needed all of his attention, so that he sold out his interests, which, even in that short time, had under his excellent managership developed into large proportions. He remained as a resident of Lillington after the expiration of his term of office until January, 1918, at which time he removed with his family to Coats. Here, in partnership with N. T. Patterson, cashier of the Bank of Coats, he formed a business connection under the firm name of J. M. Byrd & Company and purchased several business industries at Coats, which is one of the wealthiest and most rapidly growing communities of the county. These include the Coats Hosiery Mill, the Coats Flour Mill, lumber mill and planing mill, and the cotton gin. As president of this firm Mr. Byrd is in active management of the important and growing industries. The hosiery manufactures half hose and is sharing in the general prosperity enjoyed by plants of this kind throughout the South, and it is the purpose of Mr. Byrd and his associate to make Coats a permanently prosperous and thrifty industrial center, furnishing remunerative employment to many people and keeping active money in circulation. In connection with their manufacturing enterprises, the partners cultivate about 100 acres of rich Harnett County soil, producing cotton and corn, thus adding further to their usefulness and benefit to the community, where their industries are commended and highly appreciated.

In 1888 Mr. Byrd was married to Miss Anna Matthews, of Harnett, and to this union there have been born the following children: Ivan; Mrs. Elsa Garton; Fred, who is in the United States Army; Ethel, Grace, Pauline and John M., Jr. While at Lillington Mr. Byrd was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and he now belongs to the church of that denomination at Coats. He has long been one of his county's most influential republicans, and on a number of occasions has been chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in office of public importance. In 1894 he came prominently before the people when he was elected county register of deeds, an office which he filled so satisfactorily that he was re-elected for a second term. It has always been a source of pride to Mr. Byrd that during his incumbency the county's credit was rehabilitated. During the early '90s, and at the time when he first took office, Harnett County was deeply in debt, its script being hardly worth more than scraps of paper, but in the four years that he officiated much of the county's indebtedness was paid off and the script rose to par in lieu. In 1900 Mr. Byrd was the candidate of his party for the office of member of the State Legislature from his district, and although he ran against one of the strongest men in the opposing party, he was defeated for the office by but seventy-five votes. In 1914 he was elected sheriff of Harnett County, when his party returned to power in this locality, and his work in that office was of exceptional character, the new sheriff establishing a record that made this part of the state shunned by the law-breakers. He was particularly active in his campaign against the illicit whiskey men, and at the completion of his two-year term, which closed in 1916, it was found that he had closed in the neighborhood of forty unlawful distilleries. Although a man who is strict in business affairs and unwavering in his stand for what he believes to be right, sternly upholding his contracts and expecting others to do likewise, he is a man of pleasing personality and one who makes friendships easily and retains them indefinitely. A contemporary writer says: "The same personal characteristics which bring him friends in political and private life attract to his business a large patronage. He has the respect, regard and confidence of his fellows, and easily ranks with the foremost of those men who are working for Hartnett's progress—moral and material."

Alexander Martin Rankin, The initial point of activity in Mr. Rankin's career was as a railway brakeman with the Southern Railway Company. The years have brought him increasing responsibilities and a broadening scope of affairs, and he is one of the men of High Point looked to for leadership and the energy necessary to carry forward great undertakings to success.

After one year as a brakeman he was made conductor, and continued in that capacity with the railway company until 1902. In the meantime he had become interested in furniture manufacturing at High Point. High Point is one of the greatest furniture centers of the South. In 1902 Mr. Rankin resigned his position with the railroad and organized the Rankin Coffin and Casket Company, of which he has since been one of the executive officers. He is also president of the Kearns Furniture Company, one of the largest of the many furniture factories at High Point and one of the most completely equipped factories of its kind in the South. Mr. Rankin is also a stockholder in the Highland Cotton Mills Company, the High Point Hosiery Mill, the Crown Hosiery Mill, is vice president of the Bank of Commerce, and a director of the Morris Plan Bank of High Point. He was born on a plantation in Madison Township of Guilford County. In that locality the family have lived for about a century and a half. His great-grandparents, William and Jane (Chambers) Rankin, came from Pennsylvania to North Carolina about 1768, where William joined his brother John, who had previously located in Guilford County in 1764. Robert Rankin, father of William W., was born in Madison Township of Guilford County, and became an extensive land owner and planter. He was a lifelong resident of the county. He mar-

ried Sarah Lee, a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee and a daughter of Joshua Lee of the well known family of that name in Virginia. Robert Rankin died at the age of sixty-five and was survived several years by his wife. They had six children: John Calvin, William W., Albert, Greene, Jane and Emily. Greene died at the age of twenty-one. Jane became the wife of Archibald Bevill and Emily married W. D. Wharton.

William W. Rankin, who was born in Guilford County in 1819, inherited land and slaves and was a successful and prosperous planter when the war broke upon the country. He entered the Confederate service in 1864 and though then well past the age of military capacity was with the army until the close of the struggle. The freeing of his slaves swept away most of his capital, but with stubborn determination he faced the future, adapted himself to new conditions, and stayed with his farm and managed it until his death at the age of ninety years. He married Louisa Elizabeth Roach, who was born on a plantation near Reidsville in Rockingham County, daughter of Alexander Martin and Mrs. (Young) Roach. She died at the age of seventy-five, having reared five sons: Thomas Franklin; John Roach, who died at the age of thirty-five; Alexander Martin; William Rufus, and James Albert.

Alexander Martin Rankin had a district school education and also attended old Yadkin College. From school he entered upon his independent career at the age of nineteen in the role already mentioned. In 1894 Mr. Rankin married Miss Belle Reece, of Jamestown. She died three years later and her only child died in infancy. For his second wife Mr. Rankin married Lena May Blair, who was born in Asheboro, daughter of J. Addison and Martha (White) Blair. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin have four children: Margaret, Alexander Martin, Jr., Dorothy Lee and Robert Blair. Mr. Rankin's parents were active members of the Methodist Protestant Church and he has continued loyal to the same faith. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with Guilford Council No. 23 Junior Order United American Mechanics.

William Merritt Jones, M. D. Under the modern and model legislation providing for the efficient organization of public health systems for the state and its individual counties in North Carolina, the state has not only won an enviable reputation on this score among the other states of the Union, but different communities have been able to call to the important branch of service some of the most capable and talented physicians in the profession. The present "whole time" health officer of Guilford County is Dr. William Merritt Jones, a prominent and successful physician, with a wide range of experience and a man of high attainments. In recognition of these attainments the North Carolina State Medical Society has honored him with the office of treasurer.

Doctor Jones was born at Cary in Wake County, North Carolina. Some interesting items concerning the Jones family ancestry are furnished by Miss Evelyn Jones of Cary, daughter of Adolphus Jones and granddaughter of Henry and Ann Jones. The pioneer of this branch of the family in North Carolina was Francis Jones, who married Betsy Ridley. Frances Jones is supposed to have been a native of Wales or of Welsh parentage. He lived in Halifax County, Virginia, before coming to Wake County, North Carolina. In this colony he bought land from Earl Granville, and the deed to that land bears date of March 24, 1743. The land is located on Crab Tree Creek about twelve miles west of Raleigh. Around the old Jones home a village grew up named Morrisville. From Francis Jones the line of descent is traced through his son, Nathaniel Jones, who married Ann Snigger, and their son, Henry Jones, married Ann Jones. Ann Jones was a daughter of Nathaniel and Millicent (Blanchard) Jones and granddaughter of Evan Jones. This was another branch of the family, and they located eight miles west of Raleigh, moving there from Yates County, North Carolina. A substantial frame house built by Nathaniel Jones prior to the Revolutionary war is still standing. The locality of that home is known as White Plains. Millicent Blanchard was the daughter of Benjamin Blanchard of Chowan County.

A son of Henry and Ann Jones was Rufus Jones, grandfather of Doctor Jones. Rufus Jones was born in Wake County and for many years conducted a plantation bordering Crab Tree Creek four miles from Cary, having slaves to operate his fields prior to the war. During the war he served in the quartermaster's department of the Confederate Army. He lived to the advanced age of ninety years. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Merritt, who attained the age of eighty years. They had six children: William Merritt, Lonnie J., Sallie, Sidney, Lulu and Lillie.

William Merritt Jones, Sr., was born on the old Wake County plantation near Cary in 1851. He was educated in Horner's Military Institute, and from that entered merchandising at Cary, and at the same time conducted his operations as a farmer. Latterly he became engaged in the manufacture of sash, door and blinds at Cary, but in 1890 moved to Blacksburg, South Carolina, where he continued in the same line of business for two years and has since conducted a factory at Asheville, North Carolina. He married Lillie Haughton, who was born at Gulf in Chatham County, North Carolina, daughter of Lawrence and Mrs. (Harris) Haughton. Doctor Jones is the oldest of five children, the others being Lawrence Haughton, Rufus Henry, Sarah and Hortense.

Doctor Jones attended the public schools of Cary, Asheville and Ravenscroft, also the Skyland Institute at Asheville, and had further preparation for college under private tutors. Entering the medical department of the University of Maryland, he was graduated M. D. in 1903. After a year spent at Hopewell Junction, New York, he returned to North Carolina, practiced two years at Hendersonville, for six years had a general practice as a physician and surgeon at High Point, and was called from that practice to become health officer for Guilford County.

Doctor Jones married in 1909 Jessie Burton, daughter of Dr. J. W. and Myra (English) Burton. Mrs. Jones died in 1911. On May 20, 1913, he married Lala Mundy, who was born in Catawba County, daughter of Warren and Fanny (Thompson) Mundy. Doctor and Mrs. Jones have two children, Frances and Hortense. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Besides his official connection with the State Medical Society, Doctor Jones

Walter L. Parsons

is a member of the Guilford County Medical Society and is affiliated with Numa Reid Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; High Point Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and High Point Lodge No. 1155 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

EUGENE CLYDE BROOKS is a scholar, literary worker and educator with an unusually wide range of interests and activities. For the past ten years he has been professor of history and science of education of Trinity College, Durham.

Doctor Brooks was born in Greene County, North Carolina, December 3, 1871, a son of Edward Jones and Martha Eleanor (Brooks) Brooks. His father, a man of high standing in Greene County, served a member of the State Legislature in 1893, and for several years was on the County Board of Education.

Eugene C. Brooks finished his literary education with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Trinity College in 1894. During 1913-14 he did research work as Dean Scholar in Teachers College Columbia University, and in 1918 Davidson College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature. After leaving Trinity he was for three years engaged in newspaper work. In 1900 he was principal of the Kinston High School, was superintendent of the Monroe City Schools from 1900 to 1903, assistant to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and secretary to the State Educational Campaign Committee during 1903-04, superintendent of the Goldsboro City Schools, 1904 to 1907, and since 1907 has held the Chair of Education in Trinity College.

In 1912-13 he was president of the State Teachers Assembly. He was the founder in 1906 of North Carolina Education, the state teachers' magazine, and has since been its editor. In 1917 the governor appointed him a member of the State Education Commission. Much of the propaganda of the last ten or fifteen years for the improving of education in North Carolina, especially as affecting the improvement of country schools, has been carried forward by Doctor Brooks. He has conducted many extension courses for teachers dealing especially with rural life problems and at the present time he has the rural teachers of two counties under his supervision. He has been lecturer on various subjects before summer schools and teachers associations in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.

Of his more formal literary work, Doctor Brooks' name appears as author of the following volumes: "Story of Cotton" and "Story of Corn" both published by Rand McNally & Company. "Woodrow Wilson As President," by Row, Peterson & Company. "North Carolina Poems," an anthology, published by "North Carolina Education." "Rural Life Day," bulletin issued by the U. S. Commissioner of Education at Washington. He is also co-author of the following text books: North Carolina Geography, Agricultural Arithmetic, History in Elementary Schools.

Other important relations with the community and state have been as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Durham in 1913, one of the Board of Trustees of the Durham City Schools since 1914, a trustee of the Durham Public Library since 1911, member of the Executive Committee of the State Literary and Historical Association, 1917-18, state director of the National Education Association, 1918, and vice president of the Building and Loan Association of Durham since 1916. Doctor Brooks is a democrat, a member of the Durham Rotary Club and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Kernersville, North Carolina, in 1900, he married Ida Myrtle Sapp, daughter of N. W. Sapp. They have three children, Martha Eleanor, Eugene Clyde, Jr., and Sarah Voss Brooks.

JULIUS FAISON THOMSON. Though his admission to the North Carolina bar has been comparatively recent, Julius F. Thomson has found a creditable place as a lawyer and is looked upon as one of the most promising of the young attorneys of the Goldsboro bar.

He comes of an old North Carolina family. His birth occurred at Faison, North Carolina, January 5, 1888. His mother's family gave the name to the village. His parents were Willis A. and Laura (Faison) Thomson, his father having been a merchant and farmer. He grew up in a home of comforts and advantages, had instruction from a private tutor, afterwards attended the University of North Carolina, was graduated in 1909 from George Washington University at Washington, D. C., and completed his professional studies in the University of North Carolina in 1913. Mr. Thomson was admitted to the bar in February of the latter year, and at once began general practice at Goldsboro.

He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, the Algonquin Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Masonic Order, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Kappa Sigma college fraternity, and of the Presbyterian Church. He is taking an influential part in politics as a democrat and is a member of the Wayne County Executive Committee.

JOSEPH GREEN DAWSON, of Kinston, is one of the best qualified of the younger members of the North Carolina bar, and since beginning practice has met the most sanguine expectations of his friends and those who have followed his career.

Mr. Dawson was born at Newbern, North Carolina, January 15, 1888, a son of Adrian Becton and Ann Charlotte (Green) Dawson. His father was both a merchant and farmer in the Newbern district. The son had ample advantages, and improved them to the full. He attended St. Paul's School at Beaufort, North Carolina, the Horner's Military Institute, and from 1907 to 1911 was a regular student in the University of North Carolina. He graduated from the academic department in 1911, and after that was a teacher for three years. In the meantime he carried on his law studies privately and also attended the summer law schools of the University of North Carolina. Admitted to the bar in 1913, he began practice at Kinston, where his name is already spoken with respect by his fellow members of the bar.

Besides his private practice he is serving as assistant recorder. Mr. Dawson has membership in the North Carolina Bar Association and in politics is affiliated with the democratic party.

HON. WALTER LEAK PARSONS, a former member of the State Senate, a lawyer by training and profession, but during his residence at Rockingham, Richmond County, where he has had his home for over a quarter of a century, most of his time and energies have been devoted to banking.

His own attainments and achievements have been in keeping with the high quality of his

ancestry. The authentic history of the Parsons family in South and North Carolina begins with his great-grandfather, Joseph Parsons. Of English parentage, Joseph Parsons located on the Great Pee Dee River near Cheraw, South Carolina, prior to the Revolution. A well founded tradition runs to the effect that he was one of the Revolutionary patriots who served under Marion, the "Swamp Fox." The old parish and court records of Cheraw District indicate that he was a man of substance and took a prominent part in the affairs of his time, particularly those relating to the struggle for independence from England. He was a parishioner of St. David's, the historic old Episcopal church at Cheraw. An entry in the old court records shows that he was a member of the petit jury in the November courts of 1774. The presiding judge of that session, stirred by his indignation against England and patriotism for the colonies, in charging the jury departed somewhat from his official functions by including an appeal to the jury and all patriots to do all in their power to overthrow the power of the British dominion in the colonies. To this the members of the jury in a statement signed by all of them, in the form of a rejoinder to the judge's charge, pledged their every effort to bring about this consummation. This document, although brief, is couched in such excellent language and arranged in such masterly style that it easily takes rank with the best of the better known declarations of independence that emanated from the colonies before the break with England.

About the close of the Revolution Joseph Parsons removing further up the Pee Dee River, located in Montgomery County, North Carolina. There he became first clerk of the court, a position he held a number of years. His name and rank (Captain) appears among the North Carolina Revolutionary Pensioners reported by secretary of state to Congress in 1835. See State Records, by Clark, Vol. 23, page 80.

A son of this distinguished patriot was Rev. James Parsons, grandfather of the Rockingham banker. He was a minister of the Methodist Church, began his services early in life and continued them actively until its close. He was ordained a minister by Francis Asbury, the first bishop of the Methodist Church in America. Rev. James Parsons was born in 1795 in Montgomery County, North Carolina. In later life he moved to Sumter, South Carolina, later to Alabama, and died in Mississippi in 1859.

Rev. Hilliard Crawford Parsons, son of the above, followed in his father's footsteps, and though his life was comparatively brief he earned all the praise that could be meted out to the pioneer gospel ministers of the last century. He was born at Sumter, South Carolina, in 1824, was reared there, and joined the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church in 1847. He continued active in the ministry until his death in 1866. His work was under the auspices of the old South Carolina Conference, which at the time embraced not only the churches in South Carolina but those in a number of adjoining counties in North Carolina, from Richmond County extending as far west as Cleveland County. Rev. Hilliard C. Parsons occupied pulpits all over this stretch of territory. He was an itinerant Methodist preacher, one of the finest and noblest of his type. His work was but the expression of his sincerity and nobility of character and exercised the widest influence for good upon the communities where he served. Several years before his death he lived at Wadesboro, Anson County, North Carolina, and in later life he was presiding elder of the Charlotte and Shelby districts in this state.

Rev. Hilliard C. Parsons married Cornelia Frances Leak. Her father, Walter Raleigh Leak, of Anson County, North Carolina, is well remembered as the man who established and was president of the old Bank of Wadesboro. This institution was founded in 1852 and was the first in Wadesboro. It was one of the strongest and best conducted banks of North Carolina prior to the war. Walter Raleigh Leak belonged to that well known Leak family of Virginia which produced William Leak, who founded the name and lineage in North Carolina. Walter Leak, son of this William served throughout the Revolutionary war, and was the ancestor of the large and influential Leak family in the counties of Richmond and Anson. Walter Raleigh Leak was the son of William P. Leak, of Richmond County, who was a prominent figure in his time, and represented the county in the State Legislature for many years.

Walter Leak Parsons was born at Camden, South Carolina, in 1858, and during his youth his parents lived in the various localities where his father had his ministerial engagements. He was only eight years of age when his father died. He grew up principally at Wadesboro and completed his literary education at Wofford College at Spartansburg, South Carolina. His law studies were directed by Judge R. T. Bennett at Wadesboro, where he was admitted to the bar in 1881. For ten years Mr. Parsons practiced law at Wadesboro and became one of the prominent attorneys of that circuit. Part of the time he was associated as a law partner with R. E. Little.

Mr. Parsons has resided at Rockingham in Richmond County since 1891. On removing to Rockingham he took part in the organization of the Bank of Pee Dee, and has been identified with that institution ever since. For a number of years he was its cashier, and is now its president. Mr. Parsons has had no active law practice since coming to Richmond County.

Outside of banking his name is most widely known because of his influence and activity in state politics. As a democrat he was elected a member of the Legislature from Anson County and served in the session of 1887. Richmond County also elected him a member of the Lower House in the session of 1907. In 1912 he was elected a member of the State Senate and was in that body during the session of 1913. Many of his friends urged him to become a candidate for Congress in 1914 and in 1916, but he declined to aspire to further political honors. During his terms in the Lower House and in the Senate he impressed his ability upon a varied legislative program. In the session of 1887 he introduced and had passed the first bill regulating the sale of seed cotton in North Carolina. In partisan politics his name is specially remembered as the permanent chairman of the noted state convention at Charlotte which nominated Governor Kitchin. This convention was in continuous session from Wednesday until the following Monday, including night sessions, before a nomination could be made.

Mr. Parsons was married in 1882 to Mary Wall Leak, daughter of Thomas Crawford Leak and wife, Martha P. Wall, of Richmond County,

North Carolina. Mrs. Parsons died in 1911, leaving as children of this marriage, Thomas Leak Parsons, Hilliard Crawford Parsons, Mrs. Mamie Leak Palmer, Mrs. Corneill Parsons Payne, Walter Leak Parsons, Jr., Jennie Wall Parsons, and Rosa Leak Parsons.

In 1914 Mr. Parsons was married to Mrs. Lucretia West Litchford, of Raleigh, North Carolina, widow of the late James O. Litchford and daughter of Nicholas W. West and wife, Elizabeth Blake, of that city.

DAVID H. COLLINS has long been identified with the official and business life of Greensboro, was a merchant a number of years, and since 1903 has been busied with his duties as magistrate.

He was born on a farm two miles east of Reidsville in Rockingham County, North Carolina, a son of Robert Collins, a native of the same county, and grandson of William and Mary Collins. The Collins family is of Irish ancestry. William Collins was a farmer and, as far as known, a lifelong resident of Rockingham County. Robert Collins also spent his active years as a farmer, and late in life retired to Graham, where he died at the age of eighty-three. He married Susan Boyles, a daughter of John and Nancy Boyles, of Grayson County, Virginia. She died at the age of fifty-five years, having reared seven children, named John W., David H., Mary J., Robert J., James T., George W. and Emma.

David H. Collins spent his boyhood on his father's farm. A rural school education was his chief equipment for life. The first school he ever attended was taught in a log cabin. The seats were made of rough slabs set up from the floor by wooden pins, while a broad board pinned at an incline to the wall served the larger scholars for a writing desk. While attending the limited terms of this school Mr. Collins also worked on his father's farm.

At the age of twenty-one he went to Reidsville and gained valuable business experience by two years of clerking in Smith & Manley's general store. Removing to Danville, Virginia, he was district manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company for about eight years. Resigning that work, he became chief of police of Martinsville, Virginia, for four years, then resumed his former position as district manager for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He was soon transferred to Greensboro, where he acted as district manager for another three years. He then became a local grocery merchant two years, clerked in a shoe store for a year, and was then made manager of the shoe department of the Brown Belk Company of Greensboro.

In 1903 Mr. Collins was elected a magistrate and has been continued in office by re-election and as a proof of his capable and efficient duties ever since. In 1910 he was also given the responsibilities of United States Commissioner, and also handles the business of that office. Mr. Collins is well known in fraternal affairs, being past exalted ruler of Greensboro Lodge No. 602, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, past chancellor of Greensboro Lodge No. 80, Knights of Pythias, past sachem of Mineola Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, is a past officer of Greensboro Aerie No. 1966, Fraternal Order of Eagles, is a member of Greensboro Lodge No. 13 of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and a past dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose. He and his wife are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

In 1898 Judge Collins married Mrs. Berta (Worth) Boyd. Her grandfather was Dr. J. M. Worth of Greensboro, and her father, Col. Shubel Worth, commanded a Confederate regiment in the war between the states and was killed in battle during the last year of the war. Mrs. Collins by her first husband, Richard F. Boyd, has three children: Sallie, wife of Burton De Loss; Eveline, who married W. T. Sweet; and Richard F. who is now a sergeant major in the National Army.

JAMES M. PARROTT, M. D. Though his life began on a plantation near Kinston and his professional activities have largely connected him with that city, Doctor Parrott is one of North Carolina's physicians and surgeons whose work and attainments have attracted more than local recognition. In fact his services have been of that quality which accords him almost international reputation.

Doctor Parrott was born on the Parrott plantation six miles from Kinston January 7, 1874, a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Wates) Parrott. After the death of his father he and the other members of the family moved to Kinston to secure better educational advantages, and he attended the old graded school and the Kinstón College under the direction of Doctor Lewis. Doctor Parrott had the best of training and had the native talent which enabled him to make the best of his advantages. While pursuing the classical course in Wake Forest College from 1887 to 1891 he also took the special courses in chemistry and biology that were in the nature of preparatory medical studies. Returning to Kinston after graduating from Wake Forest, he spent nearly two years in study under a preceptor, following which he was for one year in the University of Maryland at Baltimore and then went south to Tulane University at New Orleans, where at the end of two years he graduated with high honors in both medicine and surgery. As a result of competitive examinations he was appointed interne and ambulance surgeon and served in the hospitals of New Orleans for one year. When he took the examination before the State Medical Society in 1895 he passed with an average of 96, one of the highest averages ever attained by any candidate for admission.

Doctor Parrott began practice at Kinston, and in 1896 was elected health officer of Lenoir County. During the three years he spent in that office he successfully combated one of the most virulent epidemics of smallpox ever known in this section of the state. It was the ability he showed then which caused him to be selected by the medical department of the United States Army in 1899 as a specialis in smallpox and yellow fever to take charge of the First Division Hospital in Havana, where he spent eight months in directing the sanitary work carried on by the United States Government and as the result of which Havana became a model city in point of sanitation.

The eyes of the world were fixed, as it were, upon the work of the medical corps in Cuba, and an effort was made to secure Doctor Parrott's services as surgeon with the Chinese Relief Expedition in 1899. He declined the offer in respect to the wishes of his mother, and soon resumed practice at Kinston. On account of his

work at Havana an agent of the Boer government during the South African war offered him a commission as a medical officer of the Nathal Division of the Boer army, but he was unable to accept because of his inability to obtain transportation through the rigid blockade of the British navy. In 1904 Doctor Parrott was offered the position of surgeon to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, but was unable to attend. At Kinston he maintains one of the best equipped offices in the state, and his qualifications as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialtist and surgeon are regarded as second to none. He is one of the promoters of the Parrott Memorial Hospital at Kinston, which was dedicated in 1906.

Doctor Parrott has long been prominent in medical circles and organizations. In 1897 he was made chairman of the section on surgery and anatomy of the State Medical Society, in 1898 was leader of debates for the society, in 1900 became fourth vice president of the State Society and third vice president in 1901. In 1902 he became a member of the State Board of Examiners, and in 1904 was elected counselor for the Second Medical District. In 1912 he was elected president of the North Carolina Medical Society. In 1905 he was appointed a director of the asylum for the insane at Raleigh. Doctor Parrott has for many years been surgeon for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway, and also surgeon for the Atlantic Coast Line and was president of the A. C. L. Surgeon's Association in 1910.

His abilities and qualifications have been continually improving because he has kept himself in close touch with the activities of his profession both in his home state and elsewhere. He has taken a number of post-graduate courses in the hospitals of the principal cities, and in 1898 he spent six months in the hospitals of London and Edinburg. He is the author of numerous articles which have been published in medical journals, and some of these have opened up new lines of thought and practice and some of the principles advocated have been adopted in the general routine of treatment. This was particularly true of his articles published under the titles "Continued Fevers of North Carolina," and "Malarial Haemo-Globin Neuria," the latter having been accepted by the profession as assisting materially in solving the problem of the yellow chill. Doctor Parrott in 1917 described "Amebic Conjunctivitis"—infections of conjunctiva by ameba from the mouth, and he designated this in the article, as amebic conjunctivitis.

For fifteen years he has been a member of the trustees of Wake Forest College and is now president of this board. He is active in various war activities, a member of the State Executive Committee for War Savings Stamps and county chairman and member of the State and National Committee for the Council of Defense, etc.

CHARLES MANLY FULLER is of an old and prominent family of Randolph county, but for a quarter of a century has been in business at Lumberton in Robeson County. He has the largest vehicle and implement business in this section of the state, and has also dealt extensively in livestock.

Mr. Fuller was born at the Fuller homstead on the Uwharrie River in Concord Township, Randolph County, in 1858, son of H. K. and Jane (Keerens) Fuller. His family relationship includes the Winstons, the Cooks, the Woods and others well known in the state. A member of the family is Judge Thomas Fuller. Other family connections are Judge Winston and Judge Wood of Raleigh, elsewhere mentioned in this publication.

H. K. Fuller, father of Charles M., was also born at the old homestead in Randolph County, a place originally settled by Grandfather Henry Fuller. Earlier members of the family had lived near Louisburg in Franklin County.

At this old homestead and plantation Charles Manly Fuller grew to manhood and in that community he lived until 1890. That year he moved to Lumberton and engaged in business. He has dealt extensively in livestock, particularly horses and mules, and has built up a vehicle and automobile business far beyond the proportions which one would normally expect in a city and community of this size. The business is conducted under the name of C. M. Fuller & Son. Mr. Fuller is one of the substantial and solid business men of this wealthy and growing city, and has shown himself public-spirited and generous in relationship to all the progressive movements undertaken in the community.

Mr. Fuller married Miss Dora Coltraine, of Randolph County. The Coltraines are also a prominent name of the state, widely known in Greensboro and Guilford County. One member of the family is Mr. D. B. Coltraine, banker and cotton mill owner at Concord in Cabarrus County. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are the parents of five children: Mrs. Jessie Crichton, John C. Fuller, Capt. David H. Fuller, Anna Neil and Epsie Fuller.

A special paragraph should be devoted to Capt. David H. Fuller, one of the young men of North Carolina who have already achieved some of the distinctions of service in the present great war. He is a fine type of the man of college training now carrying the responsibilities of leadership as officer in the American army. He graduated from Trinity College with the highest honors, and stood equally high as a student in the law school of that college. The dean of the law school testified to his attainments and records in a most enthusiastic manner. From Trinity he entered Harvard Law School, where he spent one year, and had already begun the practice of his profession at Lumberton with prospects for a brilliant future as a lawyer when war was declared against Germany. From the beginning he determined to serve his country to the best of his ability, and accordingly entered the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he did the work and carried the studies with a very high standing and was granted his commission as second lieutenant. In January, 1918, he was stationed at Camp Jackson and had been promoted to first lieutenant. When the Federal Insurance Law for soldiers was put in force Lieutenant Fuller was given charge of writing this insurance at Camp Jackson, and up to the first week of January, 1918, had sold eighty million dollars in insurance to the soldiers.

Still other honors have come to him, and in February, 1918, announcement was made of his promotion to the rank of captain in the adjutant general's department, so that he has had three commissions since leaving Fort Ogelthorpe training camp in less than a year.

Yours truly
H. P. Rogers

JUDGE WILLIAM P. RAGAN was the first judge of the Recorder's Court at High Point. That office was created when a new charter was granted to the city and the people of the community felt a special sense of satisfaction in giving the honor and responsibilities to a man so well known, so capable a lawyer, and so able in the handling of public affairs.

Judge Ragan was born on a farm 2½ miles south of High Point April 5, 1868, the fourth son of Amos and Martha (English) Ragan, the father being now deceased, while the mother is still living at the old homestead. The Ragan family is a very old and prominent one in the vicinity of High Point, including the three adjoining counties of Davidson, Guilford and Randolph. Amos Ragan was born in Davidson County but spent most of his life in Guilford County, in the vicinity of High Point. He owned a large body of land and was very successful in farming it. The late John H. Reagan, of Texas, distinguished as the postmaster-general of the Confederacy and later for many years as a United States senator, was born in North Carolina and though his name was spelled slightly different was a member of this family.

William P. Ragan spent his early life on the farm and attended public schools at Archdale and Springfield, not far from home, and in 1888 entered Guilford College. He was a student there for two years and then taught school at Bethany and Springfield.

In matters of politics Judge Ragan has always been affiliated with the republican party. In 1890 he was appointed assistant postmaster at High Point, and held that office about four years during Harrison's administration. In the spring of 1894 he left High Point and became a representative for the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company of Pomona, North Carolina, selling goods for this firm in the State of Alabama. In the fall of the same year he put into effect a resolution long maturing in his mind to become a lawyer. Entering the University of North Carolina, he took a preparatory course, and in 1895 was appointed deputy clerk of the Superior Court at Greensboro, and while there studied law under Dick & Dillard.

Judge Ragan was licensed to practice in September, 1896. From 1897 until 1900 he was associated in the law with Maj. Charles M. Stedman of Greensboro, and practiced both in that city and at High Point. Judge Ragan has handled many cases of importance and interest and is well known for his legal ability in a number of districts in the state.

In 1902 he was nominated for the State Senate by the Guilford County Republican Convention. He made a splendid campaign, led his ticket by about 500 votes, but was defeated. In 1910 he was appointed postmaster of High Point by President Taft and he served as such about four years, bringing the administrative efficiency of the office up to a standard which it had never before attained. In 1914 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the city, and had under the change of charter become first judge of the Recorder's Court, serving in that capacity until he was appointed postmaster. Judge Ragan while postmaster was instrumental in the building of a fine Federal Building at High Point. He was elected mayor of High Point in the spring of 1917, and is the present incumbent of the office. During his administration more good streets and sidewalks have been built than in any similar time of its history.

He owns one of the most beautiful homes of the city. He and his wife are the parents of three children: William P., Jr., Gilbert and Cameron. Judge Ragan is a member of the Quaker Church.

JUDGE ALFRED MOORE, who distinguished himself as one of the Revolutionary patriots of North Carolina, and was at one time an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Brunswick County May 21, 1755, son of Judge Maurice and Ann (Grange) Moore. He was descended from two very distinct lines, one that of an Irish rebel Roger Moore, leader of the Irish rebellion of 1641, and the other that of an English cavalier, Sir John Yamans. One of his forefathers was James Moore, governor of South Carolina in 1700. James Moore the second was also governor of South Carolina in 1720. Maurice Moore, father of Alfred, was one of the first permanent settlers of the Cape Fear country of North Carolina, and was one of the three judges of the province at the breaking out of the revolution.

Alfred Moore was sent to Boston to complete his education in 1764 and a few years later witnessed the arrival of the first British garrison in that city. September 1, 1775, while still under age, he was appointed a captain of the First North Carolina Regiment, and participated in that short and brilliant campaign which resulted in the defeat of the British forces at Moore's Creek in February, 1776. He was also with his company at Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor in June, 1776. He resigned his commission March 8, 1777, but during the rest of the war did much to keep up patriotic resistance in North Carolina, and so influential was he that the enemy made every effort to kill or capture him and burned and completely destroyed his plantation property. He had begun the study of law under his illustrious father before the war. In 1782 the General Assembly of North Carolina, in grateful remembrances of his distinguished services and in some part too compensate him for his losses and unselfish patriotism, appointed him attorney general of the state to succeed Judge Iredell, who had just resigned. He served as attorney general until 1790, when, indignant at what he considered an unconstitutional infringement upon his rights by the creation of the office of solicitor general, he resigned.

"He had a mind of uncommon strength and a quickness of intellectual digestion that enabled him to master any science he strove to acquire. He was small in statute, scarce four feet, five inches in height, neat in dress, graceful in manner, but frail in body. He had a dark singularly piercing eye, a clear sonorous voice, and those rare gifts of oratory that are born with a man and not acquired. Swift was his model, and his language was always plain, concise and pointed. A keen sense of humor, a brilliant wit, a biting tongue, a masterful logic, made him an adversary at the bar to be feared."

He was a federalist in politics. In 1795 he was defeated for the Senate of the United States by one vote. In 1798 he was elected one of the judges of the state and took his seat upon the bench. In December, 1799, he was called to the seat upon the Supreme Bench of the United States made vacant by the death of James Iredell. The only opinion he delivered during his four years with the

Federal Supreme Court was Bas v. Tingy 4 Vol. 37. It is explained that after Marshall became chief justice the rule and practice was for the court to express its opinions practically without exception through the Chief Justice.

Failing health compelled his retirement and he resigned in 1804 and died October 15, 1810.

(See published address delivered by Junius Davis upon the presentation of the portrait of Judge Moore to the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the publications of the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution).

HON. JOHN A. OATES. To some individuals are given diversified talents, together with the ability to utilize these gifts for the benefit not only of themselves but of humanity at large. Finding a broader and more prolific field in which to carry on their labors, such men are enabled to direct their efforts along diverging lines and thereby reach a diversified class of men, and coming into close touch with such their own sympathies are broadened, their scope of usefulness widened and their own characters strengthened. Of the men of North Carolina who through high talents and energetic labors have contributed to the growth and development of their state and the lasting welfare of its people, few have accomplished a greater work than has fallen to the lot of Hon. John A. Oates, of Fayetteville. He is a leading lawyer and a member of the North Carolina State Senate, and in both capacities has won distinction, but the position in which he has gained in the greatest degree the gratitude and commendation of the people is as the originator of and for many years the leading spirit in the Anti-Saloon League of North Carolina, a body which was chiefly instrumental in the ultimate securing of state-wide prohibition.

Senator Oates was born in 1870, on his father's farm in Sampson County, North Carolina, a son of John Alexander and Mary Jewell (Ashford) Oates, both of English ancestry and both now deceased. The Oates family of North Carolina was founded in the eastern part of the state prior to the Revolutionary war and has produced a number of prominent characters, some of whom have been and are leading and wealthy citizens of their several communities, particularly Charlotte and Asheville. John Alexander Oates, who was a lifelong farmer and carried on operations in Sampson County, died in 1901. During the war between the states he served in the capacity of sheriff of his county.

John A. Oates was reared amid agricultural surroundings, and spent his boyhood much the same as other farmers' sons of his day and locality. After attending the rural schools of his home community he went to Wake Forest College, paying his own way. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895, and subsequently entered upon the study of law in the same institution, being graduated in the law class of 1910. Prior to his taking up the law as a profession he had been for several years identified with journalism, as editor of the North Carolina Baptist, a successful and influential denominational paper of 7,000 circulation published at Fayetteville. He began the practice of law in that city in 1910, and within the short time that he has devoted to his professional labors has become one of the leading legists of this part of the state, with a large and important practice in all the courts. In 1913 he was elected judge of the County Court for Cumberland County. At this time he is a member of the law firm of Oates & Herring, his partner being R. W. Herring, and the important matters of jurisprudence successfully handled by this firm make it one of the most formidable combinations to be found. The general election of 1916 found Mr. Oates a candidate for the office of state senator from Cumberland County, he having been nominated without opposition. He was elected by an overwhelming majority, to serve in the session which began in January, 1917. He has already shown himself a hard-working member of that distinguished body, being chairman of the important committee on public education. His past record makes it an assured fact that his constituents' interests, as well as those of his county and state, will profit through his legislative activities. Mr. Oates has for many years been a prominent member of the Baptist Church at Fayetteville, to the movements and work of which he has been a generous contributor.

In educational and religious lines, he has been very active, being superintendent of the Sunday school of his church for more than twenty years; president of the board of trustees of Wake Forest College; president of the Baptist State Convention; founder and chairman of the executive committee of the Baptist Seaside Assembly; trustees of the Dell School; chairman of the board of trustees of the Fayetteville graded schools; for ten years chairman of the board of education of Cumberland County, and trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. But, as above noted, Senator Oates is perhaps most widely known and distinguished for his great work and leadership in the Anti-Saloon League of North Carolina, of which he was the "father," he having brought about its organization and for several years being the active secretary of the league. This organization forms an important chapter in the history of North Carolina, particularly as being the most vital of modern reform movements in the state and the one most directly affecting its welfare and prosperity. The beginning of this movement may be outlined, briefly, as follows: In December, 1901, the Baptist State Convention met in the First Baptist Church of Winston, at which time Mr. Oates presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee on temperance by the convention. This resolution was duly passed and Mr. Oates was appointed chairman of the committee, and immediately wired to the Methodist Conference, which was in session at the same time, suggesting a similar committee for that denomination, which was favorably acted upon at once. He was also the means of having such committees appointed and set to work by other religious and social organizations. Continuing to take the initiative in the movement, Mr. Oates invited representatives from the several religious denominations of the state to gather in a general convention at Raleigh. This meeting took place at the state capital in January or February of 1902, on which occasion the Anti-Saloon League of North Carolina was organized and Mr. Oates was elected the secretary. He then proceeded to mobilize a volunteer committee of 100 representative citizens all over the state, and with this organization as a foundation set actively to work in bringing about this most notable of all reforms ever attempted in the history of the commonwealth, and which eventually led to the accomplishment of state-

John T. Rea

wide prohibition. In the prosecution of the work of this organization during the term of his secretaryship Mr. Oates assumed all responsibility. In the early stage of the movement there was literally not anything to be done that he did not do. His soul, his courage, his sanity, his enthusiasm, won friends for the work. After the organization was effected in its entirety and the work enlarged he continued to give of his best to the movement's success. His was for the most part an unheralded work, but it was far-reaching in its results and an unmixed blessing to thousands who but for that work would have known only the somber, and perhaps even the more tragic, aspects of life. And no one will attempt to disagree with the statement that the accomplishment of this great enterprise has made North Carolina a greater state, bigger, better and more prosperous in every way, a pride to its citizens and a credit to the nation. He was chairman of the executive committee and manager of the state campaign for prohibition in 1908, when the state went dry by 44,198 majority.

Mrs. Oates, a native of North Carolina, was before her marriage Miss Emma Cain.

JOHN T. REES has been one of the thriving business men of Greensboro for a considerable period of years, and is now head of one of the city's most important industries, the El Rees So Cigar Company, manufacturers.

Mr. Rees is a native of Greensboro, and is of old American stock, tracing his ancestry originally back to Wales, where his great-grandfather, William Rees, Sr., was born and on coming to America settled in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, where he spent the rest of his days. He was the father of two sons, named William and Richard. William, Jr., was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and in early youth learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1849 he brought his family to North Carolina, locating near Greensboro, where he conducted a blacksmith shop and was an honored resident of that locality until his death at the advanced age of eighty-four. He married Sally Bryant, a native of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and she died at the age of seventy-nine. Both were lifelong and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Their remains now rest in the Green Hill Cemetery. In their family were five sons, named William, Calvin, Samuel, John and Monroe.

John T. Rees, Sr., father of the cigar manufacturer of Greensboro, was born in Pittsylvania, Virginia, in 1836, and was about thirteen years old when the family came to North Carolina. At the age of twenty-one he went to Summerfield and clerked in a mercantile establishment there until after his marriage, when he returned to Greensboro and conducted the Planters' Hotel and also a livery and sales stable until his death at the age of thirty-nine. He married Lavinia Brim, who was born near Summerfield, North Carolina, daughter of Peter and Martha (Sanders) Brim. Her parents were natives of Guilford County. Mrs. Lavinia Rees died at the age of sixty-three. John T. Rees, Sr., was a Confederate soldier, and his early death was largely due to the fact that he was severely wounded while in the war and never fully recovered from his injuries. He and his wife had three children, William Henry, Sallie and John T. The oldest, William Henry, was for fifteen years assistant postmaster of Greensboro, then for several years was a merchant of that city, and is still living in Greensboro. He married Alice Wolfe, a native of Virginia, and daughter of John M. and Mary (Brown) Wolfe. They have four children. Sallie Rees married James W. Forbes and is the mother of three children.

Mr. John T. Rees has spent nearly all his life at Greensboro. He was educated in the public schools there, and one year at Oak Ridge Institute. About his first regular employment was as floor boy in a tobacco warehouse, employed by J. F. Jordan and later by W. F. Cable. After about one year in warehouses he went into the factory of J. L. King, a chewing tobacco manufacturer, was there two years, and then spent a year in the cigar factory of W. E. Bastine. These varied experiences gave him quite a thorough knowledge of the tobacco business in the different departments and he then extended his knowledge to the general retail tobacco business by opening a cigar and tobacco store at Greensboro, which he has continued uninterruptedly to the present time.

However, his big achievement was begun in August, 1913, when he established the El Rees So cigar factory. How successful this business has been can best be understood by the quotation of a few figures. In the month of 1915, following the establishment of the factory, its output was 240,000 El Rees So cigars. The corresponding figures of output for subsequent years have been: 1914, 975,000; 1915, 2,445,000; 1916, 7,889,000, and 1917, 15,000,000 cigars. The factory is equipped with all modern appliances and implements, is thoroughly sanitary in its arrangements and facilities, and the popularity of the products is by no means confined to the home State of North Carolina.

Mr. Rees married in September, 1909, Miss Ethel McDowell, daughter of J. C. McDowell, and member of a prominent family of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Rees have one daughter, named Hazel. Mr. Rees is well known in business circles in Greensboro, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Improved Order of Red Men.

ASA BIGGS, who before he was fifty years of age had filled nearly every office in the gift of the people of his state—including United States Senator, Judge of the District Federal Court, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State—was born in Martin County, North Carolina, February 4, 1811, and died at Norfolk, Virginia, March 6, 1878. His father, Joseph Biggs, was a small merchant and preacher of the Primitive Baptist Church, and gave to his children all the elements of education to the extent of his ability.

Asa Biggs attended Williamston Academy, which his father had helped to found in 1820. His physical and mental powers rapidly matured and at the age of fifteen he was giving a good account of himself in commercial affairs. His ambition to become a real lawyer caused him to forego the attractions and profits of commercial life, and by reading and study at home he was qualified to practice law in July, 1831, when not yet twenty-one years of age. He soon had an extensive practice and one that paid him liberally according to the standards of the day. He was a man of

utmost simplicity in tastes, and always lived well within the limits of his income. June 26, 1832, he married Miss Martha Elizabeth Andrews. One of his sons was Hon. J. Crawford Biggs, a former president of the North Carolina State Bar Association. He and his brother Henry both became Confederate soldiers, the former attaining the rank of captain and Henry being killed at Appomattox the day before Lee surrendered.

In early life Asa Biggs left the party of his forefathers and became a democrat. In 1835 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention and was the youngest member of that body. He was chosen a member of the House of Commons in 1840 and 1842. During the campaign of 1842 he gave a striking illustration of his courage and independence by refusing to treat the voters with liquor, which for years had been an unbroken custom in practically every election in the South. Contrary to the expectations of his friends and advisers his course proved a popular one and he was elected. In 1844, after a three cornered campaign, he was elected to the State Senate and in 1845 was nominated for Congress, and after a remarkable campaign against one of the foremost whigs of the day was elected by a narrow margin. He went into the United States Congress when only thirty-four years of age, but quickly impressed his ability and was regarded as one of the leaders in the National Legislature. In 1847 he was a candidate for re-election and then for the first time tasted political defeat.

Asa Briggs shared with Judge B. F. Moore the credit for the great task of revising the statutes of North Carolina known as the Revised Code of 1854. During that year he was a member of the General Assembly, which owing to the failure of the previous Legislature to elect a United States Senator had the responsibility of electing two candidates to represent North Carolina in that body. Without any solicitation on his part or active effort to influence the Legislature in any way he was chosen for the six year term, and became a member of the United States Senate at the age of forty-three. He was a leader in a number of debates involving the momentous questions of slavery, and throughout expressed his decided convictions as to state's rights. Mr. Biggs resigned his seat in the United State Senate in 1858 to accept appointment from President Buchanan as judge of the United States District Court in North Carolina. This court, which had fallen into considerable disesteem through the age and ill health of its previous incumbent, Judge Biggs at once reorganized and made thoroughly efficient. He sent his letter of resignation to President Lincoln in April, 1861, and under the newly organized Confederate Government was appointed and commissioned judge of the Confederate Government District Court April 15, 1862. That office he held until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

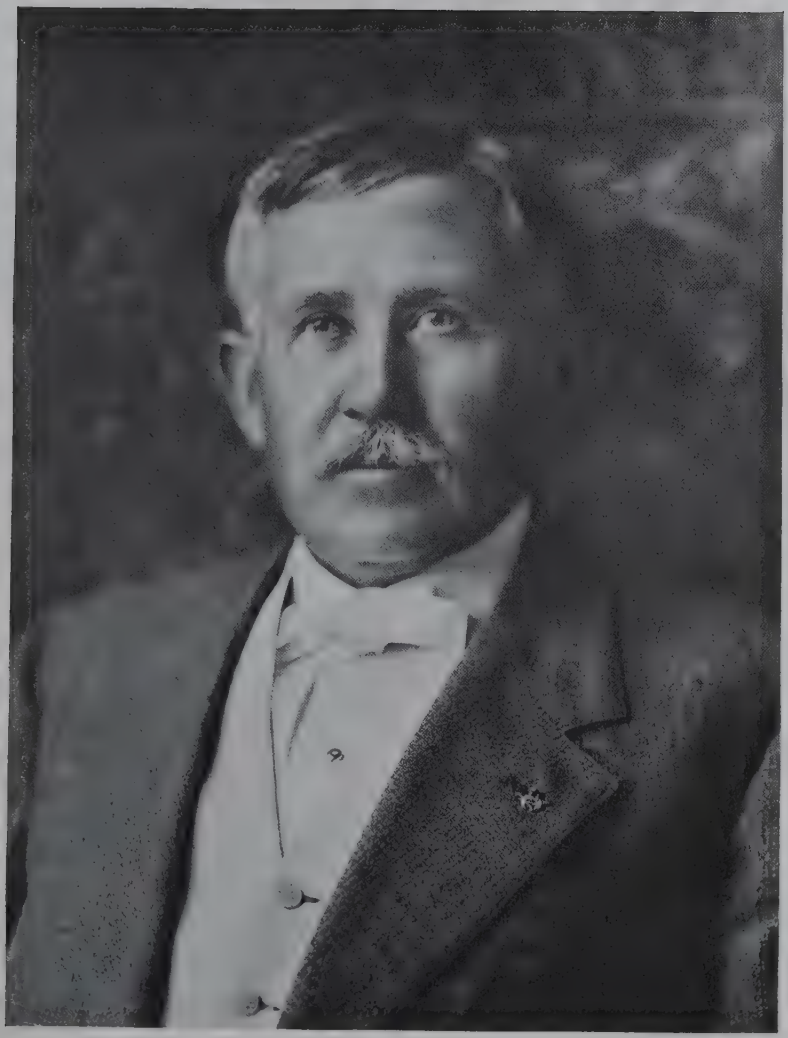
After the war Judge Biggs practiced for several years at Tarboro. In the spring of 1869 he was one of the signers of a document drawn up by a number of North Carolina lawyers as a protest against what they regarded as improper interference in political affairs by the judges of the Supreme Court. Then followed the historic rule adopted by the Supreme Court calling upon the signers of the protest to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt and requiring that each protestant should duly apologize before being permitted to practice again in the court. Judge Biggs had signed the protest with characteristic deliberation and rather than accept the penalty imposed by the court voluntarily expatriated himself from the state and from its bar. Afterwards he wrote: "Nothing ever gave me more pain than my removal from North Carolina in 1869." He moved to Norfolk, Virginia, taking up the practice of law anew when nearly sixty years of age, and remained there until his death nine years later.

JOHN WASHINGTON STEWART is one of the foremost capitalists and business directors at Newbern, from which city his interests extend to many outside corporations and enterprises. He has exhibited some of the real leadership in industrial affairs and his success has been worthily and honorably won. His early life was not without struggle and overcoming of obstacles in order to develop his abilities. For some years he was a farmer and from the cultivation of the soil he turned his energies to larger and more important interests.

Mr. Stewart was born in Craven County, North Carolina, March 25, 1853, and is a son of James and Jane Eleanor (Loftin) Stewart. His father was a substantial farmer in Craven County. On that farm John W. Stewart grew up, and while he attended the local schools his education has come chiefly from his individual initiative and effort. Reading and observation have supplied much that was never included in his school curriculum, and his experience has been improved by extensive business dealings. He came to know the value of a dollar in early life. His activities were practically bounded by a farm until he was thirty years of age.

From farming he became a stock buyer, and in a short time was operating on an extensive scale in the buying and selling of horses and mules. That business he continued for eighteen years. In the meantime he had invested and had become a stockholder in a number of companies. Mr. Stewart still retains some affection for country life, and is owner of large tracts of timber and farm lands in Craven, Jones, Carteret, Pamlico, Beaufort and Pitt counties. He also has about 2,500 acres of farm land under his direct management and owns the Pecan Plantation and has done much to develop that magnificent estate. He is a fourth owner in the Ravenswood Plantation, comprising 18,500 acres. Mr. Stewart was a charter member and director of the Farmers & Merchants Bank before it failed through the cashier's defalcation.

At the present time he is a director in the Newbern Banking and Trust Company, the Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company, the Peoples Bank, and is a stockholder in the Bank of Dover and the Bank of Vanceboro. He is treasurer of the Sampson Grove Company at Boardman, Florida; is secretary and treasurer of the Enterprise Brick and Tile Company of Newbern; is president of the Swift Creek Supply Company at Vanceboro; is president of the Vanceboro Real Estate and Development Company; president of the Dover Lumber Company; and was one of the original stockholders and a director of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, North Carolina. For the good of the community Mr. Stewart built and organized the Stewart Sanitarium at Newbern. These connections speak for themselves as to Mr. Stewart's broad and masterly identification with the larger commercial life of his section of the state.



J. W. Stewart

He is also one of the capable members of the Newbern Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In church affairs he has always been a loyal and supporting member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was on the building committee of the new edifice at Newbern.

On April 8, 1880, he married Miss Sarah Catherine Wetherington, of Craven County, North Carolina. They are the parents of six children: Jane P., Sara Louise, Maude, Kathrine Washington, Eleanor Grace and James Lee.

Frank Kornegay Borden. The permanent benefits that may be conferred on a community through the knowledge, enterprise and public spirit of one man finds no better illustration than has been afforded by one of Goldboro's best known and honored citizens, Frank K. Borden, scientist, manufacturer, banker and solid citizen.

Frank K. Borden was born at Goldsboro, North Carolina, July 12, 1857. His parents were Edwin Browning and Georgia C. (Whitfield) Borden, members of prominent old families of this state. Edwin B. Borden for many years was a banker in this city and made liberal provision for his son's education. The latter attended private schools in boyhood and then became a student in Horner's and Graves' Military Institute and completed his education in the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1878.

One of the most familiar sights of Mr. Borden's boyhood, perhaps, was a cotton plantation, for cotton in Eastern North Carolina, as in other southern states, had long been a staple, and wherever land was under any cultivation to any extent there would surely be found a "patch o' cotton." With a well trained mind and a natural scientific leaning, Mr. Borden at the beginning of his business career was led to study improved methods of cotton manufacturing and thus came to consider the economic side of the business in a new way. At that time, after the cotton was ginned in North Carolina, there remained the seeds, these, in ratio of weight being 2½ or three to one of fiber. That Egypt and India had utilized these seeds his reading had told him, but no effort had yet been made in Eastern North Carolina to convert cotton seed into oil, feed or other by-products. Mr. Borden could not foresee that he would live to see the day when the oil of the cotton seed should be one of the accepted food products, not as an adulterant but as a refined and purified, healthful nutrient.

Having determined to be a pioneer in the developing business at Goldsboro, Mr. Borden fully informed himself through travel and investigation in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Georgia and other cotton producing sections, and on his return to Goldsboro he secured an expert to construct him a mill wherein the oil could be expressed from the seed and the hulls and meal so prepared that no more fattening food could be provided for cattle, the further refuse being made into fertilizer. Like almost every other new venture, Mr. Borden found little recognition of success just at first, in fact, in order to give the farmers of Wayne County and adjacent sections an object lesson for their own benefit, he invested in cattle and fattened them on the new food. Long since cattle raisers all over have recognized the value of cotton seed meal but perhaps not all of them give due credit to Frank K. Borden for his enterprise, or remember that he built the first mill of this kind in the eastern part of the state together with a fertilizer plant for use of cotton seed meal as an ammoniate.

For twenty-one years Mr. Borden continued to operate this mill and then sold out to a corporation and for six years longer was manager for the new company. He did not retire then from the cotton business, however, but organized the Borden Manufacturing Company, of which he is president, which operates two cotton mills with 18,500 spindles, an important industrial enterprise at Goldsboro. He is president of the Wayne National Bank and a director of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. He is on the board of directors of the Whitesville Lumber Company, and is a stockholder in all the manufacturing plants at Goldsboro. In financial circles his reputation is sound as vice president and a director of the Taisnot Banking Company. He organized the Borden Brick and Tile Company and built the plant along modern lines. In partnership with his brothers, John L. and E. B. Borden, Jr., he owns the handsome six-story brick Borden Building. He has managed all his business undertakings with good judgment and recognized business ability, giving employment to large bodies of workers and thereby adding to the prosperity of Goldsboro, and at the same time he has maintaiend discipline with such firm kindness and even justice that his people recognize in him a friend as well as employer.

Mr. Borden was married December 21, 1887, to Miss Sadie Jones, a native of Chatham, North Carolina, and the following children have been born to them: Frank Kennon, who was connected with the Borden Brick and Tile Company, but is now in the aviation service of the National army; Arnold, who died in infancy; Mildred; Julia; Edwin B., who is serving in the Navy; and Sarah.

In civic government Mr. Borden's interest and business talent have long been conspicuous. For a number of years he served the city as alderman and in the city council was chairman of the finance committee for a protracted period. He is one of the active members of the Algonquin Club.

William White Griffin, after leaving high school, tested out his ambition and his capabilities by performing the duties of a messenger for the First National Bank of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. By steady persistence and a show of responsibility in every task he rose to assistant cashier, and in May, 1909, when a young man with considerable banking experience to his credit, he removed to Newbern and was given the post of assistant cashier with the National Bank of Newbern. Since January, 1915, Mr. Griffin has been cashier of this institution.

He was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, October 1, 1883, a son of William Joseph and Camilla Cook (Vaughan) Griffin. His father was a respected and successful attorney at Elizabeth City for many years and is now deceased. William W. Griffin had his education in the public schools of Elizabeth City, where he completed the high school course. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner,

and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is treasurer of Christ Episcopal Church at Newbern.

Robert W. Palmer, M. D. Since graduating in medicine over a quarter of a century ago, Doctor Palmer has been giving his services to a large community in and around Gulf in Chatham County, where he was born and reared and where the Palmer family has been prominent for nearly two centuries. Doctor Palmer is in addition to being a skilled physician and surgeon a merchant and planter and one of the chief men of affairs in that locality.

Many historic names are found in the Palmer family and their connections. The great-great-grandfather of Doctor Palmer was Col. Robert Palmer. He was an officer in the English army, having been granted extensive tracts of land by the Crown. He came to North Carolina at the head of a colony of English people and settled at the old Town of Bath on the eastern shore. There he erected the Episcopal Church, which is still standing and in the vault in the old church his wife, Margaret, is buried. He had returned to England and died in the mother country. He enjoyed unusual privileges from the English Crown and at his death left great estates.

His son, Robert Palmer, great-grandfather of Doctor Palmer, was sent to England to be educated in Oxford University. After reaching manhood he moved westward and took up large tracts of land in what is now the extreme lower portion of Chatham County and some of the land in what is now Lee County. Much of that land is in the vicinity of the present Town of Gulf, where the Palmer family have lived since long before the Revolution.

The grandfather of Doctor Palmer was Joseph Palmer. He married a Miss McQueen. Her brother, Hon. Hugh McQueen, of Chatham County, was one of the big men of the state in his day, a leading lawyer and influential in politics and public affairs. He was a native of Chatham County, son of a Scotchman, represented his county in both branches of the General Assembly for several terms, was member of the convention of 1835, and was attorney-general of North Carolina in 1840. He resigned that high office in 1842 to go to Texas, where he took a part in the struggles of the young republic, and after the admission of Texas to the Union in 1846 was in the war against Mexico. Texas honored him as one of its dominant early figures of the Bar. He died in that state.

Another family connection that should be noted was the wife of Robert Palmer, second. She was a member of the Alston family, famous both in England and the colonies. The Alstons on coming to America settled upon an extensive tract of land at the "Horseshoe" on Deep River in the northeast part of Moore County, not far from the Town of Gulf. They made settlement there before the Revolution. The wife of Robert Palmer, second, was also related to Col. Philip Alston, a patriotic American, who was attacked and fought a battle with David Fanning, a tory leader, at the Alston home on Deep River. That home is still standing and in a good state of preservation, though its timbers show numerous bullet holes.

Dr. Robert W. Palmer was born near Gulf, Chatham County, in 1863, and is of English descent through both his father and mother. His parents were Dr. Archibald W. and Ellen (Chambers) Palmer. His father, who died in 1892, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College with the class of 1853. He took high honors in scholarship and all his life enjoyed the highest esteem and friendship of members of his class and faculty, some of whom were among the greatest medical authorities of their day. For upwards of forty years he carried on a large country practice. He did the heavy work of the profession in the days of travel by horseback with medicines and surgical instruments carried in saddle bags. The calls for his skill came from widely scattered neighborhoods, and he almost wore himself out in the profession.

The home at which Dr. Robert Palmer was born was two miles from the Town of Gulf on the north side of Deep River. He spent his boyhood days there and attended school under Professor Kelly of the old Union Home School in Moore County. He studied medicine in Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1887 and 1888, and later in Louisville Medical College and was graduated with the class of 1890. Since then he has taken a number of post-graduate courses in New York and other medical centers. He is a successful physician and surgeon of general practice and has had his home at Gulf for a quarter of a century.

Doctor Palmer was one of the founders of the Central Carolina Hospital at Sanford. He is local surgeon for the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, and is a member of the Chatham County and State Medical societies and the Tri-State Medical Association. For several years he has been engaged in the drug business at Gulf, and is actively identified with farming and other local enterprises. Doctor Palmer is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

He married Miss Edna Russell, a daughter of W. T. Russell, a veteran of the Civil war. She was reared in the same vicinity as her husband. They have six children: Mary Lacy, Archibald, Herbert, Catherine, Robert and Margaret.

Hon. Neil Angus Sinclair. As a lawyer Mr. Sinclair has practiced at Fayetteville for more than a quarter of a century and has earned a justly high place in the profession. He was a school master before he entered the legal profession, and his interest in educational affairs has been a continuing one. This interest has become productive of great good and substantial benefits to the school system of his community and to that of the state at large. Many people have come to look upon this Fayetteville lawyer as the most distinguished democrat in North Carolina. His political leadership has been more than a nominal and honorary one. He has given careful thought and study to the broader problems and questions affecting the state's welfare, and in some lines, notably in prison reform and education, has done much to replace old and antiquated ideas and systems with the methods approved by the humane thought of the present century.

Mr. Sinclair is descended from some of those splendid Scotch families that from colonial times have dominated the region of the Cape Fear River. He was born near Fayetteville in Cumberland County in 1863, a son of Doctor Duncan and Effie (McEachern) Sinclair. His grandfather and great-grandfather were respectively Neil Sinclair and Duncan Sinclair, both natives of Scotland,

R. V. Palmer M.D.

who came to Robeson County, North Carolina, about 1800. Neil Sinclair was a child at the time.

The late Dr. Duncan Sinclair, who died at his home in Roberson County in 1907, was born at the old Sinclair homestead near St. Paul in that county. He possessed quick intelligence, loyalty to conscience, and the sturdy character of the old Scotch gentleman. His life was notable for its splendid service as a physician and he was the kindly sympathetic and capable old time country doctor. He was a graduate of the medical school of the University of Maryland, gave all his best years to practice, and his work was largely done in the country districts. Shortly before the war he removed to the vicinity of Fayetteville in Cumberland County, and during the war had his headquarters at Fayetteville. While not an enlisted man in the Confederate government, he served the cause in the noble and humane duty of taking care of and administering to the ills of the wounded and sick soldiers. He made numerous journeys to Richmond and to the front and brought back wounded soldiers to Fayetteville, taking care of them on the train and after their arrival in Fayetteville. Some time after the war he returned to his old home in Robeson County and continued his practice there until his life came to its peaceful close. His busy professional career did not allow him much time for public service, but in 1875 he was a member of the constitutional convention.

Neil Angus Sinclair was reared in Robeson County, attended local schools and a private school at Laurinburg, under the direction of the noted Professor Quackenbush, one of the most talented teachers of his time. For three years he was a student in the University of North Carolina at Chappel Hill. After his University career Mr. Sinclair became a teacher in the graded schools at Fayetteville, and the second year he was made superintendent of the school system, succeeding Prof. A. Graham, who went from Fayetteville to take charge of the Charlotte schools. While teaching Mr. Sinclair studied law privately, and in 1890 passed the examination and was admitted to the bar at Fayetteville. Beginning his professional career with thorough equipment, he has steadily gained in power and resourcefulness and for a number of years has ranked among the foremost at the bar of North Carolina.

Mr. Sinclair served one or two terms as county superintendent of schools and then became chairman of the county board of education. In the latter capacity he was made a member of the board of trustees of the graded school system in Fayetteville, and is still filling that position. He is one of the men whose time and study have largely brought about the development and upbuilding of Fayetteville's school system and the construction of adequate buildings and the installation of modern equipment and facilities. For a time he was a member of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina.

Hundreds of people who know him not as a lawyer nor as a local citizen have a pleasing acquaintance with Mr. Sinclair's standing and forceful power as an orator. He is without doubt one of the most capable speakers in the public forum of the state today. For some twelve or fifteen years he has taken a prominent part in every state political campaign. His usefulness perhaps reached its climax during the state and national campaign of 1916. He was almost constantly engaged in making speeches throughout the state, and he rendered such effective aid in rolling up a handsome majority for the national ticket in North Carolina that President Wilson wrote him a personal letter expressing his cordial appreciation of his services. During that campaign Mr. Sinclair was presidential elector at large for North Carolina, and thus had the pleasure of exercising the formal choice of Woodrow Wilson for a second term in the White House. Mr. Sinclair has served as a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee and the State Democratic Advisory Committee.

Mr. Sinclair is an ex-state senator. He represented Cumberland County in the State Senate in the session of 1905. During that session he was chairman of the committee which handled the perplexing problem involved in the disposition of the North Carolina bonds issued under the Confederacy and at that time held by the State of South Dakota. As is well known, all the Confederate state bonds after the close of the war were automatically repudiated, and the private holders of such securities endeavored from time to time to realize something from them. However, the constitutional prohibition preventing a private citizen from suing a state shut off all recourse until the ingenious device was adopted of transferring certain of these securities issued originally by North Carolina to the State of South Dakota, which of course could bring suit against another state.

However, the service of his senatorial career of greatest benefit to North Carolina from the humanitarian point of view and affording him most satisfaction was in connection with the matter of establishing a parole system for penitentiary prisoners. He drew up and was instrumental in having enacted in the law the bill providing the legal machinery, by which the governor may grant a conditional pardon to prisoners, this pardon to be made permanent conditioned upon the paroled displaying good behavior and good intentions, or to be revoked at the discretion of the proper state officials. Under the old system a comparatively innocent youth or young man might be sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary or on the chain gang, and the experience was practically certain to wreck his life, since no matter what his efforts toward reformation were there was no provision for his conditional pardon. Mr. Sinclair was instrumental in bringing the State of North Carolina into line with those commonwealths which have been foremost in advocating prison reform and more humanitarian methods of dealing with convicts. Mr. Sinclair has made a close study of penal institutions, and wherever possible has sought to abolish the medieval methods of punishment and cruelty. Beginning in 1907, he served eight years as solicitor of the Superior Court of his district, and while in that position he took it upon himself to warn superintendents of chain gangs against excessive cruelty, and wherever such cases of cruelty were flagrant he exercised all his influence to secure the removal of such officials.

While his activities and interests are so closely identified with the public and the state, Mr. Sinclair is devoted to the delights of home and family. His home is on Haymount, just within the western limits of Fayetteville. Here he has a place of three acres, sufficiently large to enable him to indulge his fondness for country life. He has fruit trees, pecan trees, and has garden and poultry. He thoroughly enjoys the privacy and comfort afforded by this home, and however strenuous

his life may be on the outside he finds complete relaxation and rest when within his private precincts.

Mrs. Sinclair was formerly Miss Augusta Worth. Her father, the late J. A. Worth, of Fayetteville, was a member of one of the most distinguished families of North Carolina. He was the youngest brother of Governor Jonathan Worth, and another brother, Dr. J. M. Worth, was at one time state treasurer of North Carolina. Mrs. Sinclair through her mother is connected with the Walker family, which has had a large and historic part in the state. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair have three children: Kate Worth, wife of James E. Williamson; Effie, wife of Frederick F. Travis; and Miss Eunice Sinclair.

DAN HUGH MCLEAN. The Scotch are natural lovers of stirring times; they are born fighters, both for their rights and the liberties of other people, and if they cannot be in the fray on the physical field of battle they are quite apt to seek the arena of politics and public conflicts. These remarks hold especially good as applied to the careers of the McLeans of Harnett County, North Carolina—Col. Dan H. and his father, Gen. A. D. McLean.

Before the Civil war General McLean was a noted educator, as well as a brigadier general of state militia. He was born near Lillington, Harnett County, and for years conducted a preparatory school for boys at Summerville, his home being about 2½ miles west of that village. He prepared boys for college, and at his institution many young men who afterward became prominent citizens received their schooling. During the war he held various civil offices under the Confederacy, and was a member of the Legislature while Vance was governor. In 1880 he was a member of the State Senate, and died in 1882, at the age of seventy-five. Of pure Scotch ancestry, he is said to have been descended from ancestors who came to North Carolina after the battle of Culloden, in 1746, by which the Scotch Jacobites, or supporters of the Stuarts, met a crushing defeat. Many of them immigrated to the American colonies at that time.

Dan Hugh McLean was born at Summerville, near Lillington, in 1847, and attended his father's noted school. He was only fourteen at the outbreak of the war between the states, and enlisted in the first company that went out from Harnett County, being attached to the Fifth North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel McKenney. So far as the records show, he was the youngest soldier to be actively engaged in the Confederate service. His first battle was at Yorktown, under General Magruder and Bell, and not long afterward he was assigned to a battery of artillery in Virginia under Colonel Poe. The youth served throughout the war in the army of Northern Virginia, and was in the battles of Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Petersburg Crater and the final surrender of Appomattox. He acquitted himself with valor and with so much judgment that he became adjutant of his company. As a tribute to these qualities in one so young he has always been called colonel.

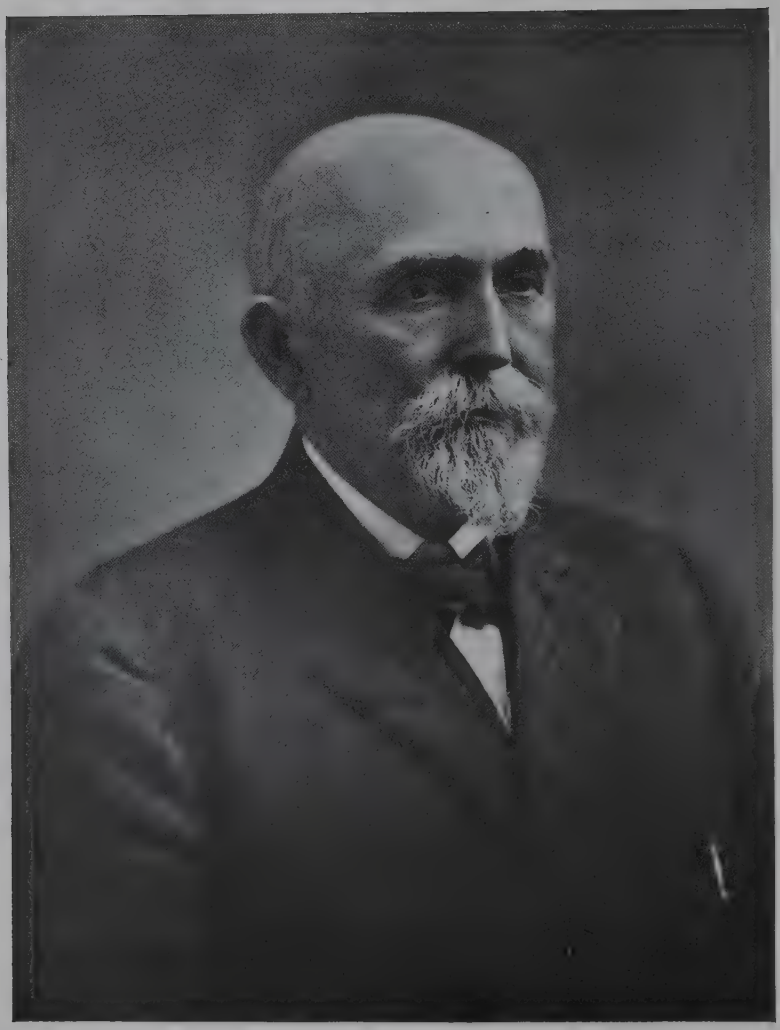
On account of the devastation that came with war and the disarrangement of all family and individual plans following it, Colonel McLean received no further education from regular institutions of learning, but he has always been a close reader and a sound thinker, and his speech and manner carries with them an air of scholarly depth and distinction. His life-long association with able men has also brought him an ease of bearing and a broad and ready fund of information with which mere contact with books and colleges would never have endowed him. Finally, his legal education has given him the intellectual and methodical training to solidify his other gifts.

Colonel McLean studied law under the late William B. Wright, a leading attorney of Fayetteville, and was licensed to practice at Lillington, the county seat of Harnett County, in 1876. Since that year he has practiced constantly and successfully, and has also taken part in every campaign as an able and aggressive democrat. Nothing pleases him better than to have the odds against him; for then he can prove the temper of his metal. Since the reconstruction period he had fought in many sensational contests, and the part he has taken in them would make highly interesting reading. His first political office was held in 1876, when he was a member of the Legislature. He was also elected in 1898, being one of those who brought North Carolina back into the democratic fold after the populist-fusion uprising of the early '90s. In 1916 he was nominated by his party for state senator, his district comprising Lee, Harnett, Sampson and Johnston counties. It was a district hopelessly republican, and he did not expect an election, but he had the satisfaction of reducing the republican majority from 1,250 to less than 200, and of redeeming his own county to the democracy. He has twice served as a presidental elector—in 1880 he represented his district on the Hancock ticket, and in 1900, with Hon. Lee Overman (present United States senator) he was chosen elector-at-large from North Carolina on the Bryan ticket. All the indications and the facts show that he is highly honored and greatly beloved in his home town and county, and in the state of his nativity.

Colonel McLean married Miss Mary McDougald, daughter of Neil McDougald and granddaughter of Rev. Allen McDougald; the last named a native of Scotland who came to North Carolina and became one of the noted Presbyterian divines of the state. In early years of his ministry, when there were still many of the Scotch settlers who spoke Gaelic, it was his custom to preach first a sermon in English and then a discourse in Gaelic.

The Colonel and Mrs. McLean have two sons and two daughters. One of their sons, A. M. McLean, is a graduate of Wake Forest Law School, a young lawyer of prominence, and associated with his father in practice. John Tyler McLean is editor of the Age-Herald, the leading paper of Birmingham, Alabama. Another son, Dan Hugh, Jr., died in 1915, aged twenty-three. He was a young man of beautiful character, enjoying the esteem of all who knew him.

DAVID A. HOUSTON. Two years ago David A. Houston had achieved a position as a business man and financier that made him known at least all over Union County, where he was cashier of the First National Bank of Monroe. His friends have always been greatly impressed by his integrity and energy, and have expressed no astonishment when new opportunities or promotions came to him. From the position of country banker Mr. Houston has recently been elevated



Paul Barringer.

to one of the most responsible financial offices in the South, first as treasurer and then as president of the Federal Land Bank at Columbia, South Carolina, which operates for the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida under the Rural Credits Act. In his position Mr. Houston has the direction and supervision of millions of dollars distributed through this bank as loans to southern farmers and land owners.

Like many of the leading men of the country, Mr. Houston started upon his career as an educator, and from that entered business and banking. He is a well versed lawyer, and has been admitted to practice. He was born in 1871 at Monroe in Union County, son of Robert V. and Lessie (Covington) Houston. His paternal grandfather, H. M. Houston, was the first clerk of the Superior Court of Union County, his maternal grandfather, Major D. A. Covington, being the second incumbent of that office. It is worthy of note as a remarkable coincidence that their grandson, in later years, was selected for the same honor. H. M. Houston was born in Union County and became a very prominent man of his day and a large landholder in Union County and at Monroe, his home being just northwest of the city. This branch of the Houston family is descended from the stock that produced the distinguished educator, Dr. David Franklin Houston, who was born in Union County, was president of the University of Texas, and of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, and who now occupies the position of secretary of agriculture in the cabinet of President Wilson.

Robert V. Houston, father of David A. Houston, was born in Union County in 1846, and grew up on the home plantation northwest of Monroe, where he was living at the outbreak of the war between the states. He was a mere lad at the time, but did his share in the support of the Confederacy as a member of the Home Guard Reserves. A few years after the war he removed to the City of Monroe, where he passed the remainder of his life, his chief occupation being in looking after his large landed interests in the county and elsewhere, although he was also interested in several local business enterprises. He always took a prominent and spirited part in the affairs of his city and county, and served for two or three terms as mayor of Monroe and as a member of the Legislature of the state, in both of which capacities he won distinction as a capable, energetic and honorable public servant. His death occurred in 1913, when he was sixty-seven years of age, at which time the community lost one of its best and most highly honored citizens. Mr. Houston married Lessie Covington, a daughter of the late Maj. D. A. Covington, one of Union County's distinguished citizens and a gallant officer in the war between the states. He was the grandfather of Thomas W. Bickett, the present governor of North Carolina.

David A. Houston received a thorough education in his youth, first attending the public schools of Monroe, and then entering Trinity College from which old and distinguished institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1891. Following this he taught for two years at Trinity, where he occupied the chair of political science, and subsequently was put in charge of the business education department of the institution. He had studied pharmacy, and after securing a state pharmaceutical license in 1895, established the Houston Pharmacy at Monroe, an establishment situated on the west side of Main Street. Here Mr. Houston built up a large and successful business, and through energy and industry, combined with courtesy, attracted a representative trade among the best families of the city. While still engaged in this business he became a candidate for the office of clerk of the Superior Court, of which office, as before noted, both his paternal and maternal grandfathers had been incumbents in former years. He was duly elected for a term of four years, beginning in 1906, and so well did he discharge his duties that in 1910 he was again the choice of his fellow-citizens for this office. After serving one year of his second term, however, he resigned from the position to assume the duties of cashier of the First National Bank of Monroe. This is one of the strong banks of Western North Carolina, with a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of over $25,000. It has behind it some of the leading moneyed men of this part of the state.

Prior to entering the court house, Mr. Houston had become interested in the study of law, not with the idea of adopting it as a profession but rather as a help to him in his business. While acting as clerk of the Superior Court of Union County he had many opportunities for protecting himself in legal matters, and was able to pass the examinations and secure his license to practice. His legal attainments stand him in particularly good stead in the banking business.

Mr. Houston married Miss Berta Totten, who was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, daughter of Robert Allen and Lottie (Rutland) Totten. They have six children: Hugh F., Ruth, Berta Allen, David A., Jr., F. M. and Charlotte.

Mrs. Houston has studied music and dramatic art under some of the best talent in this country and is well known in musical and literary circles. Whatever of success thus far in life has come to Mr. Houston, he does not fail to credit Mrs. Houston with her part in the inspiration.

Rev. Paul Barringer. Formerly an active minister of the Reformed Church and now a cotton manufacturer, Rev. Paul Barringer, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Tuscarora cotton mill at Mount Pleasant, is a member of the distinguished Barringer family of North Carolina. His career has been one in which he has shown versatility, as well as courage in the face of obstacles. His entire training had been along the line of his profession and his religious work had absorbed his entire attention so that when he became afflicted with a misfortune that deprived him of his oratorical powers, he was forced to enter upon some business entirely strange to him. That he has since been so successful as a business man is indicative of his possession of abilities far beyond the ordinary.

Rev. Paul Barringer was born in 1850, near Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, North Carolina, being a son of John Daniel and Christina (Hahn) Barringer. His paternal grandfather was Paul Barringer, his great-grandfather, John Barringer, and his great-great grandfather, John Paul Barringer, who founded the family in America. John Paul Barringer was born in the duchy of Wurttemburg, Germany, in 1721. The family were originally French Huguenots, and several members left France about 1600, before the revo-

cation of the Edict of Nantes, some of them going to England and some to Germany. John Paul Barringer left his native land and arrived at Philadelphia in 1743. There he was first married to Ann Eliza Eisman, and the young couple settled in the Wyoming Valley, and two children, Catherine and John, were born there. About 1753, during the time that a strong emigration had turned southward among the Germans, this family came to North Carolina and settled in what is now Cabarrus County, on Dutch Buffalo Creek, about opposite the place where the founder afterward built his big home, "Poplar Grove." Just before the Revolutionary war, his first wife died, and in 1777 he again married, this time being united with Catharine Blackwelder. To this union there were born seven children, of whom Gen. Paul Barringer of the War of 1812 was one. John Paul Barringer became a man of wealth and prominence in the early history of North Carolina. He was a Revolutionary patriot and was a captain of Colonial Militia. During the war he was captured by the Tories and carried prisoner to Camden, South Carolina, and was a prisoner there at the time of the battle of Camden. He was the leading spirit in the separation of a new county from Mecklenburg and which was named Cabarrus County, this event taking place in 1792, and in 1793 was a member of the State Legislature from the new county. He accumulated a large estate and died at the age of eighty-six years, January 1, 1807, being laid to rest in the old Saint John's churchyard near Mount Pleasant.

The son referred to above, Gen. Paul Barringer, was born at Poplar Grove in 1778. He received a classical education and at the age of twenty-one years settled at Concord, the county seat, and began a long and successful career as a merchant, planter and a man prominently connected with public affairs of North Carolina for forty-five years. He married Elizabeth Brandon, a member of another distinguished North Carolina family, and they reared nine children, the eldest of whom was Daniel Moreau Barringer, who became one of the nation's leading statesmen and diplomats. The ninth son was Gen. Rufus Barringer of Civil war fame. Gen. Paul Barringer was commissioned by Governor Hawkins a brigadier-general of volunteers in the War of 1812. He was a man of great public spirit, and among other things subscribed liberally to the building of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, the first in North Carolina, and to the building of the Concord Cotton Mill, a pioneer in what has since become one of the greatest industries of the South. His death occurred in 1844.

Daniel Moreau Barringer, referred to in the foregoing, was the most distinguished of the name in public service, to which he devoted the best years of his life, to the practical exclusion of all private considerations. He was born at Poplar Grove, July 30, 1806, and was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1826, following which he studied law and began the practice of that profession at Concord in 1828. He was elected to the Legislature in 1829, and in 1835 was elected a member of the convention which revised and amended the state constitution. In 1843 he was elected to Congress from the Second Congressional District, and reelected in 1845 and 1847. In 1849 he declined a reelection and was then by President Taylor appointed minister to Spain, being subsequently reappointed to this post by President Fillmore. His services to his country, in Congress and as a foreign diplomat, were of the highest character and utmost usefulness. In Allen Thorndike' Rice's "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," he is referred to as one of the three or four most eloquent members of the House of Representatives when Mr. Lincoln first took his seat in Congress; and it is an interesting fact that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Barringer subsequently became deskmates and firm friends.

Gen. Rufus Barringer, another son of Gen. Paul Barringer, had a distinguished career as a lawyer and statesman before and after the Civil war, and as a brigadier general in the Confederate army. He died at his home at Charlotte in 1895.

The old Barringer place, where Rev. Paul Barringer was born, is two miles northeast of the Town of Mount Pleasant, on Dutch Buffalo Creek. The house in which he was born is still standing, being one of the landmarks of the community. In his youth he was granted the advantages of a good educational training, first attending the old North Carolina College at Mount Pleasant, also Catawba College, Newton, North Carolina, later going to Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio. He was first married when a young man of twenty-three to Miss Mary J. Foil, and began farming, and after her death he resumed his studies at Catawba College. He finished his education after this and three years subsequent to her death he married her sister, Miss Alice E. Foil, who was the mother of all of his living children. Their names are as follows: Dr. G. R. Barringer, O. A., Katie Foil, Mary C., Lilly A., Herman and Ruth. Mrs. Barringer died in later years, and since then Mr. Barringer has married his present wife, who was Mrs. Margaret Alice (Cruse) Kluttz.

Reverend Barringer had prepared in college for the ministry of the Reformed Church in the United States. His first pastorate was in what is known as the West Rowan charge, of which he became pastor in 1881, making his home at China Grove. He served that charge for about 12½ years, and subsequently became pastor of the Concord and Gilead churches, the latter being three miles northeast of Concord, and which he served for about twenty-one years. He was compelled then to retire from the ministry because of a severe attack of "speaker's sore throat," and he then returned to Mount Pleasant and established his permanent home in this town, near his birthplace. While his previous business experience had been confined to looking after the financial interests of the churches of which he was pastor and of some moderate investments of his own, Mr. Barringer engaged in the cotton mill business, and soon was conversant therewith and making a success of it. He was elected president of the Kindley Cotton Mill, the first to be built at Mount Pleasant, it being established in 1897. Later he withdrew from this enterprise and became associated with Mr. J. W. Cannon, of Concord, in the building of the Tuscarora Cotton Mill at Mount Pleasant, which began operations in 1901, and of which Mr. Barringer is secretary, treasurer and manager. This is a modern mill, equipped with 4,000 spindles and manufactures high-grade hosiery yarns. Mr. Barringer organized the Barringer Manufacturing Company at Rockwell of which he was elected president, but now holds the position of director. He occupies a prominent position in the business life of Mount Pleasant and is also active in the

public life of the community, taking an energetic part in all movements that have been promoted to foster and add to the general welfare.

BELK BROTHERS is a name that has made commercial history in North Carolina. Less than thirty years ago William H. Belk started a store in the Town of Monroe. This store had patronage, the patronage increased, but the business was noteworthy chiefly as being the foundation of what William H. Belk and his brother, Dr. John M. Belk, who joined him after a year or two, have built up during subsequent years. The enterprise of Belk Brothers now extends over more than a dozen stores and they furnish their service and distribute goods to a dozen communities, including the largest city in the state, Charlotte.

The Belk Brothers are natives of a historic community of the Carolinas. They and their family belong to the Waxhaw district of Union County. This district was once the home of the Catawba Indians, figured in the Revolutionary war, was the locality in which some of the earlier gold mines were exploited, and was also the home of a number of famous men. President Andrew Jackson was born there, and President James K. Polk's birthplace was not more than ten miles away, while close by, though over the state line in South Carolina, are the birthplaces of Hayne, Hampton and other great men in American history. This original Waxhaw settlement extended into Lancaster County, South Carolina, and in that region, so rich in history and in men and women of such sturdy character and achievements, the Belk brothers had their origin.

William H. Belk was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, not far from the present Town of Waxhaw, June 2, 1862. His brother, Dr. John M. Belk was born July 12, 1864. The founder of the Belk family in America was John Belk, who was born in Middleborough, England, and came about 1745 to North Carolina, being one of the early settlers in what is now Union County. He located in what was then Anson, later Mecklenburg, and is now in Buford Township of Union County. Some of the descendants of the original stock still live in Middleborough, and are among the intellectual and cultured people of that county. A leading firm of lawyers in Middleborough is Messrs. Belk, Cochrane & Belk.

John Belk, founder of the family in America, had seven sons and daughters. Two of the sons, John and Darling Belk, moved across the line into South Carolina before the Revolutionary war, and both of them were soldiers in that struggle. John Belk of South Carolina had a son John, and Thomas Belk, son of the latter John, was father of Abel N. W. Belk.

Abel Nelson Washington Belk, father of the Belk brothers, was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, and was a successful planter. Although a non-combatant and living peacefully at home, he was wantonly killed in the last year of the war by marauding soldiers from Sherman's army. He married Miss Sarah N. Walkup. Her father, Robert Walkup, was born in the Waxhaw community during the Revolutionary war and her grandfather, Capt. James Walkup, served in the Continental line in the war against England. One of the smaller battles of the Revolution occurred at Walkup's Mill, the home place of this family, not far from Waxhaw in what was then Mecklenburg County. One of Sarah Walkup's brothers was Col. Samuel H. Walkup, who was colonel of the Forty-eighth North Carolina Infantry during the war between the states. Sarah N. Walkup was born at Waxhaw in 1836 and after the death of Abel Belk she married John P. Simpson, who died in the summer of 1916. Mrs. Simpson now lives at Monroe.

Some special mention should be made of another member of the Belk family. This was James Belk, a grandson of the original settler, John Belk. James was the son of Brittain Belk, who was killed by the Tories in the Revolutionary war. James Belk was born in 1765. He was with his father at Charlotte at the promulgation of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on May 20, 1775. A century later he attended the centennial anniversary of that occasion at Charlotte in 1875, and perhaps such an experience was never enjoyed by any other man. He died in 1876, at the age of one hundred eleven.

When the Belk brothers were boys they went to Monroe, the county seat of Union County, in 1873. William H. Belk had his early commercial experience as clerk for B. D. Heath & Company. With a capital of only a few dollars he bought in 1888 a small stock of goods and opened what was known as a "racket" store. He put into this business qualities which make the successful merchant everywhere, and in 1889 established a branch store of the same kind at Chester, South Carolina, in partnership with A. W. Kluttz. In 1890 his brother Dr. John M. Belk bought an interest in the store at Monroe. Doctor Belk is a graduate of the Medical School of the University of the City of New York with the class of 1887, and had in the meantime practiced for several years at Morven in Anson County. Both the brothers at that time possessed very limited means but had a good name and what they had done so far gave them greater credit than actual capital. In 1891 they opened an additional store at Union, South Carolina, associated with R. P. Harry under the firm name Harry & Belk.

In 1895 the Belk brothers had advanced so far in their mercantile enterprise that they were ready to invade Charlotte, the largest city in the state. There they established a department store occupying a building with four large rooms. Though to some degree outsiders, their success in the rich and growing city was almost immediate, and from Charlotte they have since continued branching out and building up a noteworthy chain of stores. In 1899 they opened a department store at Greensboro, and during the same year a store at Gastonia. In 1902 they started a large store at Salisbury and also a store in their old home community, the Town of Waxhaw. Since then Belk Brothers have established stores at Yorkville, South Carolina, Wilmington, Rockingham, Concord, Sanford, Raleigh, Winston-Salem and Kannapolis, making a total now of fifteen stores.

Thus they have attained rank among the great merchants of the South. Their firm name is an exact synonym of success, integrity and business credit. It was not dollars, but initiative, energy and faith that figured most prominently in the expansion of the Belk enterprise. Each of the partners refused to be limited by material handicaps, lack of credit or other obstacles. Along with unlimited enthusiasm and energy they also possessed other qualities necessary for success. W. H. Belk has been called a born salesman, and he undoubtedly has a genius for merchandising. From the time he sold his first goods he has exemplified the spirit of commercial service, and has exempli-

fied that rule of commercial life that success is only a just reward for an adequate service delivered. Some one has well said that stormproof character is at the foundation of the house of Belk. Material prosperity has been only an incident of their business career. Doubtless they take even more pleasure and pride in the manner in which their business has been conducted. "Better than honors or wealth is an irreproachable name."

Besides the large chain of retail mercantile establishments the Belk Brothers have been and are stockholders and in some cases officials of a number of other mercantile and manufacturing concerns. They are among the most prominent factors in the present great commercial and industrial development now going on in North Carolina. They have taken an active interest in public affairs and give generously of their time and means to church, to educational institutions and to worthy philanthropic enterprises.

Dr. J. M. Belk maintains his home at Monroe. W. H. Belk, the senior member of the firm, resides and makes his headquarters at Charlotte, where for several years he has been one of the city officials, and also serves on a number of boards and committees connected with educational and religious institutions.

ALLEN M. SHAW. To tell the story of Harnett County, North Carolina, would not be possible without bringing forward the names and activities of its old families, and none of these have been of more historic interest than that of Shaw, which came here in 1775. While agricultural pursuits have always been important vocational activities in the family, its members have also been concerned in military and professional life, and in every generation the persistence of sturdy virtues, together with marked family features, have been notable. A very prominent member of this old family today is found in Hon. Allen M. Shaw, auditor of Harnett County and one of Lillington's leading citizens.

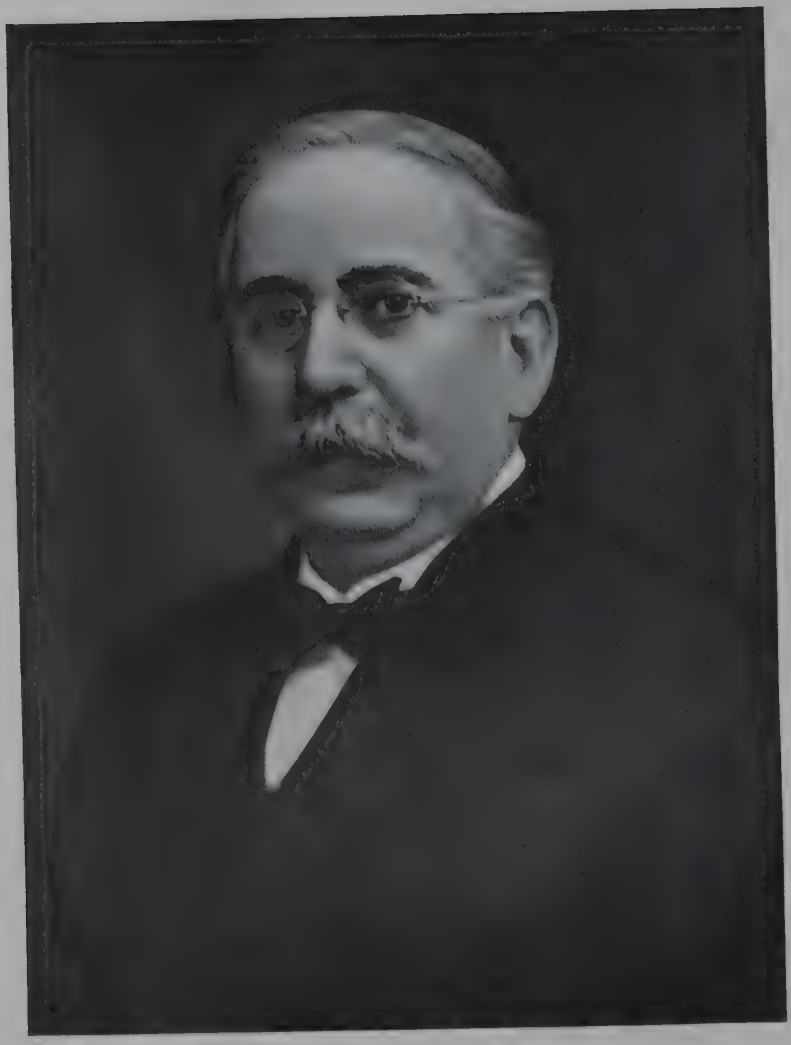
Allen M. Shaw was born at Lillington, North Carolina, September 20, 1876. His parents were Maj. Benjamin F. and Adelaide (Marsh) Shaw. His great-grandparents, Daniel and Sarah Shaw, came from the Isle of Skye, Scotland, across the stormy sea and down the Atlantic Coast in one of the little sailing ships that ventured as far as North Carolina, in 1775, and landed at Wilmington. Pleased with the genial climate and evidences of the prodigality of nature, so different from their native isle, they decided to establish a permanent home in this beautiful section. In the same year they came up the Cape Fear River and located one mile northwest of McNeill's Ferry, in what is now Harnett County, and about five miles east of the present Town of Lillington. Perhaps the change was too great for the constitution of the first Daniel Shaw, accustomed all his life to a rugged land, for he lived but a short time after his arrival, but left a namesake son, born in the new home in the same year. Grandfather Daniel Shaw in later years moved to a nearby plantation, which is now the site of the Town of Coats, and it was on that place that the late Maj. Benjamin Franklin Shaw was born, April 30, 1827. He died at his home in Lillington August 13, 1908, being in his eighty-first year. Two of his brothers, Washington and John Allen Shaw, went to Texas in early days and assisted in securing the independence of that state and later they served in the Mexican war. Their home was in the eastern part of the state, at Jefferson, where John Benjamin Shaw, a son of John Allen Shaw, is a leading merchant.

The late Major Shaw was a man of note in Harnett County, where he spent his entire life. He was made the first clerk of the court for Harnett County at the time of its organization and served in that capacity for twenty-three years, including the period of the war between the states, holding this position as a civil office under the Confederacy. Previous to the war he had been in the state militia with the rank of major. The first county seat was at old Summerville, but it retained this distinction only a short time, however, and then was permanently established at Lillington, when Major Shaw removed to this place, which remained his home throughout the rest of his life. His was the first residence built at Lillington, and the old structure remains a part of the present Shaw home, enlarged and modernized in later years.

An interesting fact connected with Major Shaw's life was that he was one of the first telegraphers in America, acquiring the art while still a very young man, when telegraphy may be said to have been in its infancy, and before he settled at Lillington was a telegraph operator on the first telegraph line that was constructed in North Carolina. After Major Shaw retired from the position of clerk of the Superior Court he became a member of the county board of commissioners, on which he served for a number of years and was actively concerned in the duties of his position and with other responsibilities at the courthouse until 1904. He was widely known and greatly esteemed, knowing everybody and being thoroughly familiar with every phase of the county's history and progress. He was often called upon for information that legal papers failed to reveal or prove, his integrity being such that his recollections would often be accepted when paper records were matters of doubt. Although never qualifying as a lawyer, he had a legal mind and his long period of official life had developed it so well that his friends often declared his opinions were as valuable as many evolved by their attorneys.

Major Shaw married Adelaide Marsh, who belonged to a prominent old family of Chatham County, where she was born. She was a daughter of John Robert Marsh. Her great-grandfather was Capt. William Marsh, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war. He was born in Virginia, in 1751, and came to Chatham County, North Carolina, before that war, and died there in 1854 at the age of one hundred and three years. He was a man of large property, in lands and slaves, owning thousands of acres of land on the Haw and Deep rivers. He is described as a man of education, aristocratic taste and manner and of personal dignity that the encroachments of extreme age did not diminish. He was the progenitor of a large family and it is estimated that there are at least 5,000 of his descendants in North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.

Allen M. Shaw was educated in the schools of Lillington and at Summerville Academy, under Prof. G. T. Hodge, a graduate of the University of Virginia. In 1908 he was elected register of deeds for Harnett County, and filled that office continuously until 1914, and in 1916 he was elected county auditor. Mr. Shaw has always been a democrat in his political sentiments.



L. P. Cook

His valuable farm lies within the corporate limits of Lillington and is one of the fine agricultural properties of the county.

Mr. Shaw was married to Miss Emma Pegram, who was born in Harnett County and is a daughter of Rev. John Pegram, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and a brother of Professor Pegram of Trinity College. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have had two children: Adelaide and Benjamin F., the daughter alone surviving. Mr. Shaw is a Royal Arch Mason, and he is a member of the Baptist Church. His interests have always been centered in this section of the country and at all times his efforts, both personal and in a public capacity, have proved his good citizenship and honorable intentions.

Oscar Wallace Lane. It has not been so much through the accumulated experiences of many years as through an unusual concentration of effort that Oscar Wallace Lane has won a successful position in business. He is still a young man in his early thirties, and is looked upon as one of the best informed bankers of the city of Newbern.

Mr. Lane was born in Princess Ann County, Virginia, January 3, 1884, and is a son of Fletcher L. and Elizabeth (Ownley) Lane. His father was a farmer. Mr. Lane had a public school education and early in life began to make his own opportunities. He learned telegraphy and spent seven years as a telegraph operator with the railroad company. He began his bookkeeping experience as bookkeeper in the Bank of Edenton, North Carolina, where he remained six years, part of the time as assistant cashier. Coming to Newbern, he was assistant cashier of the Newbern Banking and Trust Company until July, 1915, when he was elected to his present post as cashier of that highly successful and prosperous institution.

Mr. Lane is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Soudan Temple of the Mystic Shrine, is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a working member in the Baptist church. He was married January 10, 1917, to Maude Munger, of Newbern. Her father, Chauncey Wilson Munger, is a well-known lumber manufacturer of Newbern.

Hon. James P. Cook. An individual's value to his fellow citizens is not always measured by what he has won in the battle with the world, but rather by that which he contributes toward its advancement and betterment. Almost any man, given health and a fair share of ability, can earn money, many are able to hold what they have earned, and quite a few can invest it to advantage, but it is only given to a certain small percentage of large-hearted, great-minded men who have a love for humanity imbedded in their natures to respond promptly to the call of the higher things of life and to bestow upon the public that which will prove of lasting benefit to the majority. A worthy example of the last named class is found in the person of Hon. James P. Cook, of Concord, a business man, ex-state senator and originator and benefactor of the state institution known as the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School.

James P. Cook was born at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, North Carolina, in 1863, being a son of Matthew and Mary (Costner) Cook, both of whom are deceased. His father was born in Baden, Germany, in 1810, and received a good education in the excellent schools of that country. In 1830, at the age of twenty years, he came to America and, looking for a section where he could locate among others of his countrymen, ascertained that there were German settlements in Catawba, Lincoln and Cabarrus counties, North Carolina. He accordingly made his way by boat to Charleston, South Carolina, and from that point to that part of Lincoln County, North Carolina, that now lies in Gaston County. There, while still a very young man, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Costner, daughter of Jonas and Susan (Hoffman) Costner, members of prominent early settled German families of that section of the state. In the early '30s, and soon after his marriage, Mr. Cook became a trader in clocks and cooking utensils, establishing for this business three trading points, one being located at Lincolnton, one at Mount Pleasant in Cabarrus County, and the other in the extreme western part of that county. This was of course at that time a thinly settled country and his goods were distributed to his patrons by wagon. With typical German thrift and determination he made a success of this enterprise and accordingly was enabled to discontinue the wagon trade and to establish himself in a permanent mercantile business at Mount Pleasant. This, too, proved highly successful and for a long number of years he was a prosperous and substantial merchant at that place. Many men attain to greatness in their careers; others lead a very quiet existence and when they pass from life leave the world little better for their having lived in it. The man who makes a record worth remembering is not necessarily he who wins the plaudits of the multitude, but the one above whose grave may be truly said: "Well done, good and faithful servant." The clearest conception of the late Matthew Cook is contained in the words, "He was a very worthy man." From childhood he seemed to be animated by the desire to do well whatever he undertook, and his efforts were amply rewarded. Thus he made his name stand for much in his community and left a precious heritage to his children. Beginning with his earliest trading activities, he earned a reputation for the strictest honor and integrity, a reputation that he maintained all his life; everybody knew that whatever he told them, whether in regard to merchandise or business affairs or anything else, could be absolutely depended upon. Many of the old "grandfather" clocks that he sold in his earliest business experience are in old country homes throughout this section of North Carolina to this day and are greatly cherished for their faithful time-keeping qualities and for their interest and value as mementos of pioneer days. Matthew Cook passed to his well-earned reward in 1894, when eighty-four years of age. He and his good wife had a family of five sons and five daughters; of these three sons and three daughters are still living. The second oldest son, Michael, joined the Confederate army and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Cook reared their children well and gave them all a good education, although the war and its after effects seriously crippled for a time the family fortunes.

Mrs. Mary (Costner) Cook, as noted above, was a daughter of Jonas and Susan (Hoffman) Costner, members of prominent old-time families of Lincoln County whose home was in that portion

of Lincoln which has since become Gaston County. Jonas Costner was born in Lincoln County in 1799, the son of Michael and Barbara (Rudisill) Costner. Michael Costner was the son of Jacob Costner and the grandson of Adam Costner, a native of Germany, who founded the family in North Carolina about 1750. Jacob Costner, about 1753, received the first grant of land that is on record in the section now embraced in Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba counties. The maternal grandmother of James P. Cook, Susan (Hoffman) Costner, was born in 1804 and lived to be over ninety years of age. She was a daughter of John Hoffman, Sr., and the granddaughter of Jacob Hoffman, Sr., a native of Germany, who was the founder of the prominent Hoffman family of Lincoln County, where he settled about 1750. James P. Cook's maternal great grandfather, John Hoffman, Sr., although only a boy of sixteen years when the Revolutionary war began, was an American soldier under Colonel Hambright at the battle of King's Mountain. He married Margaret Hovis.

James P. Cook was educated at North Carolina College (which afterward became the Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute) in the preparatory and collegiate departments, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1885. The next day after his graduation he went to the southern part of Cabarrus County and took charge of a country high school, where he taught for one year, and at the end of that time, at the request of the citizens of Concord, took charge of what was then known as the Boys' High School at Concord, in which capacity he remained for three years. He established his permanent home at Concord in 1887 and three years later went into the newspaper business and established the Daily Standard, the first daily newspaper of that place and the only daily paper in North Carolina that was published in as small a town as Concord was at that time. This was a highly successful venture and paid him well financially, and in fact proved the foundation upon which have been established his present successful business enterprises and his ample resources. He conducted the Daily Standard until 1896, when, having received a good offer from an educational publishing concern, to which he desired to devote all his time, he sold out his interests and went on the road for the firm referred to, although he continued to maintain his home at Concord. He continued in the educational publishing business, with success and profit, for several years, but his present business interests are mainly in farms in Cabarrus County, etc., thus allowing him to devote all his active time to the philanthropic and uplift work which is such a great part of his life and which is described later on.

In 1896, without Mr. Cook's knowledge and without notification in advance, he was elected county superintendent of schools of Cabarrus County. He held that position until 1896, when he was elected chairman of the county board of education, and in the latter capacity he remained until 1912. In 1912 he was elected a member of the North Carolina State Senate, representing a senatorial district comprising Cabarrus and Mecklenburg counties, the latter being the largest and wealthiest county in the state. He served in the regular session of 1913 and in the extra session of that body, and was chairman of the finance committee, which originated the new revenue bill. Chairman Cook demanded, and as a result of his efforts there was included in this bill, the provision whereby corporations pay a graduated tax, that is, a small corporation pays a smaller tax, according to its capital, etc., than a larger one, instead of all corporation being assessed the same amount regardless of size, which system had prevailed heretofore. The new law was particularly beneficial to the small cotton mills which had suffered from discrimination under the old law. Mr. Cook was also a member of several other committees and was second man on the educational committee and took an active interest in the general legislation of the state. Mr. Cook is secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad, the railroad owned by the state. This is an appointive position that he holds under the governor, and to which he was appointed by former Governor Craig.

A little incident that occurred during the time Mr. Cook was the editor of the Daily Standard had a great bearing on his subsequent life, and, as it has turned out, a great and beneficent influence on the lives of many others and will continue to have for countless years to come. In his rounds one day he noticed that a very poor and ill-reared boy of thirteen years, whom he had formerly known in the country and in whom he had taken an interest, had, in the local court, been convicted of a petty theft and sentenced to work out a severe sentence in the chain gang. The thought of this weak, helpless boy, of such a tender age, and committing a trifling first offense, being compelled to carry a ball and chain with the lowest and most depraved negroes and criminals of every sort so inflamed his mind that he wrote and published in the Daily Standard a bitter, seathing editorial against such inequality of justice, filled with all the indignation that a man could find words to utter against such a revolting procedure. This and subsequent editorials with which he followed it up, were the means of having the boy released. He did not stop with this, however, but continued a bold and vigorous agitation for reform in dealing with delinquent boys, a matter which up to that time had received not the least attention or consideration from the lawmakers of the state or, for that matter, from the people generally. For this reason Mr. Cook's early efforts along this line met with but a slow response and scant sympathy and a coldness upon the part of the public that was disheartening. He kept on, however, with patience and perseverance, both as an editor as long as he was publisher of the paper, and afterward as a private citizen, in his efforts for modern juvenile reform, using his splendid ability and all the energy of a man mentally and physically alert to further the cause that had become, literally, a part of his life. Much of his work was done among legislators and state officials, and he gradually could see that his efforts were having the desired effect. It was not until 1907, however, that a legislature gathered at Raleigh that had the courage, wisdom and humanity to make a beginning in the desired legislation. In the session of that year an appropriation was made for the expense incidental to advertising for bids for a site and buildings for a state reform institution for boys. On September 3, 1907, Governor Glenn appointed a board of directors for the new institution and at his request they met in the Senate Chamber at Raleigh and organized, the board being composed of both men and women. At this first meeting Mr. Cook was elected chairman of the board and has continued in that capacity ever

since. Upon advertising for bids, a number of Mr. Cook's friends got together at Concord and raised $10,000 to purchase a site for the new institution at this place, thus having it located in his home city. This offer was immediately accepted, and by January, 1908, brick was being laid for the first of the buildings. In January 12, 1909, with two brick cottages completed, the new institution was opened, there being one pupil received on the first day.

It was at Mr. Cook's suggestion that the new institution was named the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School. This was a happy thought, as it gave to the school the name of one of the South's greatest and most beloved heroes—a name that would always command respect and attention from all and in fact be a valuable asset to the school. The school is built on the cottage plan, all buildings being of brick, of substantial structure and artistic architectural appearance, making it one of the show places of Concord. Up to January, 1917, the capacity of the school had been ninety pupils; in that month another cottage was completed, bringing the capacity up to 120 boys. The site of the school is a beautiful elevation in the southwestern part of Concord.

While this institution is for the reformation of delinquent boys, it is a school in every sense of the word, all suggestions of a reformatory being eliminated. The atmosphere of the place is continuously bright, cheerful and wholesome. There are no restraints. If a boy occasionally runs away, he usually comes back voluntarily. Kindness and patience, with just the necessary amount of firmness, are tactfully practiced. The superintendent and the teachers are the best to be secured. The idea is to build character and inculcate good principles, while at the same time giving the boys useful education in academic branches and particularly in manual training, industrial arts and agriculture. The institution is, of course, primarily for young boys just entering upon waywardness, those whose environments would naturally lead them into a life of crime if they were not taken in hand by such an institution as this. In taking such boys from degrading environments and giving them a fair start toward useful manhood and citizenship, this institution is, it is needless to say, doing a work that will be of untold benefit to future generations.

Mr. Cook, as chairman of the board of trustees of the school, of which all accord him the honor of being the "father," is quite naturally, and by his own choice, largely responsible for its conduct and its continued success in the work for which it was designed. He devotes a great deal of this active time in furthering the interests of the school, and as a part of his services in this direction he publishes and edits under his own responsibility "The Uplift," a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the school and its attendants. The time spent by Mr. Cook in this noble philanthropic work could be devoted to labors which would bring him large emolument of a material sort, for his abilities are so well known that his services are constantly in demand and he could no doubt put his own price upon them. However, he belongs to that all too small minority who are satisfied with having means commensurate with their needs, and whose unselfish spirit enables them to find the greatest possible satisfaction and reward in being of some service to the "other fellow," in bringing some measure of cheer and happiness to those who otherwise would not experience it, in giving a chance in life to the unfortunate, in making a blade of fresh, sturdy grass grow where before there had been but the withered, stunted stalk.

Mr. Cook was married to Miss Margaret Jeanette Norfleet, who was born in Nansemond County, Virginia, a daughter of Nathaniel G. and Mary E. (Darden) Norfleet, and a member of a distinguished Revolutionary and Colonial Virginia family. On her mother's side she is descended in direct line from Captain John Cowper of Virginia, one of the famous naval heroes of the Revolution. He performed many brilliant feats as a naval commander, the last and most notable of which resulted in his tragic end. In command of the brig Dolphi, having crew and officers totaling seventy-five men, he set sail from Nansemond Creek, having first deliberately nailed his flag to the mast-head and declaring that he would never strike it to an enemy. He sailed through Hampton Roads to Chesapeake Bay and the open sea, and after he had passed through Cape Henry into the ocean those who watched saw two other sails appear on the horizon. These, as it turned out, were British armed cruisers, each equal in size and equipment to the Dolphin. Captain Cowper, however, did not attempt to escape, but gave immediate battle. After a long and terrific engagement the Dolphin disappeared beneath the waves and every soul on board perished. This eventful tragedy occurred late in the year 1779. In recent years it has been made the subject of an interesting article in the Southern Literary Messenger, and of a stirring poem entitled "The Flag That Never Struck."

Mr. and Mrs. Cook have no children. Mrs. Cook, like her husband, is deeply interested in uplift work at Concord and the vicinity, where there are large numbers of mill hands employed in the great cotton mills of this city and locality. Much of her work is done in conjunction with the Kings Daughters, of which she is the leader. Mr. Cook has for many years been a prominent member and official of Saint James Evangelical Lutheran Church at Concord. He is a member of the board of trustees of Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, at Mount Pleasant, which is the synodical school of the North Carolina Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Ephraim Thomas Watson has won a substantial place in the legal profession in North Carolina, though he is one of the younger members of the bar. He began life on his own responsibility at an early age, sought his education while earning his own living, and is looked upon with respect due to his unusual qualifications and successful record in the community at Mount Olive, where he now practices.

He was born in Wilson County, North Carolina, October 19, 1883, a son of Wiley and Nancy (Ricks) Watson. His people were farmers and he had a rural environment during his youth. Besides the country schools he attended Kenley Academy, and gained his first important experience and had his first regular occupation as a bookkeeper. While keeping books during the day he read law at home at night, and finally entered Wake Forest College in the law department, where he was graduated in 1913. About the time he was admitted to the bar Mr. Watson was appointed register of deeds of Johnson County, an office he filled with the quiet capability characteristic of him until 1915.

In that year he took the summer course in law at Columbia University in New York City, and on returning to North Carolina began his active practice at Mount Olive. For the past year, in partnership with B. B. Granthan, he has also been engaged in the real estate business as well as in the practice of law.

Mr. Watson is a democrat in politics, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He was married December 18, 1912, to Miss May McInnis Tatum, daughter of Dr. A. Tatum.

COL. JOSEPH EDWARD ROBINSON. Distinguished in many fields and equally at home in all, Col. Joseph Edward Robinson, founder and editor of the Daily Argus at Goldsboro, has long been one of the foremost men of Wayne County. He was brought to Goldsboro when one year old but was born in Lenoir County September 23, 1858. His parents were John and Margaret (Dillon) Robinson, both of Irish birth. His father was college bred, having such classmates as Edward Cunningham, of Halifax, North Carolina, and Dr. William Hay, of Princeton, North Carolina, and prior to coming to Goldsboro, North Carolina, in 1847, had been a member of the faculty of St. Patrick's University at Dublin, Ireland.

Joseph Edward Robinson had many advantages in early environment. Private tutors directed his early studies and afterward for seven years he had for preceptor a Catholic priest of the Dominican order. In 1879 he was graduated from St. Charles College, Maryland, under the teaching order of the Sulpician fathers.

Turning his attention then to the study of law, he found in one of his classmates a congenial friend, who afterward became well known to the state as Governor Aycock, with whom he was admitted to the bar in 1881. The friendship formed in student days continued and in later years Governor Aycock appointed Joseph E. Robinson a member of his personal staff, with the rank of colonel. The law class to which Colonel Robinson belonged was an unusually brilliant one and aside from the colonel and Governor Aycock numbered Judge F. A. Daniels, Lieutenant-Governor F. D. Winston, Congressman John H. Sanace and Judge M. R. Allen.

Colonel Robinson established himself in the practice of law at Goldsboro and within a few years had made a reputation for himself in the profession and had secured a substantial practice. In the meanwhile he had shown the diversity of his talents by doing editorial work on the leading newspaper in Wayne County, a semi-weekly called the Goldsboro Messenger. Perhaps it is not too much to say that this editorial work opened the way for what may seem the special, among numerous others, talent, for journalism in North Carolina would have lost much had he neglected his natural leaning in this direction.

Thirty-five years ago many cities of larger population than was Goldsboro at that time had no daily newspaper. Along with many other new things it was looked upon almost as an unnecessary modern invasion, but when Colonel Robinson took the matter in hand he soon proved that his daily issue was not a luxury but a necessity. He established the Daily Argus in April, 1885, and there has been no more uplifting element in the city's life than this daily journal. It is ably edited by a scholarly, conscientious man, one who is not afraid to speak the truth and to advocate reforms even in the face of adverse public opinion, as at times has been the duty he has imposed on himself. At the time Colonel Robinson founded the Argus, although no murmur was yet heard of the present great temperance wave sweeping the country, he came out flatly against license and made it plain that not one line could be bought at any price in the Argus by any of the thirty-one saloons then operating. Other crises have arrived but with equal firmness, although often to his business loss, Colonel Robinson has weathered them. He has always stood for the things that are right, whether expedient or not, and on such a foundation his business rests.

For eighteen years Colonel Robinson has been chairman of the board of education of Wayne County and his influence has been particularly helpful in this connection. He is a trustee of the public library board and takes a personal interest in its councils and it is largely due to his efforts that this educative factor has become so important. On every hand one may learn of his public spirit, his conscientious effort, his support of worthy enterprises, and his liberal benefactions to charity. It was Colonel Robinson who inaugurated the "Empty Stocking" campaign at the Christmas season, a beautiful form of benevolence that has met with most generous returns.

Colonel Robinson was married November 15, 1893, to Miss Ada Clingman Humphrey, who is a daughter of the late Col. Lott W. Humphrey, of Goldsboro.

Colonel Robinson is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

The establishing and completing of the Goldsboro Hospital was a matter very close to Colonel Robinson's heart for many years, he serving as secretary of the board of trustees from its inception. His eloquent address on the opening of the hospital, March 5, 1912, not only was singularly appropriate and a piece of fine literature, but exemplified in every line the outlook a man seemingly immersed in business and mundane affairs may have in his inner consciousness. The biographer laments that space forbids the quoting of the entire address, but a few lines of particular beauty must be given. This quotation is extracted from the middle of the oration:

"It is a notable fact that this hospital, built by the people of Goldsboro and Wayne County, for the common weal of suffering humanity, is our first tangible expression of community effort. Is it not most creditable, therefore, and inspiring that this first common achievement has been accomplished under the influence of the greatest of all virtues—charity? And surely such a people that thus give united expression to their noblest ideal are not lacking in righteousness. The people which go forward with the firm and abiding resolution to make for righteousness and to possess and exercise charity will move onward with stately step and unfaltering trust to a destiny as grand, as enduring, as lofty, as sublime, realizing in the eternities of God, who is from everlasting to everlasting, those beatific rewards that are promised to the pure of heart, the lovers of righteousness and the charitable. Such a people will engender and leave as an inheritance to their posterity the twofold qualities of greatness and strength—greatness in the possession of grand and heroic virtues, great in overcoming selfishness, great in purity of life, great in allegiance to truth and to lofty ideals, and strong in the power to exercise self control, without which neither in-

W. N. Everett

dividuals nor communities ever accomplish much.''

EDMUND HINES GORHAM. Professional, business and civic honors have been accumulating rapidly for Mr. Gorham since he began his career as a lawyer at Morehead City in 1910, seven years ago. For a man who has reached the age of thirty, he carries perhaps as many responsibilities as any North Carolinian of those mature years, and his native state has much to expect of him in the future.

Mr. Gorham was born at Wilson, North Carolina, August 12, 1886, a son of William Churchill and Lillie (Durham) Gorham. His father was both a merchant and farmer. As a boy Edmund H. Gorham attended the public schools and high school at Wilson and Oak Ridge Institute, and then entered the law department of the University of North Carolina. He was admitted to practice in February, 1910, and at once located at Morehead City. He handles a large general practice, and business interests have been making increasing demands upon his time and attention. He is vice president and solicitor of the Bank of Morehead City, is president of the Bogue Lumber Company, is president of the Star Fish Company, president of the Morehead City Hospital Company, president of the Sea Fisheries Company and vice-president of the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company. There are some honors which a young lawyer cannot consistently refuse when they are urged upon him, and Mr. Gorham during 1913-14 gave a very capable administration in the office of mayor of Morehead City. He is a democrat, but has little time outside of busines and the law for practical politics. He is also a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Gorham was married October 26, 1910, to Miss Sarah Meadows of Newbern, North Carolina. They have two daughters: Jane Meadows Gorham and Annie Durham Gorham.

WILLIAM N. EVERETT, one of the ablest business men, farmers and civic leaders in Richmond County, is a son of the late Captain William Isaac Everett, whose career also deserves more than passing mention in any history of the state.

The Everett family has been identified with Richmond County since pioneer times. Captain William Isaac Everett was born there January 3, 1835, son of C. A. and Ann (Ewing) Everett, who were also natives of Richmond County. C. A. Everett was a planter, and close connection with the soil and with its activities has characterized every generation of the family. C. A. Everett was a leader in the Baptist Church, though his wife was a Methodist. He died in 1874, at the age of sixty-seven, and his wife in 1872, aged fifty-two.

The second in a family of seven children, William Isaac Everett was educated primarily in Rockingham, and subsequently completed a course in civil engineering in the University of North Carolina. His active career covered more than half a century, beginning in 1853, at the age of eighteen, and continuing until his death at his home in Rockingham in 1911. For one year he clerked in a store, for about a year applied his energies to the old time art of photography, then was a school teacher, and when the war broke out in 1861 he was a civil engineer in the employ of the W. C. & R. Railroad.

It was his experience and ability as an engineer that made him most valuable to the cause of the Confederacy during the war. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company D of the Twenty-third North Carolina Volunteer Infantry. For the first two years he served as orderly sergeant and as member of the engineer corps and quartermaster in the Twenty-third Regiment. In 1863 the War Department detailed him to complete the construction of the railroad from Wilmington to Charlotte. In 1864 he was made roadmaster, and resigned that position after the close of the war in 1866, when he was elected general superintendent and chief engineer of the road. He left the service of the railroad company in 1870 and for two years was a construction engineer. Nearly forty years before his death he established a mercantile business at Rockingham, and that business has been successfully continued to the present time.

In 1887 Captain Everett was elected president of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company at Rockingham, and succeeded in making that one of the most important manufacturing enterprises of the city. He was also a director and stockholder in the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company and the Roberdel Manufacturing Company. He was for many years a partner in the cotton commission house of Everett Brothers & Company of Norfolk, Virginia.

Great as were his achievements in the commercial field, his services to his home state were even more important through his activities as a farmer and a pioneer in the building and maintenance of good roads. For many years he conducted one of the largest farming estates in North Carolina. For years he talked and advocated, in season and out of season, the cause of good roads. He helped to build, some of the pioneer highways when North Carolina was especially deficient in country roads, and his work in Richmond county inaugurated a movement which has accomplished such valuable results in subsequent years that the county now has the best roads of any similar section in the state. From 1879 to 1890 he held the office of county commissioner, and through this office he carried on a very effective campaign in behalf of improved highways. He was also for more than ten years a member of the city council of Rockingham and for two terms as mayor of the city, and in 1884 led his ticket and was elected a member of the State Senate from the Twenty-sixth District. Captain Everett was a broad minded democrat, served for many years as a trustee and steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of other societies and organizations. He was a man of altruistic spirit, was deeply concerned in the welfare of his community and state, and set an example that may well be emulated by future generations. It should not be forgotten that while he was a member of one of the best families of the state he started out comparatively poor and made his success through the energetic use of his individual talents and opportunities.

On July 15, 1863, Captain Everett married Miss Fannie H. LeGrand, daughter of James and Martha LeGrand, of Richmond County. Of the nine children born to the union, the six who reached maturity were: William N., Minnie L., who married H. C. Dockery, Anna, who married J. P. Little, James L., John and Bessie F.

William Nash Everett, who was born on his

father's farm in Richmond County in 1864, has proved a very worthy successor of his honored sire, and has not only found but made for himself an important place in the world's affairs.

Educated in the public schools of Rockingham and the University of North Carolina, he spent some four or five years of his young manhood in the cotton commission house of Everett Brothers, Gibson & Company of Norfolk, Virginia. That old firm, with which his father was also connected, is now out of existence. On returning to Rockingham he took active charge of the Everett mercantile interests at Rockingham, succeeding to the heavy responsibilities previously carried by his father, and has kept the family name continually associated with a broadening and enlarging scope of business effort. The Everett store was originally a house for the handling of general merchandise, but in later years the principal attention has been given to the hardware trade, and that now constitutes the main feature of the Everett mercantile business.

Like his father, William N. Everett is one of North Carolina's leading farmers and also a leader in everything that pertains to the improvement and advancement of rural life in his section of the state. He with his brothers owns and operates a splendid farm in Richmond county near Rockingham, and besides other crops he grows between 1,000 and 1,200 acres of cotton annually. It has been described as a "seventy-five horse farm," since that number of work animals are required for its operation. Mr. Everett has been succesful in farming on a large scale and according to modern scientific methods. His broad training and experience in mercantile affairs has caused him to introduce the same systematic management into the management of his fields and crops.

Mr. Everett is chairman of the county board of education. In that capacity he gives his special interest and influence to the education and training of country boys and girls. As member of the county board he gave every possible assistance to the establishment of what is known as the Derby School in the northern part of the county. This rural school was named in honor of Roger A. Derby, who erected the building. Mr. Everett's enthusiasm in supporting and assisting this school is more than justified. It is not only a school where the general educational branches are taught, but also trains its pupils in the manual and industrial arts. Its efficiency, the results obtained and the value of the school as a means of uplift to the community, has made it one of the noted institutions of its kind in North Carolina.

In the Legislature of 1917 he was the senator from the Twenty-first District. He has always been much interested in the university, and has been a member of the board of trustees for many years and chairman of the visiting committee since 1917.

Among other business interests Mr. Everett is a vice president and director of the Bank of Pee Dee and the Richmond County Savings Bank and has financial connections with various business and industrial concerns. He married Miss Lena Payne, of Norfolk, Virginia. They are the parents of three children: William N., Jr., Mrs. Isaac Spencer London, and Miss Mary Louise Everett.

Rev. Hugh McLeod Blair, editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate at Greensboro has been prominent as preacher, presiding elder, circuit rider and editor in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of this state for over thirty years. Both the church and the people have come to appreciate and set a high value upon his singular gifts and attainments.

Rev. Mr. Blair was born on a farm in Little River Township, Caldwell County, North Carolina. He represents a family of colonial ancestry in the Carolinas. All the evidence points to the fact that the founder of the name in America was James Blair, a native of Wales, who on coming to America settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and spent the rest of his days there. His son, Colbert Blair, a native of Berks County, came to the colony of North Carolina about 1740. He was a pioneer in what was then Burke but is now Caldwell County, and in the locality known as Powelltown. Later he removed to a portion of Guilford County which is now Randolph County, but after some years returned to Burke County and spent his last days in Cedar Valley. He married Sarah Morgan, who was a near relative of Daniel Boone's mother.

John Blair, son of Colbert and grandfather of Rev. Hugh Blair, was born in what is Lenoir Township of Caldwell County, grew to manhood at the home of his parents in Guilford County, and soon after his marriage returned to Burke, now Caldwell County and bought land in Cedar Valley, where he was engaged in general farming until his death. John Blair married Frances Hill. Both were laid to rest in the Cedar Valley churchyard.

Morgan Blair, father of Hugh M., was born in 1812 in what is now Caldwell County, and as a youth learned the trade of wagon maker. He succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead, established a shop upon it, and while busied with the building of wagons and general repair work, also superintended the operations of his plantations. He lived there until his death at the age of seventy-four in 1886. He married Elizabeth McLeod. She was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, daughter of John and Elizabeth McRae McLeod. Her parents were both natives of Sutherland County, Scotland, and came to America directly after their marriage. Their voyage was made in a sailing vessel which encountered adverse winds and storms and delayed them nearly three months. They landed at Boston, but after a year came to North Carolina and located in Iredell County. John McLeod before his marriage had served in the Royal Army, and was honorably discharged. He brought his discharge papers to America and preserved them carefully until they were burned in a fire which destroyed his home. Mrs. Morgan Blair died in 1877, at the age of sixty years. She was the mother of ten children: Milton B., John C., Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, Nancy Elizabeth, William F., who died at the age of thirteen, Hartwell S., Hugh McLeod, Enos Hill and Emma Roena.

Hugh McLeod Blair grew up on a farm and had rural school advantages, supplemented by attendance at Rutherford College, from which he graduated B. S. in 1875, and later received the degree Master of Arts from the same institution. Before graduating, at the age of twenty-two, he had taught in the rural schools of Caldwell County. On leaving college he continued teaching, and for six years was in the high school at Hickory. In the meantime by careful study he had equipped himself for his chosen life work, and in 1883 en-

tered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He joined the North Carolina Conference, and for six years was preacher in circuit work and for several years had regular assignments. For four years he was presiding elder of the Mount Airy district. Mr. Blair in 1894 was called to the editorship of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, but after one year resumed his post in the field as a minister. For four years he was stationed at Mount Airy, two years at Selby, and in 1901 was again called to the editorship of the North Carolina Christian Advocate at Greensboro. He has given that paper and the spread of its wholesome influence the best of his energies and abilities for over seventeen years.

Mr. Blair married in 1878 Miss Effie Bell. She was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, daughter of Robert and Jennie (Ramseur) Bell, and granddaughter of Archibald and Mary (McNeely) Bell. Her maternal grandparents were David and Annie Ramseur, of a famous North Carolina family referred to in more detail on other pages of this publication. Mrs. Blair died in 1902, leaving one daughter, Eva Bell. In 1903 Mr. Blair married Laura A. Ramseur, who was also born in Lincoln County, daughter of George and Eliza (Warlick) Ramseur.

The achievement of Mr. Blair's lifework is the recent completion of a constructive enterprise in which he had been able to secure for his church a splendid building and equipment as the permanent home of the North Carolina Christian Advocate. This building and plant is now valued at more than $40,000 and the Conference had here a paper permanently housed with a constantly growing circulation and influence, and also a growing general printing business. After all these years, however, Mr. Blair still claims the heart of the loyal Methodist itinerant and stands ready each year for his marching orders.

Elder James T. Coats. One of the newest incorporated towns in the state, a flourishing center of business and home life in Harnett County, bears the name of the owner of the original farm land from which the village was carved, the pioneer citizen of the locality, and a character upon whom such an honor is most fitly bestowed.

Not long ago a local historian told the story of the origin of this village in the following words: "Coats derives its name from the Coats family whose ancestral home is near the site of the present town and whose head is that fine Christian old gentleman, Elder J. T. Coats, a prominent leader of the Primitive Baptists of this section. If I remember correctly, Elder Coats conducted a store somewhere in the neighborhood several years after our old friend, the late lamented John Angier, decided to extend his line to Dunn, and the place was then known as Coats; though that the little settlement would eventually become one of Harnett's leading towns was never dreamed of at that time. After the railroad came the progressive people of the locality realized that here was an excellent site for a town whose possibilties for future growth were unlimited, being backed by a large territory whose agricultural possibilities were unsurpassed though very scantily developed. First came a few merchants. These prospered, built nice homes, pioneered the Coats boom and paved the way for the real estate auctioneer. Its location is ideal, its streets are broad and well kept, its homes pretty and comfortable, its business buildings large, its several manufacturing enterprises give employment to a large number of operatives, its public school facilities are ample, its churches embrace nearly every Protestant denomination and the people rank among the thriftiest, most industrious and intelligent of the state."

James T. Coats was born in Grove Township of Johnston County, North Carolina, in 1847, a son of William Henry and Martha (Smith) Coats. His family is of English ancestry. It was founded in North Carolina from England about 115 years ago by Elder Coats' great-grandfather, William Coats, who on coming to this state settled in Johnston County. Elder Coats' grandfather, William Coats, was born in that county. As a family they have always been planters and farmers.

Elder Coats grew up on a farm and at the age of seventeen he and his twin brother, William Benjamin Coats, now deceased, went into the Confederate army, joining Company C, Second North Carolina Junior Reserves. They served about a year, until the end of the war. For a time they were in Virginia, but most of the time in Eastern North Carolina.

It was in 1875 that James T. Coats moved to Grove Township of Harnett County and bought for farming purposes something over 700 acres, on which he has lived ever since. Part of this land was utilized for the establishment of the Village of Coats, and thus he has the distinction of being its first citizen. Coats is located on the Durham & Southern Railway. For several years after the town was started and after the railroad was built Mr. Coats conducted a general country store, and this enterprise indicated an eligible point of location for a new town.

For forty years he has been one of the leaders in the Primitive Baptist Church, of which he became a member in 1876. He was ordained as elder in 1882, and has been a regular minister since that time. At Coats he built at his own expense and donated to the congregation the Primitive Baptist Church Building, known as Gift Church. Besides his work as elder in this church he is also moderator of the Little River Primitive Baptist Association, which embraces twenty-one flourishing congregations.

Elder Coats still owns a number of town lots and adjoining farming tracts, is a director of the Bank of Coats, and has given farms to each of his children. His life has exemplified so much sterling honor, integrity and personal lovableness that it is easy to account for the universal esteem in which he is held.

Elder Coats married Miss Isabella Turlington, member of the old and prominent Turlington family of Harnett County, elsewhere referred to in this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Coats have six children: Robert Metzger, Andrew D., William Thomas, Carrie, Octavus and Ida.

Andrew Columbus Huneycutt. In the degree that an individual proves the broadness and sincerity of his character and his sense of the responsibilities devolving upon him, both relative to his private interest and those of the public, does he achieve and deserve worth-while success. Without a sane, sound outlook upon life, no man can hope to produce upon others that impression so desirable in order to establish permanent prosperity, a fact that some individuals never learn. Others recognize it from the start and their careers are filled with big accomplishments and public-spirited actions that lend themselves

to producing the light in which the community regards such citizens. In this latter class is found Andrew Columbus Huneycutt, a leading member of the Stanly County Bar and one of the most public-spirited citizens of Albemarle. Still a young man, his achievements as a citizen have given him a foremost position among those who are accomplishing big things for their communities and their fellow-men.

Mr. Huneycutt was born in the western part of Stanly County, North Carolina, in 1882, and is a son of E. M. Huneycutt. His father, also a native of Stanly County, is still residing in this county, where he is the owner and operator of a farm, and is a Confederate veteran of the war between the states, in which he was a lieutenant of his company and at times acted in the capacity of captain. Andrew C. Huneycutt was reared on the home farm and received his educasion in that year at Albemarle, the county seat College, finishing his law studies from the latter in 1904. He began the practice of his profession in that year at Albermarle, the county seat of his native county. Mr. Huneycutt is a successful practitioner, with a representative practice of general law business in all the courts, state and federal. While his practice has been large and important, demanding a great deal of his attention, he has always been found among the prominent forces of the young element that are accomplishing great things in bringing the great advantages and resources of Albemarle as an industrial city to the attention of the world. He is also of great activity in connection with other public-spirited enterprises of the city.

One of the chief matters in which Mr. Huneycutt takes a justifiable pride is his connection with the Albemarle Normal and Industrial Institute, of which he is secretary and treasurer and a member of its executive committee. This institution was established in 1893 by Miss Frances E. Ufford, of New Jersey, and Miss Helen J. Northrup, of Minnesota, and is now under the control of a board of trustees elected by the Mecklenburg Presbytery. The aim of the institution is to prepare young women for the actual duties of life in the home, the church, the school and the busines world, or for entrance to higher institutions of learning; seeks to place within the reach of every worthy girl the opportunity to obtain an education, and constantly endeavors to train for a larger service those who have been deprived of school advantages, and to do it at such a reasonable cost as to place it within the reach of all. While scholarship is an important requisite in the teacher, personal traits of character have an even more lasting effect upon the pupil, and the ladies of the faculty have been selected with a view to obtaining the very highest type of Christian womanhood. The faculty at this time consists of Miss Frances E. Ufford, dean; Mrs. Elva C. Harris, superintendent; Miss Eva Rupert, Bible and missions; Miss Clara C. Giddings, history, English and literature; Miss Ruth Gill, English, science, mathematics and physical culture; Miss Isabel Grier, history, mathematics and English; Miss Mary Bangle, music; Miss Mary Melton, superintendent of domestic department; L. Freeland Magruder, M. Ph., M. D., physiology and hygiene; and Miss Elizabeth Hendricks, infirmary and practical sewing. As the chief aim of the institution is the development of Christian character, the religious life of the student is an important feature. The student body maintains a Young Women's Christian Association, a Young People's branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a Sabbath School. Discipline is strictly but kindly maintained. The school has an industrial department, two literary societies, a large library and a laundry, and lectures are regularly given. There are three courses of study, the preparatory, normal and college preparatory. The institution is practically philanthropic, as the very low tuition fee of $100 pays a girl's expense for tuition, board, etc., for a full year, the object being, of course, to afford these advantages of the school to poor girls only, who could not secure them in any other way. They not alone receive literary education, but are thoroughly trained and instructed in all the arts of the household—cooking, sewing, laundering and everything that enters into the duties of the wife and mother. It is in reality the highest form of philanthropy and will result in more good to the human race than any other enterprise that could be thought of.

Mr. Huneycutt has devoted a great deal of time to the success of this institution, and especially, beginning in 1915, when the finances of the institute were lagging and its future seemed problematical, he went to work vigorously to arouse interest in the work and have the school brought to a point in standing where its beneficent career would be assured for the future. It was due to his efforts, in great measure, that this object was accomplished by the end of the summer of 1916. A campaign was carried on to raise money, with the result that $10,000 in cash was raised, in addition to a donation of a valuable tract of land, and with these encouraging results the building of a new $20,000 dormitory is assured, this having been the chief need of the institute up to this time. The institution is also now officially and strongly endorsed and backed by the Mecklenburg Presbytery .

Mr. Huneycutt is a member and a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. He is worshipful master of the local Blue Lodge of Masons, and is variously active in the affairs of the city. He served two terms as mayor of Albemarle, and his excellent services did much to add to the city's improvements. Mr. Huneycutt married Miss Mary Efird, daughter of J. W. Efird, and niece of Mr. J. S. Efird, both of whom are wealthy and prominent business men of Albemarle and leading factors in the cotton mill industry, they having been, with their father, the late I. P. Efird, the pioneers in cotton mill construction in Stanly County. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Huneycutt; Juanita and Vance Efird.

Samuel A. Grier, M. D. A physician and surgeon greatly loved for his service and sympathetic ministrations, Doctor Grier has been in active practice more than forty years, and a large part of the time in Cabarrus County. His present home is at Harrisburg in that county.

Doctor Grier is of old and prominent pioneer ancestry of Mecklenburg County. In his family relationship are the names Grier, Barringer, Neal and Spratt, all of distinction in this part of the state for more than a century.

The first of the Grier family in North Carolina was Doctor Grier's paternal grandfather, Thomas Grier. The great-grandfather, James Grier, was a Scotchman, born in the north of Ireland, where

L. A. Sauer

some of the original farmly still live. James Grier came with his family and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1772. In 1780 he moved to North Carolina, first stopping in Steele Creek Township, Mecklenburg County.

Thomas Grier was about eighteen years of age when, preceding his father, he came to North Carolina from Pennsylvania. The Revolutionary war was then in progress, and in 1778 he enlisted in Mecklenburg County and served as Commissary of Issues. He was a fine patriot, and did a worthy part toward the success of the Revolution. Toward the close of that war he went to South Carolina, near Waxhaw, in what is now Union County, North Carolina. While there he accidentally met with his parents, who had left their first location in Mecklenburg County not knowing where their son was. Subsequently all the family returned to Mecklenburg County and thereafter their home was in Steele Creek Township.

Until the time of the war between the states the Griers were mostly planters by occupation. One notable exception was Dr. Samuel A. Grier, a physician. Grandfather Thomas Grier in his time was one of the chief land owners in Steele Creek Township.

Thomas Grier married a Miss Spratt. Her family was one of special prominence. The first white child born in Mecklenburg County was a Spratt. Its members were also the first to cross the Yadkin River into Western North Carolina.

A nephew of the Revolutionary soldier Thomas Grier was General William Henry Neal, of Steele Creek Township, a man of great prominence in his day, a general of the North Carolina Militia and an extensive planter and land owner. He was the son of Samuel Neal and grandson of Captain Henry Neal, an officer of the Continental Line in the Revolutionary war. Captain Henry Neal was the son of William Neal, a Scotchman, who came to what is now Mecklenburg County, Pennsylvania, some time between 1715 and 1725 and was thus one of the earliest settlers in that section of the state.

Dr. Samuel A. Grier was born in Upper Steele Creek Township of Mecklenburg County in 1841, a son of Andrew and Margaret (Barringer) Grier. His mother was a sister of the late General Rufus Barringer, one of North Carolina's distinguished officers in the Confederate army. General Rufus was a son of General Paul Barringer. The history of this family appears elsewhere among the biographies contained in this publication. It should also be noted that Doctor Grier's grandfather, Thomas Grier, was one of the escorts who accompanied Lafayette when the great French general visited North Carolina in 1825.

Thus Doctor Grier grew up among constant associations with honored family names and honored achievements. He acquired his early schooling at the old Melville School under the celebrated Doctor Wilson of Alamance. Prior to the war he started the study of medicine under a private preceptor, Doctor Gregory, in Charlotte. These studies were interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities and at the very beginning he volunteered, joining Company B of the First North Carolina Infantry. He and his comrades fought at Bethel, the first battle of the war. When his term of enlistment with this regiment expired he returned to Charlotte and joined a cavalry company under Captain J. R. Irwin, attached to the Fifth North Carolina Regiment of Cavalry. This regiment was part of a brigade of cavalry commanded by Gen. Rufus Barringer, Doctor Grier's uncle. His first work with this organization was in the eastern part of the state, whence they went into Virginia. During the important cavalry engagement at Upperville, while Lee's army was on the way to Gettysburg, Doctor Grier was wounded by a bullet in the arm. On account of this disablement he did not take part in the subsequent three days' fighting. Later he rejoined his regiment, but on December 9, 1864, at Bellfield, Virginia, was again wounded. Toward the end of the war, on April 3, 1865, at Namozine Church, Virginia, he was captured, was taken to Washington, where he was quartered as a prisoner on the night that President Lincoln was assassinated, and from that city was removed to Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, where he remained until the following June or July, at which time he was released and came home.

For ten years or so after the war Doctor Grier gave most of his time to looking after his farm on Steele Creek Township. In the meantime he carried on his medical studies, and in 1876 began the regular practice of his profession at Lenoir in Caldwell County. For a number of years he had all the general practice he could attend to in the country districts of that county. Since 1883 his home has been in Cabarrus County and here some of his most burdensome labors as a physician have been carried on. Until 1907 his home was at Rocky River, but at that date he moved to Harrisburg. His services as a physician have been of inestimable value to the people of all the surrounding country. He is one of the greatly esteemed professional men, possesses a fine genial presence, a kind and sympathetic heart. Like his ancestors, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1868 Doctor Grier married Miss Mary Jane Gilmer. Her father was a physician, Dr. James F. Gilmer, of Sugar Creek, Mecklenburg County. Mrs. Grier died in 1908, forty years after their marriage. The names of the living children are: Claudia L., who married Rev. J. N. Blain, and both are now serving as missionaries in China; Samuel Andrew, Jr., of Barium Springs; Elizabeth Esther, widow of C. N. G. Butt, of Charlotte; Margaret Barringer, wife of W. G. Hall, of Statesville; Miss Mary Gilmer Grier; Evelyn Altona, wife of George H. Richmond, of Concord; Lieutenant L. T. Grier, now with the National Army; and Miss Anna Burwell Grier.

LITTLETON TATE BARBER is a citizen of Guilford County, especially prominent at the present time as a member of the Board of County Commissioners and long identified with the Gibsonville community as a farmer and merchant.

Mr. Barber was born in Washington Township of Guilford County, and his people have been worthily identified with the life and affairs of this state for upwards of a century. His great-grandfather, Joseph Barber, was born either in Scotland or in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. After his marriage he brought his wife to America and they settled among the pioneers of Alamance County, North Carolina, where he secured land and improved it into a farm. That was the scene of his activities until his death. James T. Barber, grandfather of Littleton T., was born on a plantation bordering Stony Creek in Alamance County in 1825. From the scenes of his birth he moved to near the line of Guilford County, buying a farm, and its superintendence engaged a large

part of his time and attention, though he was also a contractor for bridge building. He died when about seventy years old. His wife was Hepsey Kernodle, who was born in Alamance County. She died at the age of eighty-four, and reared five children, named John, David R., George, Jane and Margaret. David R. Barber was born in Washington Township of Guilford County in 1850, was reared on a farm, and several years after his marriage bought a place of his own in Alamance County. That farm he still occupies, and he has been one of the diligent and respected members of the community for years. He married Mary A. E. Michael, a native of Alamance County. Her parents were Peter and Margaret (Boone) Michael and her grandfather was David Michael. Peter Michael was a very prominent planter of Alamance County and a county commissioner for seventeen years. He cast the deciding vote for the first steel bridge built in Alamance County. Mrs. Mary Barber died in 1891.

Littleton Tate Barber had rural surroundings during his youth, was taught his first lessons in a country school, and afterwards attended for a time Elon College. After about three years as a teacher he satisfied his spirit of adventure by going into the northwestern country and taking up a homestead in South Dakota. In what was then a barren and bleak region he built a house, dug a well, broke and fenced part of the land, planted trees and lived the typical existence of a Dakota farmer until 1908. In that year he leased his land and returning to his native state entered the hardware business at Gibsonville. He has sold goods to a large community surrounding that village for the past ten years and he also conducts the farm he owns and occupies about two miles from the town.

Mr. Barber was appointed a county commissioner of Guilford in 1916 to fill an unexpired term. He is affiliated with Tabasco Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Gibsonville Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He and his wife are active members of the Gibsonville Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is on its board of stewards and superintendent of its Sunday School. In 1913 Mr. Barber married Bertha Jones, daughter of former Sheriff B. E. Jones. They have one daughter, Elizabeth.

William Kilpatrick Lane was one of the most notable citizens of Wayne County during the middle period of the last century. He was born in Wayne County December 27, 1810, a son of Samson and Charity Lane, and he died at Goldsboro December 28, 1868, aged fifty-eight years and one day. For a number of years he followed the business of planting and was also state tax collector.

In the files of the old Goldsboro Daily Messenger is recorded a tribute paid to him, and two paragraphs from that paper of half a century ago are herewith quoted:

"He held many important public positions and acquitted himself with credit in all. He several times represented Wayne County in the Senate of the State Legislature. Was for many years clerk of the Superior Court. Was several times a candidate for Congress in a district in which the party majority against him was so large and, though defeated, ran largely ahead of the strength of his own party. He was for a great while chairman of the county court of this county, and it was universally admitted by the bar and the public that he had no superior as a presiding justice. He was one of the best and most correct and reliable business men in the state.

"The death of such a man is a calamity to the state and particularly to this section in which he was so well known and so much honored and respected. He was a kind neighbor, an affectionate husband and father, and a devoted and unselfish friend. This feeble tribute to his memory is by one who long enjoyed his confidence and friendship and after his immediate family no one more sincerely regrets his death."

He was twice married. His first wife, Susan Green, of Goldsboro, lived only a few years. June 5, 1838, he married Penelope Munford, daughter of Bryan and Mary (Harrison) Munford. To this marriage were born the following children: Mary Olivia, who died unmarried; Bryan Alexander Lane, who died unmarried; William Penn Lane, who married Harriet Cobb and is now deceased; Charity Maria Lane, who married Frank Glasgow Whitfield; Penelope Lane, deceased, who married Benjamin Brock; Sarah Elizabeth Lane, who married Hugh Humphrey and is deceased; Samson Lane, deceased; Virginia Louise Lane, and Susan Lane, who both died unmarried; and James and John Lane, twins.

Charles Aycock Humphrey is one of the younger business men of Goldsboro, and comes of old and prominent family stock of North Carolina.

He was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, August 20, 1889, a son of Hugh and Sarah Elizabeth (Lane) Humphrey. His father was a prominent man and at one time served as magistrate and United States Commissioner. Mr. Humphrey's mother was a daughter of William K. Lane, whose career will be found on other pages.

C. A. Humphrey had a public school education. As a young man he learned telegraphy, and was employed as a telegraph operator for several years. He now has a successful business, handling typewriters and supplies at Goldsboro. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the Algonquin Club. On March 31, 1914, he married Miss Bessie Griffin Edwards, of Goldsboro. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

Hon. George M. Rose. A life is valuable to the world both for its service and its character. On the score of service few men could desire a better record than that of George M. Rose, for half a century one of the foremost lawyers of the Fayetteville bar. Throughout a busy lifetime, beginning as a soldier in the war, various public honors and the widespread esteem of his fellow citizens attest the quality of his manhood and the breadth and uprightness of his character.

Mr. Rose was born at Fayetteville June 5, 1846, son of John M. and Jane (McNeill) Rose. He is of Scotch ancestry on both sides. His grandfather, Duncan Rose, was during the decade of the '30s clerk of the Superior Court of Person County. John M. Rose was born in Person County, and about 1840 moved to Fayetteville in Cumberland County. In the maternal line Mr. Rose is identified with several families whose names are prominent in North Carolina history. His mother was born in Cumberland County, daughter of George McNeill. The wife of George McNeill was a sister of Chief Justice Ruffin. Mrs. Jane McNeill

Geo. W. Ross

families who settled in this section of western North Carolina.

Mr. Transon was born in Vienna Township of Forsyth County, January 1, 1832. His great-grandfather, Phillip Transon, was a native of France. He was a French Hugenot, and to escape the intolerable conditions existing in his native land he emigrated to Germany. He was married in Germany, but after a few years immigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania. From there he came into North Carolina about 1760, locating at Bethania, where he followed his trade as a wagon maker until his death.

The grandfather of Julius Transon was Abraham Transon, a native of Pennsylvania, though most of his life was spent in North Carolina. He likewise learned the trade of wagon maker and followed it at Bethania all his active years. He married a Miss Pfaff, who was a member of the family which founded the place called Pfafftown in Forsyth County. Phillip Transon, father of Julius, was born at Bethania, also learned the trade of wagon maker and followed it at Pfaff, town, where he lived until his death at the age of seventy-nine. He married Mary Stoltz, who was born near Bethania, daughter of Jacob and Eva (Shultz) Stoltz. She died at the age of seventy-four. They reared eight children: Jonathan, Lydia, Ephraim, Alexander, Augustine, Jacob, Evan and Julius.

Mr. Julius Transon spent his boyhood at a time when practically no free schools existed. His book instruction was acquired in a log building with the simplest of furniture and also with a very crude curriculum. He learned the trade which had been in the family for so long, became a wagon maker, and was working in that capacity when the war broke out. In 1862 he enlisted as a musician in the Salem Band and went to the front with the Twenty-sixth Regiment. Though he was with the army until the close of hostilities, it chanced that he was home on a sick furlough when the war actually closed.

After the war Mr. Transon taught music and tuned pianos for upwards of thirty years, but finally resumed work in a wagon factory, and that was his occupation until he retired in 1914. On June 10, 1855, Mr. Transon married Julia Conrad. She was born in Lewisville Township of Forsyth County, daughter of Leonard and Rebecca (Lasthy) Conrad. Mr. and Mrs. Transon reared six children, Stephen, Isabella, Mary, Caroline, Minnie and Fannie.

YANCEY THOMAS ORMOND, a prominent North Carolina lawyer, now located at Kinston, has had an active career of nearly forty years and has employed it for usefulness in the field of education, agriculture, the law, politics and the promotion of civic welfare.

He was born in Green County, North Carolina, April 12, 1858, son of Thomas C. and Margaret A. (Edwards) Ormond. His people were substantial farmers in Green County. Mr. Ormond was educated in the Carolina Male and Female Academy in Green County, and in 1878 graduated from Trinity College at Old Trinity, Alamance County. After leaving college he taught school for a time but in the main was engaged in farming until 1892. For several years he was associated with his brother, Wilbur E. Ormond, as a teacher and as manager of the Burlington Academy. While connected with that institution he read law under W. H. Carroll and in 1897 was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Ormond has been in active practice at Kinston since 1897, and his clients and the general public have in many ways shown their appreciation of his dignity and ability as a professional man.

While living in Green County Mr. Ormond was chairman of the county board of education, and became active in politics, serving as chairman of the Second Congressional District Committee. He was elected and served in the State Senate of North Carolina from 1907 to 1909, and during his term he did much to influence wise measures. He personally introduced a bill known as "For Youthful Delinquents," and it was enacted into law. He also introduced a constitutional amendment regulating local legislation, and the provisions of his measure have since become law.

Mr. Ormond is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, and is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Harmony. He is one of the most prominent laymen in the Methodist Church, South, in North Carolina. He is chairman of the board of stewards of the Queen Street Church, is a former superintendent of the Sunday school and is still a teacher. He is district lay leader of the Newbern District, and also conference lay leader of the North Carolina Conference and is active in the lay leaders' movement for the missionary cause.

He was married in February, 1886, at the District Parsonage at Goldsboro, North Carolina, to Eugenie Mann, daughter of Rev. J. M. Mann, of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. and Mrs. Ormond have one living daughter, Pattie Eleanor, called Bonnie, who is now Mrs. Leroy Turnage. Two of their children died in infancy, while Edward L. died at the age of nineteen, while attending Trinity College.

ASHLEY HORNE. A busy, eventful and useful career was that of the late Ashley Horne, of Clayton, North Carolina. Through all the vicissitudes that marked the course of the Southern people during the last century he pursued undeviatingly a career which brought him place among the foremost capitalists and directors of large business interests in the state, and placed him in the ranks of the men who built up and developed North Carolina in the half century after the war.

He was born on a farm March 27, 1841, a son of Benajah and Elizabeth (Tarboro) Horne. His father was a thrifty Scotch planter. As a boy Ashley began buying cattle on his father's credit. He would drive these cattle to Raleigh, sell them there, and after paying all his bills usually came out with a margin of profit for himself. Thus even as a boy he showed a great deal of enterprise and business judgment. He had only a fair schooling, such as most boys who grew up in the period before the war could obtain.

With the outbreak of hostilities he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861. At first he was assigned to duty in Company C of the Fifteenth North Carolina Regiment at Camp Holme. His older brother, Samuel, was a lieutenant in the Fifty-Third Regiment, and he was subsequently assigned to that, being a part of Grimes Brigade, Rhodes Division. With a brief exception his service was with Lee in Northern Virginia. He fought

Ashley Horne

in many battles of the war, and was with Lee's shattered armies which withdrew from Richmond and finally surrendered at Appomattox.

When he returned home he found that a portion of Sherman's army had occupied his father's plantation in the spring of 1865, and those troops had not left a single hoof of livestock nor so much as a rail on the entire plantation. He wasted no time in idle regrets, faced the difficult circumstances as they were, and having accumulated a small capital of $300 he began buying tobacco in Virginia and selling it in Florida. That was his real start in life, and from it he made a name as one of the wealthiest farmers, merchants and manufacturers in North Carolina.

The interests which engaged him in his later years are to be noted briefly as follows: President of the Clayton Banking Company; president of the Clayton Cotton Mills from 1900 until his death; president of the North Carolina Agricultural Society from 1903; president of the Capudine Chemical Company from February, 1904; vice president of the Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works from 1890; director of the Raleigh Standard Oil Company from 1885; director of the Raleigh Commercial and Farmers Bank; director of the Caraleigh Cotton Mills; director of the Wilson Farmers Oil Company; director of the Seven Springs Security Company; director of the Eastern Life Insurance Company, and in many other important corporations.

The death of this distinguished North Carolinan occurred in October, 1913. In the way of public service he served as a member of the State Senate in 1884-85. He was on the financial committee which established the Agricultural and Mechanical College near Raleigh. He served from 1901 until his death as commander of the Colonel Walter Moore Camp of the United Confederate Veterans, and was formerly major on General Carr's Staff of State Associations of Confederate Veterans.

Mr. Horne married Cornelia Francis Lee, who became the mother of three children. He married for his second wife Rena Hasseltine Beckwith, by whom he had one daughter. Mrs. Ashley Horne now occupies the fine old homestead at Clayton.

Richard Berry Lane is one of the best-known men in public life in Craven County, which he is now serving for his third term as sheriff. He is as efficient as he is popular, and his work, whether in public office or in business affairs, has always been characterized by an earnestness and fidelity that has justified every promotion and honor he has received.

Mr. Lane was born at Newbern, North Carolina, September 9, 1879, a son of William Bryan and Laura (Bryan) Lane. His father, who was a farmer, was also well known in public affairs, serving at one time as sheriff of Craven County and for six years sitting in the capital at Raleigh as representative from the county.

Richard B. Lane completed his education with a high school course. After that he worked as clerk in the offices of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway Company for five years. He was soon in politics and since manhood has been active in democratic party affairs. From 1906 to 1908 he served as register of deeds of Craven County. Following his official term in that office he went back to the farm and cultivated his lands steadily for four years. In 1912 he was brought back to public office by election as sheriff, and he was recently returned for a third consecutive term.

Mr. Lane is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Woodmen of the World and is active in the Presbyterian Church. On September 23, 1903, he married Miss Hallie Connelly, of Chestertown, Maryland.

Eli Walter Hill before responding to the call for duty in the army was a well established lawyer at Goldsboro. Mr. Hill had extensive experience in the newspaper field, in politics, and while studying law was connected with the Goldsboro postoffice.

He was born at Newport, North Carolina, April 14, 1875, a son of Michael A. and Henrietta (Sanders) Hill. His father was a farmer and at one time held the office of sheriff of Cataret County.

While his people were possessed of some means and he was reared in a good home, Mr. Hill found it wise to exert his efforts in his own behalf at an early age and has in every important sense been the architect of his own destiny. As a boy he attended the public schools, and from 1894 to 1897 was a student in Trinity College. After leaving that institution he spent two years with the News and Dispatch as a practical newspaper man, and then came to Goldsboro and from 1901 to 1908 served as money order clerk in the Goldsboro postoffice. In the meantime he took up and studied so far as his opportunities permitted the law with W. C. Monroe. In 1907 he was admitted to the bar and after resigning his place in the postoffice he applied himself actively to the task of building up a practice, and succeeded beyond his fondest hopes.

In 1908 Mr. Hill made a creditable campaign for election to Congress, but was on the republican ticket and went down to defeat before the normal majority. He is an active member of the Wayne County Bar Association. He and his family are members of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church. On January 24, 1900, he married Miss Mamie Lindsay, of Beaufort, North Carolina, daughter of Thomas W. Lindsay.

During the summer of 1917 Mr. Hill attended both training camps for officers at Fort Oglethorpe, and at the close of the second period of instruction in November was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was soon assigned to duty with the Seventeenth Machine Gun Battalion, and was stationed at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, prior to sailing for France, where at the time of publication he is now on duty with his company in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Elijah Thomas Atkinson. One of the leading educators of Southeastern North Carolina for many years has been Elijah Thomas Atkinson, for the past twenty-five years county superintendent of public instruction for Wayne County. This is his native county and he was born on his father's farm November 2, 1861. His parents were William Francis and Charity E. (Cox) Atkinson.

Instructed by private tutors until old enough to leave home, he had laid a sound foundation when he became a student in the King's Mountain School, where he had military as well as mental training. Later he entered Wake Forest College and in early manhood made plans for a medical

career, subsequently spending two years of study in the medical department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee. He then turned his attention to the educational field, and, finding it unexpectedly congenial, continued to teach school and later became connected as an instructor with Bethel Academy, a well known educational institution in Duplin County, where he remained for eight years.

In May, 1893, Mr. Atkinson was elected county superintendent of public instruction of Wayne County and assumed the duties of this position on June 5th following. He brought to this office a ripened mind and years of teaching experience, together with the deep interest which, in all subsequent affairs of his life, he has kept first and foremost. His devotion has been so marked and his efficiency so unmistakable that year after year he has been re-elected and probably is the oldest superintendent in point of years of service in the Southeastern North Carolina District Association of Superintendents of Public Instruction, of which he is a valued member. He belongs also to the North Carolina County Superintendents' Association, and to the Wayne County Teachers' Association. He is one of the earnest men of his profession which, with changing conditions and population, finds itself face to face with educational problems that their books alone cannot help them solve. Old educational methods that formerly sufficed, such progressive and wide-awake men as Superintendent Atkinson, with ear attuned to the demands of the future, recognize must be changed to fit the times. Wayne County feels confident that in no way will the high standard set up by their superintendent ever be lowered but that on the other hand still more thorough and practical will the advantages be in the curriculum of the public schools in the future.

In political affiliation Professor Atkinson has always been a democrat but has never been particularly active, although willing at all times to acknowledge his convictions and give reason for upholding them. He is serving as secretary of the county board of health. Aside from his professional memberships he belongs to no organization except the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to St. Paul's at Goldsboro.

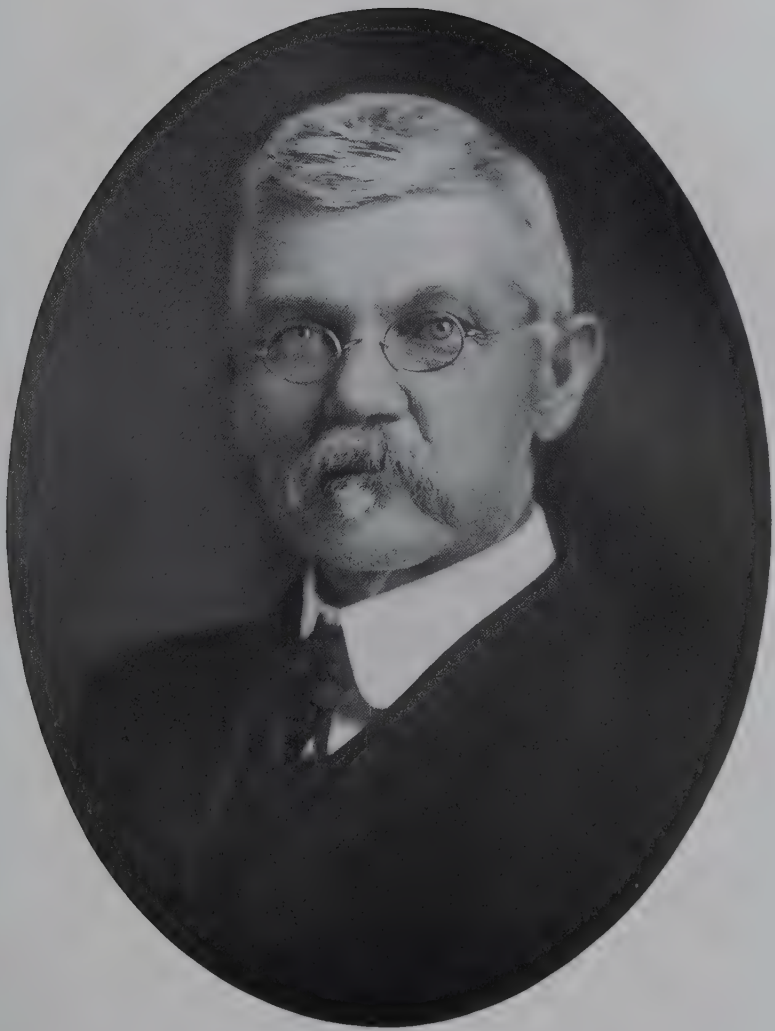
HENRY CARL BUCHAN. Some of the important problems connected with agricultural development in North Carolina have been and are being worked out on the extensive plantation near Aberdeen in Hoke County owned by the Jonathan Buchan estate. Henry Carl Buchan is a young planter of liberal education and highly specialized training and is largely carrying out the thoughtful ideals and plans of his late father concerning the development of the present plantation.

His father, Jonathan Buchan, who died in 1914, was born near Manly in Moore County in 1846, a son of Archibald Buchan, a native of Scotland. Archibald on coming to America in the '30s located three miles from the present Village of Manly in Moore County. Jonathan Buchan aside from the service he rendered as a boy in the Confederate army with a Moore County regiment gave all his active years to farming and planting. He was one of the prominent men in his part of the state. His county sent him once or twice as Representative to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and he was extremely interested in public affairs of all kinds. One of the dominating ideals of his life was his strenuous, determined and implacable hostility to the liquor business. He became an advocate of prohibition in North Carolina long before the movement took on a popular character, and as such he bore the brunt of leadership for a number of years. He kept up the fight uncompromisingly and aggressively until state wide prohibition was affected in 1907. He has been well characterized as a man without guile, without the slightest greed for money, enjoying always the good things and the wholesome pleasures of life, the companionship of his friends and was extremely devoted to his family and was beloved by all who knew him. He was of that fine type of character which seems to have almost passed away in this highly commercialized age.

Twenty years before his death Jonathan Buchan acquired a large body of timbered land in the extreme southern end of Hoke County. While he always kept his home at Manly he grew up and cherished many ambitious plans and projects for the development of this property, hoping to make it a modern farm enterprise. He died before his ideas could be put into execution, but his son, Henry Carl Buchan, from close association with his father and natural sympathy with his plans, was inspired to carry them out and has worked faithfully and intelligently to this end.

Henry Carl Buchan was born at his father's home at Manly in Moore County in 1888, son of Jonathan E. and Belle (Robertson) Buchan. He was for three years a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, and completed his technical education and received his degree in 1911 from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. In the fall of the same year he located on the property which had been acquired by his father and has devoted the past seven years to its development.

This plantation comprises 2,400 acres located on Drowning Creek in the extreme southern end of Hoke County, at a point where the four counties of Moore, Richmond, Scotland and Hoke converge. This is in the edge of the famous Sand Hills section of North Carolina, where so many remarkable results have been obtained in agricultural development within recent years. Mr. Buchan has carried out a systematic and well calculated scheme of development. Cotton, of course, is the staple money crop, and his plantation is one of the largest individual producers of that staple among several counties. The crop in 1917 was more than 200 bales, the value of which represented a small fortune in itself. Mr. Buchan permits no haphazard cultivation in the handling of crops on his place. He is constantly studying to improve his methods and tactics. In 1917 on one piece of ground of eighteen acres, which was handled with special care, and on which 500 pounds of fertilizer was applied to the acre, the production of cotton reached twenty-five bales. Mr. Buchan has his plantation divided into farm units, so located as to be the most conveniently cultivated and superintended. Among other features of his cultivation are some very fine patches of alfalfa, and he is one of the few successful growers of this legume in this part of the state. Mr. Buchan also has a very promising peach orchard of forty acres, containing over 5,000 trees. Most of the uncleared portion of the plantation contains valuable timber, which in itself is an asset. Mr. Buchan employs a large number of negro workers, and is a very efficient superintendent of labor, and while everyone



J. B. Buchanan

is busy throughout the year, his workmen and tenants are a very contented and harmonious group. For all the success he has gained Mr. Buchan still remains a very young man, only thirty years old, and is therefore still at the beginning of his career. All observers predict a wonderful future for the Buchan plantation. Mr. Buchan married Miss Mary Godfrey, of Jonesboro, North Carolina, and they have one son, H. Carl, Jr.

William Henry Harrison Cobb, M. D. There was hardly a more distinguished figure in the annals of North Carolina medicine during the last half century than Doctor Cobb, of Goldsboro. His life was full of professional honors and also those distinctions due to patriotic service as a soldier and to unusual personal talents and individual ability.

He was born April 3, 1841, at Mount Auburn, in Wayne County, North Carolina, a son of William Donnell and Ann Spicer Cobb. He was of English and Dutch ancestry. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the New World. James Cobb came over in 1613 on the ship Treasurer from Holland. Another ancestor, John Martin Franks, came with other Germans in 1732 to Newbern, North Carolina, and fixed his home on the Trent, twenty miles west of that city. His daughter, Susanna Franks, became the wife of William Heritage, who had settled at Kinston, North Carolina, and from their daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Heritage, who married Jesse Cobb, the Cobb family derived their wealth and lineage.

Dr. W. H. H. Cobb attended the noted Bingham School at the Oakes and Colonel Tew's School at Hillsboro, North Carolina. He studied medicine both at the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and was graduated physician and surgeon from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861.

His graduation almost coincided with the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South. On returning home he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, subsequently was promoted to lieutenant, and resigned that office to accept appointment as assistant surgeon of the Second North Carolina Regiment. At the close of the war he was assistant surgeon of the Twentieth Georgia Regiment.

Doctor Cobb, after the trying four years of civil conflict, located for private practice as a physician and surgeon in Wayne County. From there he removed to Goldsboro, where he continued his active work until his last illness. Both as a private citizen and as a physician, his work brought him into touch with the larger phases of state life and affairs. For three terms he served as alderman of the City of Goldsboro, was a director of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, was surgeon for the Atlantic Coast Line Company, was state medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum seventeen years, was district referee of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and by appointment from the governor was delegate to the Pan-American Medical Congress at Washington, D. C. He was formerly a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, vice-president North Carolina State Medical Society, president North Carolina State Medical Society, one of the founders of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, an honorary fellow of the Tri-State Medical Society, including the Carolinas and Virginia, of which he was twice president and had formerly been a member of the Americal Medical Association. He served as Grand Dictator of the Knights of Honor.

Doctor Cobb was an uncompromising democrat and loyally aided that party whenever possible. He was a steward in St. Pauls Methodist Episcopal Church, South. On December 27, 1866, at Goldsboro, Doctor Cobb married Miss Henrietta Wright, daughter of Council Wright of Mississippi. There were four children: Dr. William H. Cobb, of Goldsboro; Mrs. Mariana Gareissen, Miss Nellie W. Cobb and Miss Leila M. Cobb.

William Henry Cobb, M. D. Only son of the late Dr. W. H. H. Cobb, one of North Carolina's distinglished physicians, Dr. William Henry Cobb has proved a worthy successor of his honored father and for many years has enjoyed both professional distinction and success in Goldsboro.

A native of Wayne County, he was born February 2, 1868, spent his youth in Goldsboro, where he attended the public schools, and began his medical studies in the University of Maryland, but subsequently entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he completed the course in 1889. Since that year he has been in active practice at Goldsboro with the exception of three and a half years spent as assistant physician at the State Hospital at Raleigh. He led the class and stood first before the State Board of Medical Examiners of North Carolina in 1889 and received the Appleton prize for this distinction.

He has been very active in public health work, having formerly served as county health officer and city physician. He is now surgeon for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and is a member of the staff of physicians and surgeons of the Goldsboro Hospital. He is a member of the Wayne County and North Carolina State Medical Societies, is a director of the Wayne National Bank, belongs to the Masonic Order, the Algonquin Club and St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is chairman of the Medical Advisory Board, Fourteenth District, State of North Carolina.

Doctor Cobb was married November 15, 1893, to Miss Georgia Borden, of Goldsboro, daughter of William H. Borden. He has two sons: William Borden, who recently graduated A. B. from the University of North Carolina, and is now serving his country in France in the gas defense division, and Donnell Brownrigg, a student in medicine in the University of North Carolina.

John Henry Vernon is a lawyer at Burlington, and is enjoying a splendid practice. He was member of the Generaly Assembly of 1915, and chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, 1912-14.

He was born at Winstead, North Carolina, in Person County, November 15, 1883, son of Charles R. and Corrina (Henry) Vernon. His father was at one time a successful teacher but spent most of his mature years in farming. John Henry Vernon spent his boyhood on a farm, attended district school, the Wake Forest High School, and completed his education in Wake Forest College, from which he took his A. B. degree and later his LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the bar in 1906, at the age of twenty-two, and at once removed to Bur-

lington to open his office. He has been engaged in a general practice and for several years has served as attorney for the City of Burlington and for Alamance County. He is a member in good standing of the North Carolina Bar Association, is chairman of the board of deacons and superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

December 28, 1909, he married Miss Sallie Cates, of Burlington. They have two children, John Henry, Jr., and Sarah Elizabeth.

William Summey Coulter, Jr., who is junior partner of the law firm of Vernon & Coulter at Burlington, was born at Newton, North Carolina. August 28, 1886, son of John S. and Sarah Ann (Herman) Coulter. He was reared on a farm, attended country schools and Newton College, graduated A. B. from the University of North Carolina, and after finishing the work of the law department was admitted to the bar in February, 1914. Since then he has been located at Burlington in general practice with Mr. Vernon. Mr. Coulter is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

William Calvin Steele, M. D. With more than a quarter of a century of experience behind him, Doctor Steele has grown in capabilities and in esteem as a physician and surgeon steadily, and during the many years he has practiced at Mount Olive has made his profession a medium of a multitude of personal services to his fellow men.

Doctor Steele was born in Mooresville, Iredell County, North Carolina, September 16, 1867, a son of Thomas Newton and Mary (Query) Steele. His father was a farmer, and Doctor Steele grew up on a farm. He attended the public schools in his native district and in Mooresville, and also had his higher literary training in Davidson College. The University of Maryland Medical Department has a number of capable representatives in the medical profession in North Carolina, and Doctor Steele was graduated from that school in 1891. He began practice with Dr. John R. Irwin in Mecklenburg County, where he remained two years, and for another two years he was in Cabarrus County. Since January, 1895, Doctor Steele has had his home and practice at Mount Olive. He handles a general practice and for a number of years he has had all that his time permits him to look after. He is local surgeon for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, is a former county health officer and has been on the board of health of Wayne County for a number of years. He is a member of the North Carolina Medical Society, and the Tri-State Medical Society. Doctor Steele is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Mystic Shriner. He is an elder and active worker in the Presbyterian Church.

On December 7, 1898, Doctor Steele was married to Kate Southerland, of Mount Olive, daughter of Robert J. and Anna (Witherington) Southerland. Doctor and Mrs. Steele have three children: Mary Southerland, Wyeth Christian and Kate Wilhelmina.

William Thomas Yelverton. Many times in the history of the world have the practical business man of a community proved a saving reserve in seasons of financial stringency or public calamity, and from that stable and sturdy class have, more than once, been called men to power who have proved invaluable to the nation. The business interests of Goldsboro cover almost every line of commercial trade, and to the energy, intelligence and alert shrewdness of the men who have built up and still ably manage their prospering concerns the general public is much indebted. Good judgment that includes intelligent foresight, commercial knowledge, reasonable industry, and the recognition of the rights of competitors as well as customers make honorable business men, and in no part of the United States will more of these be found than in North Carolina. Among the representative men of Goldsboro may be named William Thomas Yelverton, for many years identified with merchandising and since 1881 identified with the hardware line.

William Thomas Yelverton was born December 21, 1848, in Wayne County, North Carolina. His parents were George Teaberry and Edith (Farmer) Yelverton. The father was a planter and lived on his own estate until the close of his life. In this section when William T. Yelverton was a boy there were no public schools but there were many excellent private schools, often taught by college graduates, and these Mr. Yelverton attended until he was old enough to put his acquired knowledge to practical use.

Business life rather than agricultural pursuits interested Mr. Yelverton, and as proprietor of a country store he carried on a satisfactory business until 1874, in which year he was elected clerk of the Superior Court. His acquaintance over the county was wide and his personal as well as political friends numerous, and he was twice re-elected to this office, at the close of his last term declining to serve again. The record of his official life is one of honorable efficiency. In 1881 Mr. Yelverton embarked in the hardware business at Goldsboro, in which line he has ever since continued, carrying a complete stock including the old standards of the trade and new articles and devices that have proved desirable inventions.

Mr. Yelverton was married April 18, 1872, to Miss Sarah Jane Sauls, of Wayne County, North Carolina, and they have five children, namely: Edgar Bayard, who is associated with his father in the hardware business; Paul, who is also in business with his father; Eugene Leslie, who is the third son in the business; Glennie, who is deceased; and Emmor Harrison, who is in the government service.

Mr. Yelverton has additional business interests, being on the directing board of the National Bank of Goldsboro, and also of the Wayne Agricultural Works. For twelve years he has been a member of the Board of Education of Goldsboro and on many occasions has served on other civic boards of importance. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce at Goldsboro, and has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity. As one of the older citizens he has been a witness of Goldsboro's marvelous growth and in every way has done his part in promoting the same. He belongs to that noble class of men who recognize responsibility and is ever willing to co-operate in giving encouragement to laudable public enterprises and to forward justifiable benevolent movements.

J. Rankin Thomas is president of the American Realty and Auction Company of Greensboro and a business man whose solid interests represent and are the reflection of unusually varied accomplishments and abilities.

Mr. Thomas was born on a farm in the north-

Lawrence Jarché

east part of Guilford County, son of John W. and Fanny (Andrews) Thomas, grandson of John Thomas and on the maternal side of Jerry Andrews. His mother died in 1913. His father is now a retired resident of Greensboro. There were eleven children in the family, eight of whom are living: Robert T., Capers E., Billy, J. Rankin, John C., Irving R., Ada and Mamie. Ada married Thomas L. McLean, secretary and treasurer of the Van Story Clothing Company, while Mamie is the wife of Ed Brockman.

J. Rankin Thomas was reared and educated in Guilford County. As a youth he was trained in habits of industry and this, together with a resolute purpose, has carried him far in a business way. During his younger years he was engaged in general teaming and contracting. In 1905 he began to give the most of his attention to real estate auctioneering and under his leadership his extensive interests in those lines have been concentrated in the organization of the American Realty and Auction Company, the business of which now extends to practically every state of the Union. The company not only sells on commission, but is ready at all times to invest in any proposition that offers the proper safeguards of security and income. Mr. Thomas is a premier in the auction field, and has those personal qualities as well as the sound business judgment which make for success in that peculiarly difficult vocation.

Were his business interests not so extensive in other ways, Mr. Thomas might be classed as one of the leading farmer citizens of North Carolina. He owns and occupies Springdale Farm on the High Point Road three miles from Greensboro. This is a highly developed place, noted for its high average of general crop production, but especially as a home of thoroughbred registered Poland China and Duroc hogs.

Mr. Thomas has been twice married. His only son, Guy, is the son of his first wife, whose maiden name was Mattie Apple. Guy is now connected with the American Realty and Auction Company. Mr. Thomas' second wife was Margaret Young.

Mr. Thomas is affiliated with Greensboro Council No. 3 of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, with Greensboro Lodge No. 602, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Eno Tribe No. 61 of the Improved Order of Red Men.

ROBERT N. HADLEY is one of the live and enterprising business men of Greensboro, and also spent a number of years as a teacher and educator in commercial lines. He held a number of responsible and important positions in this work.

A native of North Carolina and of an old family here, he was born on a farm near Pittsboro in Chatham County. His grandfather, William P. Hadley, owned and operated a large estate in Chatham County and spent all his life there. He married Hannah McPherson, and both the grandparents lived to be eighty-five years old. They were active members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

William C. Hadley, father of the Greensboro business man, was born on a farm at Hershey Mountain, Chatham County, in 1834. The outbreak of the war between the states found him busily engaged as a farmer, but he gave up that vocation to enter the Confederate army and though wounded in battle was in service until the close of hostilities. He then resumed farming, and after a time moved from Pittsboro to Greene County, buying a farm and was engaged in its general operation until his death in 1880. He married Emily Carter. She was born in Randolph County, daughter of Brice Carter, who afterwards moved from Randolph to Alamance County and lived on a farm there until his death. Mrs. Emily Hadley died in 1912, at the age of seventy one. She reared three sons and two daughters named: Edgar, Rufus, Robert N., Maggie and Florence.

Robert N. Hadley completed his public school education in the Siler City High School. Later he was a student of various commercial arts and methods in the Atlanta Business University at Yadkin College, at the Rome Business College, Rome, Georgia, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Baltimore. He also taught in the Atlanta Business University. For a time he had charge of the commercial department of the Literary and Commercial Institute at Rochelle, Georgia. Later he was in Florida, as a teacher at Apalachicola and Tampa, and for nine years was director of the commercial department of the University of Florida.

After this long and active experience in commercial education Mr. Hadley finally resigned and coming to Greensboro organized the Columbia Laundry Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He has shown much capacity in building up this business, and is now widely known among the laundrymen of the state. He is a member of the National Association of Laundrymen and of the American Association of Master Dyers and Dry Cleaners, also secretary and treasurer of the Goose Grease Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Hill Chemical Company.

In 1898 Mr. Hadley married Miss Mary Peebles. She was born near Yadkin College in Davie County, North Carolina, daughter of Captain N. A. and Mary Lowe Peebles. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He is also well known socially in Greensboro, is a member of the Rotary Club, Greensboro Lodge No. 164, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Greensboro Lodge No. 80, Knights of Pythias; and Greensboro Lodge No. 602 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

PARRAN JARBOE, M. D. After an unusual wealth of training and experience acquired in some of the best institutions of the country Doctor Jarboe came to Greensboro a few years ago and has devoted himself with steadily rising success to the practice of surgery and special diseases. He is accounted one of the leading members of the medical profession in North Carolina.

Doctor Jarboe was born on a plantation near Leonardstown in St. Marys County, Maryland. He is descended from French Huguenot ancestors, who spelled the name Jarbeau. His great grandfather, Mathew Jarboe, was probably a lifelong resident of St. Marys County. The grandfather, Mathew Jarboe, was born in that locality and owned and operated a plantation near Leonardstown. He owned a large number of slaves. That was his chief form of wealth and of course when the war came on and freed his negroes he was left practically without means. During the war he fought as a Confederate soldier. After the war he managed to accommodate himself to new conditions and continued to superintend the plantation and make a living from the land until his death.

Joseph Benedict Jarboe, father of Doctor Jar-

boe, was born on the Maryland plantation and much of his youth was passed during the war times and his opportunities to acquire an education were consequently limited. He made for himself a good business education, and inheriting a portion of his father's estate, has steadily occupied it ever since and is accounted one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of that vicinity. His chief farm product is tobacco. He married Mary Hazel, who was born in St. Marys County, daughter of Zachariah T. and Mary Ann Hazel. To their marriage were born seven children: Parran, Mae, Jennie, Matthew, Josiah Benedict, Roberta and Elsie.

Dr. Parran Jarboe spent his youth on his father's farm. He acquired a primary education under private tutors and was prepared for college at St. Thomas' Academy. For three years he was a student in Loyola College at Baltimore, and from there entered Georgetown University in the District of Columbia, where he was graduated in the Medical Department with the class of 1905. Not content to go into active practice with merely his medical diploma, he then entered the Casualty Hospital at Washington, D. C., and was an interne there four years. During that time he had many increasing responsibilities. and handled a large share of the surgical and general medical work of the institution.

With this preparation Doctor Jarboe came to Greensboro and has found here all the opportunities he sought for his talents. Since locating at Greensboro he has spent six months in the New York Polyclinic. In 1907 Doctor Jarboe married Lucile Glenn, daughter of Hon. Harry and Margaret (Alexander) Peyton, of Mississippi. Doctor and Mrs. Jarboe have one daughter, named Margaret.

Doctor Jarboe is surgeon at St. Leo's Hospital at Greensboro and is also lecturer to St. Leo's Training School for Nurses and consulting surgeon of Glenwood Paid Sanitarium. He is a member of the Guilford County Medical Society, the North Carolina Medical Society, the Southern District Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and so far as his duties have permitted has taken an active interest and been a regular attendant at the meetings of these organizations. He also belongs to the Greensboro Country Club and the Merchants and Manufacturers Club.

James William Black, vice president and general manager of the Caswell Cotton Mills at Kinston, has been identified with the cotton industry all his active career. He grew up in the atmosphere, learned the business in all its technical details, and has built and superintended several important mills.

He was born at Florence, Alabama, October 2, 1865, a son of William Francis and Priscilla (Dickinson) Black. His father was a manufacturer of cotton and the son practically grew up in a cotton mill. He was liberally educated, attending both the public and private schools. After varied preliminary experience he went out to Denver, Colorado, in 1893, and was superintendent of the Cleveland Cotton Mills of that city. While there he also pursued a business course in a business college.

In 1897 Mr. Black came to North Carolina, and became superintendent of the Louise Cotton Mills at Charlotte. He built those mills and operated them as superintendent until 1899. In that year he removed to Kinston, served as superintendent of the Kinston Cotton Mills until 1908 and then built the Caswell Cotton Mills, and since they were in operation has been vice president and general manager of the plant and the company. The Caswell Cotton Mills are spinners of high grade hosiery yarn and the industry is one of the most important in the City of Kinston. The other officers of the mills are: J. E. Hood, president; F. C. Dunn, treasurer; and L. M. LaRoque, secretary.

Mr. Black is a vigorous member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Kinston Fair Association and has shown a public spirit in connection with every matter of local welfare. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, is affiliated with the lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery and Mystic Shrine in Masonry, is eminent commander of the Knights Templar, is a past patriarch in the Encampment of the Odd Fellows, and also belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Black was first married to Miss Sadie Scott of the State of Maine. She died August 20, 1888, leaving two children, Clovis McDonald, who is a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Raleigh, and is now superintendent of the Borden Cotton Mills at Goldsboro; and Maie Ella, born July 2, 1888, now Mrs. James H. Lockwood of Welch, West Virginia.

On February 20, 1906, Mr. Black married Ennis Marquette, of Kinston. They have one child, James William, Jr., born February 23, 1907.

John W. McGehee, M. D. A broad and valuable service has been rendered the community of Reidsville since Doctor McGehee began practice there in 1905. He has steadily grown in favor as a capable and skillful physician and surgeon, and is also local surgeon for the Southern Railway Company and medical examiner for the Rockingham County Exemption Board.

Doctor McGehee was born at Madison in Rockingham County, and is a grandson of H. J. McGehee, a native of Virginia, who came to Rockingham County many years ago and bought a farm a mile west of Madison. He was a merchant in Madison for many years. Henry J. McGehee, father of Doctor McGehee, was born in Virginia near Farmville, and considering the environment of his youth acquired a good education. On the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Company H of the Fifteenth North Carolina Infantry. He was with that command and by faithful and soldierly conduct was promoted to the rank of captain. When the war was over he engaged in merchandising in Madison, and remained one of the active citizens of that community until his death. He married Mary Elizabeth Webster. Her father, Benjamin Webster, was a trader and in the days before railroads bought and sold large quantities of tobacco, traveling by wagon over South Carolina and Georgia. Henry J. McGehee and wife had nine children: Henry Webster, Irene, Richard Albert, Benjamin Franklin, Mattie, Sallie Foy, Nannie, Mary Elizabeth and John W.

Dr. John W. McGehee was only three weeks old when his mother died and a year later his father passed away, and after that the maternal grandmother took charge of the home and reared the young children. Nevertheless, he acquired and gained for himself liberal opportunities in the way of education. After leaving the Madi-

H. P. M. Pherson

son grade school he completed the course of the literary and commercial departments at Oak Ridge Institute, continued his work in the University of North Carolina, and from there entered the medical department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, where he was graduated M. D. in 1904. The following year he spent as an interne in the University Hospital. Doctor McGehee located in Reidsville in 1905 and has been busied with his practice ever since. He is a member of the Rockingham County, North Carolina State and Tri-State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. For two years he served as town commissioner. He is a member of the board of stewards and trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is also a member. June 26, 1906, Doctor McGehee married Mary Olive Frayser of Arkansas. They have four children, Edna Earle, Mary Elizabeth, Louise Franklin and Henry Richard.

ROMULUS BENTON BLALOCK is member of Blalock Brothers, one of the largest firms in the general building profession and contracting line in Newbern and in that section of the state. Mr. Blalock had as basis for his business a thorough knowledge and experience in several building trades and has worked his way to a position of merit and success.

He was born in Wake County, North Carolina, January 31, 1872, a son of John and Tabitha (Hunnicutt) Blalock. His father was a farmer, and while not a man of wealth, gave his children the best possible advantages at home and in school. R. B. Blalock attended the public schools and quite early in life began learning the trade of carpenter and also as a painter and decorator. He followed these lines until he took up building contracting in 1910 and has since devoted all his time and energies to that work. The firm of Blalock Brothers consists of R. L. and R. B. Blalock, and they maintain business headquarters both at Newbern and at Kinston. Their work is done all over that section of the state, and they have successfully handled a number of large contracts.

Mr. Blalock is a member of the North Carolina Builders Exchange. He is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also belongs to the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a democrat. and he is an active member and a former steward of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.

On March 11, 1895, he married Miss Zimenia Wimberley, of Durham, North Carolina. They are the parents of four children: Corinne, Adelaide Zimenia, Elsie and Romulus B. Blalock, Jr.

HARRY SCOTT DONNELL. Among the men who figure prominently in mercantile affairs at Greensboro one is Harry Scott Donnell, head of the well known men's furnishing house of Donnell-Madearis Company.

Mr. Donnell was born in Greensboro, and has a very interesting ancestry that connects him with some of the early colonial families of the state. His American forefather was Thomas Donnell, who was born in Ireland between 1710 and 1715 and grew up there and married Jane Latham. When they came to America they brought with them five or six children. As colonial settlers in North Carolina they located in that part of Orange County now included in Guilford County, and here spent the rest of their days. Altogether they reared nine sons and two daughters, named James, Hannah, John, William, Robert, Thomas, Andrew, George, Jane, Latham and Alexander. Alexander died young but all the others except William married and reared families.

In the next generation the ancestor was Major John Donnell, who was commissioned a major of colonial troops in the Revolutionary war. Many of his descendants are members of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. He married his first wife in Pennsylvania, Hannah Meek, and in North Carolina he married for his second wife Elizabeth Denny. Elizabeth Denny was the mother of Levi Donnell, of the next generation. Levi was born in Guilford County and, like his father, spent his active career as a planter and slave owner. He married Hannah Rankin, a native of Guilford County and daughter of Robert Rankin and granddaughter of John Rankin. John Rankin came to North Carolina from Pennsylvania in 1764, and settled in what is now Guilford County, buying a large tract of land in the eastern section of the county. In 1765 his brother William Rankin joined him and it is from these two brothers that the numerous and well known Rankins of the state are all descended.

John Denny Donnell, a son of Levi and father of Harry Scott Donnell, was born on a plantation in the eastern part of Guilford County but chose for his career the business of contracting and building. He conducted business at Greensboro for a long period of years and died in that city November 25, 1895. He married Susan Bencini, who was born at Milton in Caswell County and died April 13, 1909. Eight of her children are still living: John, Jr.; Bertha, wife of A. G. Alexander; William Calvin; James R.; Thomas; George; Harry S.; and Annie G., wife of Robert Tate.

Harry Scott Donnell after attending the public schools of Greensboro went to work as clerk in a local grocery store. Soon afterward he transferred his services to a men's furnishings store and while there learned all the details of the business. This provided him the experience and in 1907 he formed a partnership with J. J. Madearis, and as partners and business associates they have continued to the present time. In 1917 their flourishing enterprise was incorporated as the Donnell-Madearis Company, with Mr. Donnell as president.

In 1908 Mr. Donnell married Edith Sanders. She was born in Georgia, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Allen) Sanders. Her mother was born in Ireland, was left an orphan in the care of her uncle, and with that relative came to America. Mr. and Mrs. Donnell have two children, Dorothy May and Harry Scott, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Donnell are members of the First Presbyterian Church and he has been one of its deacons for ten years. Fraternally he is affiliated with Greensboro Lodge No. 80 of the Knights of Pythias, Greensboro Lodge No. 13, Junior Order United American Mechanics.

HUGH P. MCPHERSON. The name of this planter, merchant and county official of Moore County has traveled to many remote sections of the country, where his work and leadership in some phases of progressive agricultural and cooperative marketing have been greatly admired and appreciated. Mr. McPherson is one of the

largest commercial fruit growers of the Cameron community, his specialty being dewberries. Cameron is the center of the famous dewberry district of North Carolina. Mr. McPherson was one of the pioneer growers of that fruit for commercial purposes, having been in the business since 1905. At the present time he has fifteen acres devoted to the crop and his net income for a single season from this branch of his farm has frequently run above $2,000.

The dewberry industry at Cameron attracted the attention of the editors of The Country Gentleman a year or so ago, and one of their staff writers prepared an interesting description of the work done by the Moore County Fruit Growers Association, of which Mr. McPherson was the guiding spirit and the secretary. This organization was formed in 1904, fifteen growers constituting its charter membership. The object of the association was to maintain a judicious control of distribution of shipments among the markets purchasing the berry, and to name a uniform wage for labor employed in harvesting the crop. During the producing season in the month of June Mr. McPherson devotes most of his time to the supervision of his own berry field and his responsibilities as secretary of the association. He keeps in daily if not hourly touch with the principal markets, and has arranged and systematized the shipments from the Cameron field with such success that the North Carolina berries usually command the highest market price and the interests of the growers are correspondingly safeguarded.

Mr. McPherson by no means places his entire dependence upon berry growing. He is widely known as a thoroughly good farmer, and his splendid plantation, lying on the Carthage road a short distance west of and partly within the town limits of Cameron, is one of the best in Moore County for its varied productions of cotton, corn and grain, as well as berries and fruit. The cleared and cultivated portions are kept in the finest state of fertility and productiveness.

Mr. McPherson was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1859. Both the McPhersons and the McDuffies, his mother's family, are of the old Scotch race that has made such impressive marks upon the history and development of the Cape Fear section of North Carolina. Both his grandfathers were born in Scotland. Grandfather Hugh McPherson came to North Carolina when a young man, first locating near Carthage in Moore County, living for several years in Florida, but finally returning to North Carolina and locating in the extreme northwest part of Cumberland County. James D. McPherson, father of Hugh P., was born in Florida but grew up on the Cumberland County farm. In 1874 he left that and moved to Moore County, locating about three miles southeast of Cameron. During the war he served in the cavalry branch of the Confederate army.

Hugh P. McPherson after getting his education worked in the store of Muse Brothers, merchants, at Cameron, and later entered business for himself. He was reared on a farm and first to last his main occupation and interests have been connected with agriculture. He is also a man of affairs, and for several years has held the position of chairman of the board of county commissioners of Moore County. He is active in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. McPherson married Miss Mary Leach, of the Camden community. After the death of her father her mother married the late Dr. Hector Turner, one of the prominent citizens of Moore County. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson have four children: Miss Kate, James A., Miss Lulu B. and Hugh Cone. The son James is a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, and is now in the aviation department of the United States army as an aeroplane mechanician.

William Parett Love, D. C. What is known as a "new school" of the healing art, the science of chiropractic, is now officially recognized in North Carolina on an absolute equality with other schools. It is represented by a state examining board, and there is a large membership comprising the State Chiropractic Association of North Carolina.

The secretary of the state examining board and treasurer of the State Chiropractic Association of North Carolina is Dr. William Parett Love of Charlotte. Doctor Love is a native of North Carolina and representative of a well known old time family of Cleveland County, a county famous for its prominent and historical characters. Doctor Love was born at Shelby in that county in 1891, a son of William P. and Roberta Elizabeth (Brady) Love. His parents are both still living. The grandfather "Jimmie" Love, gave the land for the location of Shelby, the county seat of Cleveland. Doctor Love's father was a native of Shelby, but for a number of years has had his home at Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Doctor Love was four years of age when the family removed to Spartanburg and he grew up in that city. He finished his literary education in the Boiling Springs Academy of Cleveland County and in the University of North Carolina. He studied for the Chiropractic profession in the Palmer School at Davenport, Iowa, and was graduated with his degree Doctor of Chiropractic in the class of 1915.

It will not be out of place to indicate some of the fundamental principles of chiropractic. It is the philosophy of the cause of disease, and the science and art of being able to adjust it. The chiropractor begins with the assumption that the brain is the dynamo of life current, conveyed to all parts of the body through the spinal cord and nerves, and that disease is largely the result of obstructions in the transmission of this current. The chiropractor is therefore one who knows how to remove such pressure or cause of obstruction, and the exercise of his art is to enable nature to restore health by opening up the vital lines of communication with the center of life energy and with practically no intervention from drugs.

For a time Doctor Love practiced at Morganton in Burke County, but on January 1, 1916, located permanently in Charlotte. This city afforded him a wider field and more opportunity for exercising his high talent, and he now has attractive and well equipped offices in the Lalla Arcade on South Tryon Street.

Doctor Love married Miss Rosalie Smith, of Greensboro, North Carolina. She is related to the Wharton and other well known families of that city. They have two children, William Wharton Love and Roberta Jeanette Love.

Leonidas B. Williams. In a leading position on the roll of Guilford County's legists is found the name of Leonidas B. Williams, who of recent years has taken a more and more prominent part

Very truly yours

Jno A Williams MD

in the legal controversies of his part of the state. He is a product of the farm, and was mature in years before he entered upon the regular practice of his profession, but within the comparatively short space of time that has elapsed since he tried his maiden case he has forged steadily to the forefront, so that he has not alone won material reward but the confidence of the general public and the respect of his fellow-members in his calling.

Mr. Williams is a native son of Union County, North Carolina, born February 6, 1876, his parents being J. B. and Mary E. (Knotts) Williams. His father was also born in Union County, but in the late '50s removed to Georgia, where he was living at the time the war broke out between the northern and southern states. At Thomasville, in that state, he enlisted in an infantry regiment, and continued to serve as a soldier wearing the Gray until peace was declared, when he returned to Union County, North Carolina, and here resumed his operations as a farmer. In the early '80s he removed with his family to Richmond County in this state, where he continued his agricultural pursuits. His wife was a daughter of the late Col. John Knotts, who was a prominent figure in the history of North Carolina in ante-bellum days. She died in August, 1904.

Leonidas B. Williams was reared on the home farm in Richmond County, and divided his boyhood between assisting his father in the work of the homestead and attending the public schools. Later he pursued a course at Wake Forest College, and then took up the study of law, being licensed to practice in 1902. His first field of endeavor was in Richmond County, being located at Hamlet for three years and at Rockingham, the county seat, for three years, and then for two years was temporarily located at Charlotte, but in December, 1910, came to High Point to settle permanently, and this city has since been his home. Mr. Williams has gained a substantial standing at High Point, which is the great furniture manufacturing city of the South, and has been retained as counsel by a number of the leading concerns in cases of importance. He is possessed of splendid talents as an attorney, and is particularly able as a forensic lawyer, being more at home and at his best as a trial lawyer in the court room than in any other capacity. He is an exceptionally fine pleader, and is unusually successful in jury trials. His public services rendered have been as attorney for the Town of Hamlet, as county attorney of Richmond County and as city prosecutor for the City of High Point.

Mr. Williams married Miss Ora Clyde Whittaker, of Richmond County, and they have one daughter, Louise Jackson.

Anson Mitchell Church. A venerable and highly respected citizen of Wilkes County, Anson Mitchell Church has been prominently identified with the development and advancement of the agricultural and mercantile interests of the county, and has served efficiently and acceptably in official capacities. A son of Alexander and Mary (Eller) Church, he was born December 29, 1837, in Wilkes County. Alexander Church was a hotel keeper in Wilkesboro for a number of years, and as "mein host" was quite popular with the traveling public. He also served as sheriff of the county. He spent his last days in Wilkesboro, and his wife died after he did, in North Wilkesboro.

Brought up in Wilkesboro, Anson Mitchell Church acquired his education in the public schools, and during the Civil War was a member of the Home Guards. At the time of his marriage he began farming in Wilkes County, but later became active in public affairs, serving as sheriff of the county, and as deputy collector of internal revenue. Mr. Church afterward embarked in mercantile business near Quary, but sold out there and opened a store in North Wilkesboro, where his sons were associated with him. In 1907, having accumulated a competency, Mr. Church retired from business pursuits, and in 1916 returned to his farm, situated six miles below North Wilkesboro, where he is enjoying to the utmost the fruits of his many years of toil.

Mr. Church married first Susanna Eller, who was born November 2, 1836, a daughter of Absalom Eller. She died March 31, 1898, leaving eight children, as follows: Alice Virginia, wife of Noah Robinett; Louise Cornelia married John Ivy Myers; Ellen Salenia married John Gragg; Mary Octavia, wife of Franklin Stafford; Robert Lee; Thomas W.; William Harvey; and Beulah Lillian. Mr. Church married for his second wife Lillie Staley, and of their union five children have been born, namely: Almer, Lola, Ansel, Rufus and Ennis.

A member of the Baptist Church and an earnest and active worker in religious matters, he was a charter member of three churches of that denomination and a liberal contributor toward the erection of five church buildings.

John A. Williams, M. D. In addition to the letters indicating that he is a doctor of medicine, Doctor Williams is privileged to write the letters F. A. C. S. after his name, indicating that he enjoys the honor of membership and fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. Doctor Williams is an accomplished and brilliant surgeon, and about twelve years ago, in order to have full scope for his work in that field, he removed to Greensboro, from which city his reputation has spread to many distant points in the state.

Doctor Williams was born at Leesburg in Caswell County, North Carolina, and his family have been in North Carolina for several generations. His grandfather, William Williams, was a planter in Person County, where so far as known he spent all his life. James Pulliam Williams, father of Doctor Williams, was born in Person County, was reared on a farm, and was busied with that vocation when the war broke out between the states. He and two of his brothers at once entered the Confederate army, and both brothers gave up their lives as sacrifice to the cause. He himself suffered many of the hardships of a soldier's life, but came through the war with only such impairment of physical health and material means as nearly every volunteer had to experience. After the war he removed to Leesburg, where in addition to farming he became a manufacturer of tobacco. He died there at the age of forty-eight. He was thrice married. The only child of his first marriage was William K. For his third wife he married Catherine Scott Woods, who was born in Caswell County, daughter of Andy and Minerva (Richmond) Woods. Her only brother, James Monroe Woods, lost his life in the Confederate army when only seventeen years of age. She died at the age of seventy-six, after rearing two sons, John Alexander and James W. James W. is a farmer in Caswell County.

Dr. John A. Williams atended the public schools of Leesburg and prepared for college under the tuition of a noted educator, Solomon Lee. He en-

tered Wake Forest College, graduated Bachelor of Science, and from there entered the medical department of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville and completed the regular course and received his degree M. D. in 1895.

One of the important factors of Doctor Williams' success has been the long and thorough preparation he made preliminary to beginning his actual practice. After leaving medical college he removed to New York City, was for a time an interne in the Polyclinic Hospital, and later was in the New York Infant Asylum at Mount Vernon. Altogether he put in five years of active work in various New York institutions. With this training and experience he returned to his native state and was engaged in practice at Reidsville until 1906, when he sought a larger field and removed to Greensboro. He now devotes his time almost exclusively to surgery. Doctor Williams is a former president of the Rockingham County Medical Society, is also ex-president of the Guilford County Medical Society, and belongs to the North Carolina State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is president of the Eighth District Medical Society at this writing.

In 1908 he married Miss Susan Reese, daughter of J. M. and Alice M. Reese. Doctor and Mrs. Williams have two daughters, Frances and Catherine. Doctor Williams is member and vice president of the Guilford County Country Club, is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Club of Greensboro, and is affiliated with Greensboro Lodge No. 602, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the Knights of Pythias.

Arden Winfield Taylor has been one of the active business men of Kinston for a number of years and is now filling with credit and an efficiency highly pleasing to his constituency the office of sheriff of Lenoir County.

Sheriff Taylor was born near Hookerton in Green County, North Carolina, January 4, 1876, a son of John Richard and Josephine Virginia (Wiggins) Taylor, substantial farming people of Green County. His father subsequently became an active Baptist minister. Mr. Taylor was educated under private instruction. He laid the foundation of his business experience by clerking for eight years in a general store, and in 1903 he set up in business on his own account at Institute, near LaGrange. He conducted his business there for seven years and on selling out in 1910 removed to Kinston and became associated with J. T. Kennedy in purchasing a general stock of merchandise. In 1912 Mr. Taylor was elected sheriff of Lenoir County and his first four years were so satisfactory that he was again elected to the same office in 1916. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World. He has also been active in church affairs as a member of the Christian denomination and is a former deacon,

On January 11, 1899, he married Miss Hattie Kennedy, of Institute, North Carolina. Four children have been born to them: William Kennedy, John Heber, Troy William and Ethel May.

William Benjamin Blades. For many years one of North Carolina's most prominent lumber men and still a controlling factor in various corporations and industries, William Benjamin Blades came to this state from Virginia and Maryland, where his earlier business successes had been won. His home has been at Newbern for the past thirty years.

Mr. Blades was born August 12, 1854, at Bishopville, Maryland, a son of Peter Clowes and Nancy (West) Blades. His father was a former sea captain, but subsequently retired to the land and followed merchandising and farming the rest of his active life. William B. Blades was well educated in Bishopville College in Maryland. Early in his career he became associated with his brother J. B. Blades in merchandising in Virginia and in oyster planting along the coast of that state. In 1876 he set up a mercantile establishment at Bishopville, Maryland, but in 1882 came to Bath, North Carolina, and from that time forward his interests were particularly identified with the lumbering industry. In 1886 he removed to Newbern, and was one of the responsible factors for making that city an important center of lumber milling. When he sold his principal interests in the lumber field in 1906 he disposed of 200,000 acres of timber lands.

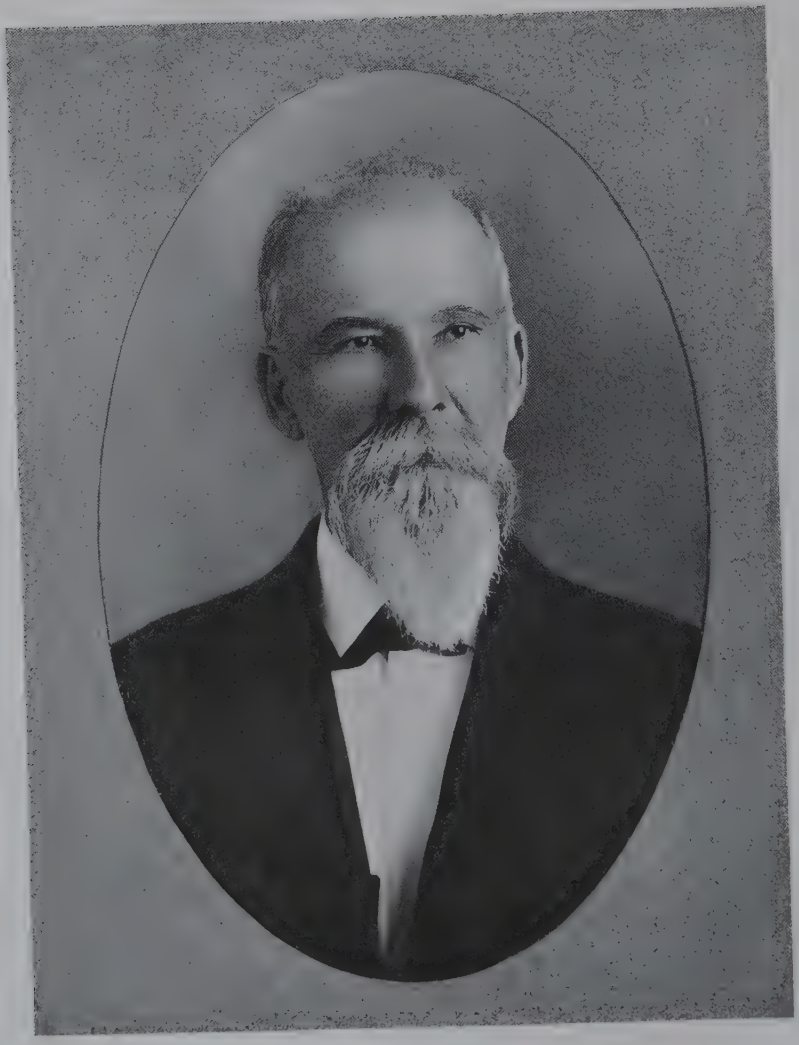
Since then Mr. Blades has given his attention to various corporations and is vice president of the Newbern Banking & Trust Company, president of the Newbern Brick Company, president of the Beaufort Scrap & Oil Company, president of the Norfolk Realty Development Company, vice president of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company, and was one of the principal contributors to the building of the handsome six story brick office structure at Newbern known as the Elks Building. Mr. Blades is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is also an Odd Fellow.

In November, 1888, he married Amanda Carolina Collins, of Bishopville, Maryland. They have two children: Ivy, Mrs. C. O. Robinson, and William Benjamin, Jr.

Caleb Davis Bradham has touched the life and affairs of his native state at many different points, and always with an enterprise, a vigor and enthusiasm which have conferred substantial benefits on others than himself.

Mr. Bradham is a member of one of the old and distinctive families of North Carolina, and his connections include some notable names. He was born in Duplin County May 27, 1867, a son of George Washington and Julia (McCann) Bradham. His father was a manufacturer of naval stores. In the maternal line he is descended from Lieutenant John McCann, a gallant Revolutionary soldier who was killed at the battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1777. His maternal grandmother was a Sheffield, a family that came to England and located in Duplin County, North Carolina, along with the McCanns. Another paternal relationship was the Waller family, which was prominent in the Cape Fear section of North Carolina. The Bradhams were settlers in Onslow County, North Carolina, early in the eighteenth century.

Caleb Davis Bradham was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1899, and subsequently did post-graduate work in the University of Maryland. While many other interests have claimed his time and attention, his chief business has been as a druggist. He engaged in the drug business at Newbern in 1892. He is president of the Bradham Drug Company, and was originator and founder of the Pepsi-Cola Company in 1896,



Geo. Willcox

of which he has since been president. He is also vice president of the Peoples' Bank, and is one of the prominent members of the chamber of commerce.

Through his McCann ancestry he is a member of the Order of the Cincinnati. He was long prominent in the United States Naval Militia, was captain of the North Carolina Naval Militia for four years, and was retired January 22, 1917, with the rank of real admiral.

Mr. Bradham is helping forward the agricultural welfare of North Carolina and is interested in a farm consisting of 1,800 acres of land and has spent much time, study and money in making this a model farm, paying profits not only to its owners but setting a good example of agricultural efficiency to the people at large. For six years Mr. Bradham served as chairman of the board of county commissioners.

He is prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite; is past master of St. John's Lodge No. 10, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; is past eminent commander of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, and is treasurer of Sudan Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is trustee of the Presbyterian Church at Newbern. Mr. Bradham is now chairman of the Eastern District Board of Exemptions.

Mr. Bradham was married January 1, 1901, to Miss Charity Credle, of Newbern, daughter of B. C. Credle, now of Newbern and formerly register of deeds of Hyde County, North Carolina. Her mother was Mary Hatsel, of a prominent Huguenot family that came to North Carolina early in the seventeen hundreds and was descended from the noted John Rolf. Mr. and Mrs. Bradham have three children: Mary McCann, Caleb Darnell and George Washington.

GEORGE W. WILLCOX is a son of the late Capt. George Willcox, who earned his rank and title by valiant service in the Confederate army, and is a descendant of English ancestors who first located in Pennsylvania and a number of years prior to the Revolutionary war one branch of the family came to North Carolina.

The founder of the Willcoxes in this state was John Willcox, great-grandfather of George W. Willcox. He came from Philadelphia and first settled at Campbelltown (now Fayetteville). Later he moved to the northeast part of Moore County on Deep River, where the Willcoxes have lived ever since. John Willcox was a man of great enterprise and one of the pioneers of the coal and iron industry. During the Revolutionary war large quantities of ammunition used by the Patriot American army were manufactured in his foundry at Gulf.

The name George has been in three generations of the family. Capt. George Willcox was a son of George Willcox. Captain George, who might well be named as one of the foremost citizens of North Carolina in his time, was born June 17, 1835, in the upper part of Moore County on Deep River, near the present Town of Carbonton. At the beginning of the war between the states he enlisted in Company H of the 26th North Carolina Regiment. When the regiment was reorganized in the spring of 1862 he was elected second lieutenant of Company H and continued as such until the fall of 1864, when he was made captain of Company H in the 46th North Carolina Regiment, Cook's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. Captain Willcox was in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged during the war except Malvern Hill. He had all the qualities of the great soldier—faithfulness to duty, intrepidity and resourcefulness in every emergency—and distinguished himself on practically every battlefield. During the first day's fighting at Gettysburg he was badly wounded and captured, but was rescued and returned to his command in time to take part in the Battle of the Wilderness. In that battle he was again severely wounded by a bullet through his shoulder. His courage and spirit were quenchless, and after recovering he joined his regiment in the trenches around Petersburg. He was captured in the action at Burgess Mill, October 27, 1864, but again effected his escape from the enemy during the night and rejoined his comrades.

For nearly half a century after the war he was equally successful and prominent as a planter and farmer and as a leader in affairs. He represented Moore County in the Lower House of the Legislature in 1885-86 and was state senator in 1911-12, representing the counties of Moore and Randolph. He died in 1912. He was a man of such lofty character as to win the esteem and admiration of all, and at the same time much of his character was expressed in devotion to his family. He gave all his children excellent educations.

Capt. George Willcox married Isabelle Palmer, who is also deceased. She was a member of the well-known Palmer family, which has lived in Moore and Chatham counties from colonial times. Her ancestor, Col. Robert Palmer, an officer of the British army, came to America at the head of a colony of English people and settled them on large grants of land he had received from the Crown. His home was at Bath on the east shore. His son, Robert Palmer, second, moved to the Deep River section in the extreme southern part of Chatham County, adjoining Moore County, which has been the home of the Palmers ever since.

The mother of Isabelle Palmer was a sister of Hon. Hugh McQueen, of Chatham County, noted as a lawyer, brilliant statesman, and one of the noblest representatives of Scotch ancestry of Chatham County, where he was born. He represented his home county in both houses of the General Assembly, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1835, and in 1840 became attorney-general of North Carolina. He resigned that office in 1842 and went to Texas, where he achieved no less distinction than he had enjoyed in his native state. He was a foremost member of the Texas bar and had also taken an active part in the struggles of the Texas republic against Mexico and in the Mexican war.

George W. Willcox, who was born in 1882, near Carbonton in Moore County, where he now lives, is a planter occupying a farm and home that is one of the most interesting historically in the State of North Carolina. Some of his lands have been consecrated by the blood of heroes dating back to the days of the Revolution.

Mr. Willcox was educated at the University of North Carolina, graduating with the class of 1903. He has always been a farmer, and some years ago he bought his present place, known as the Anderson-Jones farm and which was the original home of Col. Philip Allston, one of the most dis-

tinctive figures in the Colonial and Revolutionary history of this part of the state.

The Allstons were a rich and powerful English family. Some years before the Revolution they settled in what is now the extreme northeast part of Moore County, at the "Horseshoe" of Deep River, so called from the horseshoe configuration of the stream at this place. Here Col. P. Allston built his home and carried on extensive training operations. The wealth and opulence of his plantation and the surrounding country attracted the greed of Capt. David Fanning, who, though a native American in Chatham, had become a Tory and joined the British forces at Wilmington under Colonel Craig. Fanning led his fellow Tories up through the Cape Fear country to the Philip Allston place in Moore County, where he was met and given battle by Colonel Allston and the few neighbors that could be hastily summoned. The defenders barricaded themselves in the Allston house, and a severe battle ensued for several hours. The Allston house, which is still standing and in a good state of preservation, furnishing a comfortable as well as romantic home to George W. Willcox and family, has weathered the storms of nearly a hundred and fifty years. It is one of the most ancient and historic houses in the state. Historically it is known as "the house in the Horseshoe." Bullet holes in the outside framework of the building are in evidence everywhere. It is a two-story frame structure of pleasing design and much of the material, both for the exterior and interior finishing was brought from England. It exemplifies some of the best lines of old colonial architecture. For some years it was the home of Governor Benjamin Williams, who is buried nearby. Williams had come to the Allston place in 1797 and was elected governor of the state in 1799 and again chosen to the same office in 1807 and 1809.

Mr. Willcox might consistently be called one of the leading general farmers and stock raisers in the state. His plantation consists of 1,267 acres, located four miles from Carbonton, two miles from Haw Branch station on the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, and in the same vicinity where the Willcoxes have lived for generations.

While the plantation furnishes employment for all his energies and intelligence throughout the year, Mr. Willcox has not neglected a keen interest in public affairs. In the spring primary campaign of 1918 he was honored by Moore County people as their candidate for the Lower House of the Legislature. His place on the democratic ticket assures his election. Mr. Willcox is a member of the Euphronia Presbyterian Church, and his father was an elder of that church for many years. George W. Willcox married Miss Lulu McLeod, who was born and reared in South Carolina. They have three children: Jacob McLeod, Isabel and Clara Chase.

J. Quince Gilkey. Though a resident of Marion, McDowell County, most of his life J. Quince Gilkey in a business way is known over several states and is one of the most public spirited and prominent citizens of North Carolina.

Born at Marion in 1874, Mr. Gilkey represents an old time family in Rutherford and McDowell counties. His great-grandfather, Robert Gilkey, with his brother William Gilkey came from Ireland to North Carolina about the time of the Revolutionary war, first settling at Beatty's Ford in Mecklenburg County. Their home and property suffered much from the depredations of the Tories in that section of the state. Later they moved to Rutherford County. The old home place in that county was six miles north of Rutherfordton. The old Gilkey residence built in 1804, a big house of log timbers, is still standing. Mr. Gilkey's grandfather, John Harvey Gilkey, was born there and reared his children in that community, nine sons and two daughters. They were a remarkably strong and vigorous family, and it is said that at no time was a doctor's service ever required by them. The only survivor of these children is Squire Gus Gilkey of Marion, who has passed his eightieth year.

J. Quince Gilkey is a son of Dr. J. H. and Adella (Thomas) Gilkey, both now deceased. Doctor Gilkey was born in Rutherford County, studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and prior to the war began the practice of his profession at Marion in McDowell County. He was a splendid type of the old time physician, a man of great character and personality, and was always doing good, not only professionally but by his personal influence and contact with the people whom he served. He continued the practice of medicine until his death in 1895.

While growing up at Marion J. Quince Gilkey attended the local schools and then learned telegraphy. He was a telegraph operator for a time, but in 1897 became a salesman for the George W. Helme Company of New York, the noted snuff manufacturers. With that corporation he has been connected now for twenty years. He was on the road for some time, and was then made manager of the Helme Company for the states of North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, an office that carries heavy responsibilities with it. He directs the sales of the company over this territory. His business headquarters are in the company's offices in New York, but his personal residence has always been at Marion.

His business ability and personal popularity have made him widely known throughout his home state and other states comprising his business territory. He is one of the public spirited citizens who have made Marion one of the livest industrial and commercial towns in Western North Carolina. One of his chief contributions to Marion's prosperity has been in the furniture manufacturing industry. He and his brother W. K. M. Gilkey are owners of the Penn Veneer Company, manufacturers of veneer.

In local affairs he is chairman of the Marion County Highway Commission and chairman of the Board of School Trustees. In state affairs he is by appointment of the Governor a member of the board of directors of the North Carolina Railroad, the state owned railroad. He is a director of the First National Bank, one of the organizers and a director of the Building and Loan Association, and one of the organizers and a director of S. B. Penick & Company, one of the largest crude botanical drug manufacturers of the South. He is also president of the Marion Wholesale Grocery Company.

Mr. Gilkey married Miss Sarah Durant McDonald, daughter of John A. McDonald, of Marion. Mrs. Gilkey is vice president of the North Carolina Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, is chairman of the Red Cross Committee for McDowell County and is otherwise actively

THOMAS A. HUNTER

a leader in civic and social affairs. They have three daughters: Elizabeth, Francis and Jeannette.

HON. JAKE F. NEWELL. To name this well known lawyer of Charlotte is to mention not only a member of one of the oldest families in the State of North Carolina, but one who is probably the foremost in influence and in resourceful advocacy of the principles of the republican party in the state. It is probably not necessary to explain that Mr. Newell gets his republicanism "honestly," since his grandfather and the other Newells who lived in the days of the old whig party were prominent adherents of that doctrine.

For eight years Mr. Newell was chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee of Mecklenburg County, and has been a member of the Republican State Executive Committee for many years. Both in 1904 and in 1914 he was a candidate of his party for Congress, and in 1908 was candidate for attorney general of North Carolina. He has fought through many hard campaigns. Mr. Newell is both a pleasing and forceful speaker and campaign orator, and many North Carolinians appreciate his vigorous qualities as a leader in the minority party. He proved very useful to his party in the campaign of 1916, his personal popularity and his eloquence making him a vote winner. His home county of Mecklenburg had not more than 150 republican votes in 1900, while the normal vote given to that party now is around 1,500.

Mr. Newell was born at the old Newell homestead in the southern part of Cabarrus County, North Carolina. That home has continuously been in the ownership and possession of members of the Newell family through all the generations since his great-great-grandfather, Francis Newell, settled there as the first permanent white resident of the county. Members of the different generations since then have occupied the old farm, and it is now the home of William G. Newell, father of the Charlotte lawyer. Both were born there.

Francis Newell came from County Down, Ireland, and was one of four brothers who immigrated to America and first located around York, Pennsylvania. Two of these brothers went south, one of them being Francis Newell. It was in 1750 that he settled in what is now Cabarrus County. He acquired lands of great extent, since land was then plentiful and cheap. The old home farm where William G. Newell now lives consists of about 170 acres. In a country where rapid change is almost a predominant characteristic it is a remarkable tribute to the staying qualities of the Newell family that they have lived in one locality upwards of two centuries.

When Francis Newell settled in Cabarrus County the only other inhabitants were Indians. A rather unusual story is told in connection with the arrival of the next or one of the very next white settlers in that section of the state. While out in the woods one day Francis Newell heard the sound of an ax, and following the direction of the sound he came unexpectedly upon a man named Spears. The curious part of the adventure was that Spears came from the same county in Ireland as the Newells, and though not aware of the presence of his fellow countryman had settled in practically the same locality only a short time before meeting Francis Newell.

Jake F. Newell's great-grandfather was William H. Newell, and his paternal grandfather was John H. Newell, all of whom lived upon the Newell home. Jake F. Newell has the following brothers and sisters living: J. Clifton Newell, Richard E. Newell, Rev. W. A. Newell, Mrs. R. L. Rogers and Miss Mamie Newell. All of the Newells who were of proper age were Revolutionary patriots in the war of the Revolution, and the family also contributed a number of its members to the Confederate service in the war between the states.

Jake F. Newell was reared on the old farm in Cabarrus County, attended the local schools, and at the University of North Carolina took special literary courses and pursued the study of law. After his admission to the bar he located in Charlotte in 1901, and has proved a very able and successful member of the bar. Associated with him in practice now is his brother J. Clifton Newell, who is a graduate of Wake Forest College, where he received both the academic degree and his course in law.

Mr. Jake F. Newell is married, his wife having been formerly Miss Fannie Black, a native of Mecklenburg County.

WILLIAM HOUSTON CARROLL is one of the honored members of the Burlington bar, and the dignities and success of the profession have come to him in generous measure during the thirty years he has practiced in that part of the state.

Mr. Carroll was born near Kenansville, North Carolina, September 30, 1862, son of George Washington and Mary W. (Houston) Carroll. Most of his boyhood days he spent on his father's farm. His early education was supervised in private schools at Wallace, North Carolina, and in 1886 he graduated A. B. from the University of North Carolina. The next two years he was busy with teaching, and then applied himself with such diligence and rapidity of concentration upon the study of law that he finished the required course of two years in a single year and was duly qualified and admitted to the bar in February, 1889. Since then he has been engaged in handling the affairs of a general practice at Burlington, served for a number of years in the offices of city and county attorney, was elected a member of the Legislature in 1899, and was one of the organizers and attorney for the First National Bank of Burlington. He is a member in good standing of the North Carolina and American Bar Association, was for eighteen years past master of his Masonic Lodge, is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and belonged to Phi Delta Theta, a Greek letter fraternity, while in college. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

January 28, 1891, Mr. Carroll married Sarah Elizabeth Turrentine, member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Alamance County. Her father, William H. Turrentine, was for many years engaged in the manufacture of railroad equipment. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have three children: Edith Elizabeth, a student in Salem College in this state; Ella Rea, a teacher at Burlington; and Adrian Meredith, who spent one year in the University of North Carolina, and was in the Virginia Military Institute before he volunteered for service in the Engineer Corps in the United States Army.

THOMAS ALSON HUNTER has had a role of increasing responsibilities in the business life and affairs of Greensboro for a quarter of a century

and is closely identified with the management of several of that city's best known institutions.

Mr. Hunter was born on a plantation in Clay Township of Guilford County, North Carolina. His grandfather, Samuel Hunter. was a planter, had slaves to operate his farm before the war, and spent his life largely in Clay Township. John C. Hunter, father of Thomas A., was born in Clay Township, a son of Samuel and Cynthia (Hardin) Hunter. The family for several generations have been prominent members of the Methodist Protestant Church. The grandparents were buried in the Tabernacle churchyard of that denomination. John C. Hunter acquired a very good education for his time, and for a number of years taught school. As a teacher he was exempt from military service during the period of the war between the states. He finally bought a farm in Clay Township and gave it his attention until his death at the age of fifty-nine. He married Dora Greeson, who was born in Clay Township, daughter of Gideon and Elizabeth (Rankin) Greeson and granddaughter of Thomas Greeson. Gideon Greeson was a farmer and cabinet maker by trade and probably spent all his life in Clay Township of Guilford County. Elizabeth Rankin was a daughter of Thomas Rankin, who in turn was a son of William Rankin. William Rankin came to North Carolina in 1765, joining his brother John, who had come the year before and settled in the eastern part of Guilford County. Mrs. Dora Hunter died at the age of sixty-three, the mother of four children, Henry, Thomas Alson, Samuel G., and Bessie.

Thomas Alson Hunter as a boy attended rural schools near his father's home. He prepared for a business career by a commercial course at Oak Ridge Institute, and after a term or so as a teacher he found employment as clerk in a general store and subsequently was a salesman for J. W. Scott's wholesale house. In 1897 Mr. Hunter assisted in organizing the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company of Greensboro and New York. He was elected secretary and treasurer of this widely known concern, and gave it all his time and abilities until 1912. He still continues as secretary and treasurer but since 1912 has divided his time among other concerns. He is secretary and treasurer of the Pomona Mills, is president of the Sanford Mills and of the Deep River Mills at Randleman, North Carolina, is director of the Southern Life & Trust Company and director of the American Exchange Bank of Greensboro. All these enterprises have greatly benefited from his personal abilities and his judgment and they represent a solid success in the business world.

Mr. Hunter was one of the organizers of the Greensboro Country Club. He is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Club of Greensboro, and he and his wife are both active in the Methodist Protestant Church, in which he has served as a member of the official board and for ten years was superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1892 Mr. Hunter married Miss Eugenia McIver, who was born in Moore County, North Carolina, daughter of Langston G. and Mary (Harrington) McIver. She is a cousin of Dr. Charles D. McIver. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have four living children, Annie, Marion, Eugenia and Thomas A., Jr. Their son John McIver died at the age of seven years and Ruth died at the age of eight.

JOHN EZEKIEL HOOD. The success of John E. Hood, of Kinston, is due to his ability to adapt himself to the changing circumstances of commercial affairs, and his abilities have risen in proportion to his opportunities. His chief business pursuit through a long period of years has been as a druggist, but in the meantime he has extended his connections to many of the important financial and business organizations of his section of the state and elsewhere.

Mr. Hood was born in Bentonville, Johnston County, North Carolina, June 26, 1867, a son of John C. and Martha (Young) Hood. His education in the public schools he supplemented by a course in the College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during 1887-88. For several years he was in the drug business at Smithfield, North Carolina, but in 1893 removed to Kinston and his place of business in that city has been the chief one in its line for many years.

Mr. Hood was one of the organizers of the Kinston Cotton Mills. He is vice president of the Lenoir Oil and Ice Company; is a director of the Chesterfield Manufacturing Company of Petersburg, Virginia; is vice president of the National Bank of Kinston; president of the Caswell Cotton Mills; president of the Carolina Land and Development Company; a director of the Eastern Carolina Drainage and Construction Company. He is also active in the Chamber of Commerce of Kinston, was formerly chairman of the Kinston Public School Board, and he and his family are members of the Queen Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married October 16, 1895, to Miss Pauline Thornton, of Fayetteville, North Carolina. They have a family of six children, named Richard Thornton, who is now in the Aviation Department of the United States Army, Martha Young, Pauline Frances, Julia Eleanor, John Ezekiel, Jr., and Roland Clare.

EDWIN SANDERS SMITH has had a successful career as a lawyer, has enjoyed a large and continued practice in County, State and Federal courts, and has a place of secure prominence in both the bar and the good citizenship of Raeford, conuty seat of Hoke County.

Mr. Smith was born in Johnston County, North Carolina, in October, 1873. His people have been prominent in the Cape Fear and Little River section of North Carolina for several generations. His great-grandfather, John Smith, came from Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war and established a home near the junction of the Little River and Cape Fear, in what was then Cumberland County but is now the extreme southeastern part of Harnett County. Much of the large acreage of land which he appropriated and developed in that region is still owned by some of his descendants. His old house is also standing, one of the oldest places in this part of North Carolina, and it bears the scars of battle, many bullet holes showing in the timbers of the house. This region is still known as Smithville. On part of the original Smith land was fought the battle of Chicora, the last engagement in the war between the states. Nearby is the extinct Village of Averasboro, which at one time was of such importance that it contested among the cities of North Carolina for the honor of the state capital. John Smith, founder of the family, was a man of learning, dignity and wealth, and as a public leader his record appears

and other crops, with a broad pasturage for the grazing of large herds of well-fed and contented livestock, being particularly adapted to the latter department of farm work. It is well watered and well drained, possesses a fine set of modern buildings, and has improvements of the most up-to-date kind, Mr. Bailes being a progressive agriculturist in every way.

Squire Bailes was for many years a notary public for the State of South Carolina, and in such capacity married during sixteen years no less than 3,500 couples, a record probably never equaled by a similar official in the country. The only way to account for his unexampled popularity as a "marrying squire" is that early in his career in that office he won a reputation for his genial good nature and good humor at the wedding ceremonies, his kindly advice and wise counsel imparted to the young couples just starting out in life, his merry quips and sallies of wit, and the cheerful way he started them out upon their careers, making them hopeful and optimistic in regard to the future. It is said that nearly all of his marriages have turned out to be happy ones, and he frequently receives letters of appreciation to this effect from those whom he united in matrimony. He has always been sincerely interested in young people; is a firm believer in early marriages; and thoroughly approves of people getting married young and married right. It may be well imagined, with the large number of weddings he performed, that his residence at the farm, where they took place, was busy nearly every day with these ceremonies. The young people came from all over the Carolinas and sometimes from distant states, and still Squire Bailes enjoys a wide reputation. His views on life and human conduct reveal much original philosophy.

The first wife of Squire Bailes was Miss Ida Blankenship, and she was the mother of his son, Russell Glenelg. After the death of his first wife he was married to the present Mrs. Bailes, who before her marriage was Miss Sarah Bailes, a distant relative.

Squire Bailes is well known in the two Carolinas. He is a man that appreciates friends and bears acquaintance with years in business transactions or otherwise. He is a broad-minded, sober and very generous-hearted man, and has the confidence of everybody; whatever he tells you he means. No wonder he has a wide circle of friends, he knows what it takes to make a man. He has proven himself skillful in any calling (being called a skillful jack of all trades), particularly farming, in which he has been very successful. It is said that Squire Bailes and his father, A. B. Bailes has given away, including securities, a fortune, which has seemed to make him none the less poor thereby. He has a good feeling for the poor and it is bred in him to be unselfish, very generous and big hearted. He is a man that is loved generally.

Wiley Hopton Smith was one of the constructive business men of Goldsboro and his career was not less valuable as a citizen. He played the part allotted to him by destiny with a quiet courage and resourcefulness that makes his name one to be honored in the future.

He was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, March 22, 1846, and his useful career came to a close at Goldsboro November 19, 1906. His parents were William Hopton and Tabitha (Rasberry) Smith. His father in the years before the war owned large tracts of land and operated it with slave labor. The late Mr. Smith was largely self educated. He was only fifteen years of age when the war broke out, enlisted and served in the Confederate army and was chief ordnance sergeant at Fort Lee. He always took a deep interest in the old soldiers and served as commander of Thomas Ruffian Camp of Confederate Veterans and was also a major on the staff of ex-Gov. C. B. Aycock.

He had his earliest business experience as clerk in a grocery store, and subsequently engaged in that line of business for himself. But his achievements in the commercial field were chiefly as a hardware man. For many years he was a member of the firm of Smith & Yelverton, hardware merchants, and he also organized the Wayne Agricultural Works, of which he was a large stockholder and was president of that concern until his death. He was also a director of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company.

During the administration of Gov. Elias Carr, Mr. Smith served as a director of the North Carolina State Penitentiary. He was a democrat, a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and from whatever point of view his life may be regarded it was one of usefulness and honor.

In March, 1870, in Sampson County, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth McArthur, daughter of John and Margaret (Sykes) McArthur. Her father came from Scotland and her mother was a Virginian. Four children were born to them: Margaret T., who married B. H. Griffin; Daisy Mc., who married E. G. Hines; William Hopton, who married Mary E. Poole; and Graves J. Smith, who is unmarried.

Graves James Smith belongs to one of the old families in industrial and commercial affairs at Goldsboro, and is at the head of one of the largest commercial organizations in the city.

He was born at Goldsboro October 27, 1884, and is a son of Wiley Hopton and Mary Elizabeth (McArthur) Smith. His father was for many years a hardware merchant, was also a manufacturer, and organized and became president of the Wayne Agricultural Works at Goldsboro.

Mr. G. J. Smith was educated in the public schools at Goldsboro and gained his first business experience as clerk in a hardware firm. In 1911 he organized the Smith Hardware Company, Incorporated, and has since been its president.

He is also vice president of the Wayne County Fair Association, is an active member of the Algonquin Club, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Masonic Order.

Robert D. Caldwell. North Carolina is a very old state, and many citizens doubtless entertain that all the history was made years before their time. But history is making itself every day and some of the achievements of its records in recent years will loom vastly more important in the perspective of the future than some of the events which are now honored with conspicuous places on the written record of the past.

An achievement that will deserve the study and admiration of the future historian is the development, or transformation is a better word, of a quiet country village, one of the old and steady

plodding communities of Robeson County, into a modern center of industry, commerce and population. It is not the purpose of this sketch to tell in detail the story of this transformation of Lumberton, and yet some of the main facts must be given in order to interpret the career of one of the real history makers of modern times, Robert D. Caldwell, who is today probably Lumberton's leading merchant, manufacturer, financier and captain of industry, whose genius and foresight furnished the stimulating cause if not the resources by which Lumberton was changed in fifteen years from its humble role to one of the most promising cities of North Carolina.

Robert D. Caldwell was born at Lumberton in Robeson County in 1859, and thus his efforts as a city builder have had the incentive of loyalty to his birthplace and home community in addition to other causes. He is a son of R. D. and Mary (Townsend) Caldwell. The Caldwells are Scotch-Irish people and have lived in Robeson County for upwards of 100 years.

Mr. Caldwell was educated in the public schools of Lumberton, one of his teachers here being Prof. J. A. McAllister, and he also had the instruction of one of the greatest teachers of his time, Prof. Needham B. Cobb at Ansonville, North Carolina.

Since young manhood Mr. Caldwell has been a merchant. The extent of his enterprise in this field entitled him to be called truly a merchant prince. For a number of years he was senior member of the firm Caldwell & Carlyle, but in 1912 the firm of R. D. Caldwell & Son was incorporated. His active associate is his son Simeon F. Caldwell. It is a department store that would do credit to any city in North Carolina. It has been developed as a result of years of practical experience in supplying all the various needs of a farming and industrial community and the success of the business is only an adequate reward of the quality of service rendered. The business really comprises a number of different stores or departments and handles almost every commodity that could be described as merchandise. There are departments for clothing, dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes, hardware and stoves, furniture, automobile supplies and accessories, and this branch is the principal distributor in this section of the state for the International Harvester Company's machinery. Another department is undertaking and undertakers' supplies.

However, the building up of this enormous mercantile concern is only one and perhaps not the chiefest of Mr. Caldwell's contributions to Lumberton's prosperity. Up to about the year 1890 Lumberton had been struggling along like the ordinary country town with a population of less than nine hundred, with no money-making enterprises and no visible evidence of progress or definite ambition. The contrast between that time and more modern years was graphically pointed out by Mr. Caldwell himself in an article he furnished a local paper a few years ago. At that time he said the entire business of the one railroad was transacted in one warehouse, by one man as agent, who had to receive and deliver freight, sell passenger tickets, and perform his duties as telegraph operator. A more modern condition finds Lumberton with three railroads, requiring twenty employes and ten warehouses and an uptown telegraph office. Mr. Caldwell called attention to some of the leading articles found in the stock in trade at the stores, prominent among which was "spun yarn" which was used as "warp" and filled out on spinning wheels in individual homes. Other commodities found in the stores were adamantine candles, while glass lamps and kerosene oil were just being introduced. Turpentine "dippers," "scrapers" and "hacks" were on the shelves of every store and in daily demand. At that time it was the exceptional store that carried a stock of goods to the value of ten thousand dollars, and the only industries in the county were the turpentine distilleries, which long since disappeared through the exhaustion of raw material.

In those days Mr. Caldwell was not only a busy merchant, but was a student and observer. He was especially impressed by the fact that such cities as Durham had risen from a similarly struggling and monotonous existence into prominence and prosperity as a result of the centralization of marketing and manufacturing facilities to take care of the tobacco grown in the district. He determined that Lumberton could be made just as advantageous a market for tobacco as Durham. He talked the matter over with friends, made a personal investigation of the tobacco industry at Wilson, North Carolina, and finally induced Mr. Robert Fossett, of Durham, a practical tobacco man, to come to Lumberton and take charge of a tobacco warehouse. Mr. Fossett thus became manager of the first tobacco warehouse ever erected in Robeson County for the sale of leaf tobacco. In the meantime the farmers around Lumberton had been encouraged and had accepted the advice to increase their acreage of tobacco, and thus the first stimulus was given to Lumberton business by opening up its tobacco market.

Today the tobacco warehouse is by no means the biggest single industry of Lumberton. But it ranks first in importance as well as in time as the little industrial leaven which has stirred and stimulated the entire community to progressive endeavors and achievements in a business way. Out of the tobacco warehouse came the first bank of Robeson County, an increased acreage of cotton and other crops, later the establishment of cotton mills, the growth of a general commercial and industrial life, reconstruction of solid business and public buildings, modern municipal improvements, resulting in a present population of over five thousand and making Lumberton one of the richest cities of its size in the state.

As already noted, while Robeson County now has seventeen or eighteen banks, there was not a single institution for the safeguarding of money and the performance of banking service at the period above described. When the farmers brought their tobacco to the warehouse they were paid in check, and Mr. Caldwell cashed most of these checks at his store. It was an accommodation that naturally suggested the idea and afforded the opportunity for the establishment of a real bank. The situation was also brought to the notice of Robert L. and W. F. L. Steele, of Rockingham, who consulted with Mr. Caldwell on the matter, and with Judge T. A. McNeill, C. B. Townsend and other leading citizens. Thus the Bank of Lumberton was organized with a capital stock of $15.000, and with Judge McNeill as president. This bank is now the National Bank of Lumberton, with a capital stock of $100.000, with deposits of about $600 000, and with A. W. McLean president and Mr. Caldwell vice president.

The bank had hardly been started when capital began to accumulate in Lumberton and a distinct spirit of growth and progress manifested itself. Mr. Caldwell was one of the men instrumental in

directing this progress toward manufacturing enterprises. He and Mr. A. W. McLean solicited subscriptions to the capital stock for a cotton mill, and succeeded in raising $75,000, with which the first cotton mill in Robeson County was erected at Lumberton. That mill was built in 1890, and it is today the Lumberton Cotton Mills, of which Mr. Caldwell is president. The capital stock is now $175,000, and for over a quarter of a century the mill has been operated prosperously, has been again and again enlarged and improved, and has been a source of much wealth to the entire community. In 1892 the Dresden Mill was built by practically the same company. Mr. Caldwell is also president of this milling company, capitalized at $200,000. These mills are at East Lumberton and are the center of a happy and prosperous mill community.

An incident that furnishes a graphic illustration of the commercial growth which has been briefly outlined relates to the location of the original tobacco warehouse at the corner of Elm and Front streets. Up to that time this site had been occupied by Mr. Berry Godwin with a turpentine distillery. Mr. Godwin sold the land for $900 for the use of the tobacco warehouse. R. D. and L. H. Caldwell took a third interest in this purchase. A year or so ago the same site sold for $9.000.

No one has more enthusiastically and more systematically given a support to all these varied enterprises as well as the general welfare of Lumberton than Mr. Caldwell. With all the numerous cares of business, he has usually found time to respond to every appeal made upon his generosity and spirit of helpfulness in behalf of other institutions. He is chairman of the Board of Education of Lumberton and is chairman of the School Board of East Lumberton, where a school is conducted for the benefit of the cotton mill district, employing four teachers. He lends his support generously to municipal improvements, good roads, is president of the Chamber of Commerce and is owner of much valuable business and city real estate, besides extensive farm lands which it has been a matter of pride with him to develop to the highest state of productiveness.

One of the finest honors that has been bestowed upon him and one which he has most appreciated was when, after faithful work as superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church for twenty years, the church elected him superintendent for life. He has been superintendent of the First Baptist Church Sunday School since 1893.

Mr. Caldwell married Sarah Dovie Carlyle, daughter of S. C. Carlyle, of Lumberton. Mrs. Caldwell, who was educated at Oxford College, has been equally interested with her husband in many civic and social movements, and has served as president of the Civic Association of Lumberton. They are the parents of four children: Simeon F., business associate of his father; Robert D., Jr., now in his second year at Wake Forest College; William E., a high school student at Lumberton, and Miss Anna Ruth Caldwell. The daughter is one of the talented young women of North Carolina, is a graduate of Meredith College at Raleigh, spent three years in the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, and was a special student under Leland Powers, the great voice teacher. Miss Caldwell has a rich contralto voice, and her reputation as a vocalist has already spread beyond local limits. Music is her destined career.

GEORGE A. GRIMSLEY. Thousands of the most substantial business men in the South in securing for themselves protection through the service afforded by the Jefferson Life Insurance Company of Greensboro have at the same time indicated their confidence in the integrity and ability of the personnel and executive direction of that company, the president of which is George A. Grimsley. Mr. Grimsley was formerly a successful educator in North Carolina, and left that profession to take up insurance work, and has achieved his present dignity through a thorough mastery of the fundamentals of insurance organizations and administration.

Mr. Grimsley is a native of Olds Township of Greene County, North Carolina, and was born on a farm. He is of an old and prominent family of that section. His great-grandfather, Jethro Grimsley, was one of the pioneers of Greene County. The grandfather, John Grimsley, probably spent all his life as a planter in that county. William Pope Grimsley, father of George A., was born in the same township of Greene County, was reared to agricultural pursuits and during the war between the states was in the Confederate army. He too evinced remarkable business ability, though he kept his sphere of activity in the rural districts. He inherited only a small tract of land from his father but made that the nucleus of a rapidly growing and expanding business as a farmer and land owner and in the course of time had 1,000 acres under his ownership and most of it thoroughly cultivated. He died in Greene County at the age of sixty-five years. William P. Grimsley married Mary Elizabeth Dixon. She was born in the same county of a prominent family of that name. She died at the early age of thirty-five, leaving children named John D., Cora Elizabeth, William C., Joseph E., George A. and Sally Augusta.

George A. Grimsley had a district school education and prepared for college in the famous Bingham Military School at Mebane. His higher education was acquired in the University of Washville at Nashville, Tennessee, where he graduated in 1888. Since leaving college he has had an active career, partly in educational work and partly in business covering thirty years. Immediately on his graduation from the University of Nashville he was elected superintendent of the Tarboro public schools, and successfully conducted the schools of that city until 1900. He resigned to become superintendent of the public schools of Greensboro, but in 1901 gave up his work in schools altogether to enter the life insurance business. That year he was elected secretary of the Security Life and Annuity Company. He applied himself to the insurance business with the enthusiasm and diligence which in a few years sufficed to give him a place of recognized prominence in insurance circles throughout the South. In 1912 the Security Life and Annuity Company and the Greensboro Life Insurance Company were consolidated with the Jefferson Life Insurance Company. In this larger organization a deserved tribute was paid to Mr. Grimsley by his election as president, and since then he has wisely directed the affairs of the company to still larger growth and prosperity.

At Kinston, North Carolina, he married Miss Cynthia Tull, who was born in Lenoir County, daughter of John and Cynthia (Dunn) Tull. Mr. and Mrs. Grimsley have two sons, Harry B. and

Geo. H. Grimsley

William T. Both volunteered and are now in the service of the National Government. Harry is a second lieutenant in the Three Hundred Eighth Cavalry of the National Army, while William is a sergeant in Ambulance Company No. 321. Mr. and Mrs. Grimsley are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, and he is one of the board of deacons. Fraternally he is affiliated with Greensboro Lodge No. 80, Knights of Pythias.

J. Claude Hedgpeth. The business associations by which Mr. Hedgpeth is best known at Greensboro and over the state are as a cotton broker. He has been at different times affiliated with some of the larger cotton brokerage houses in the state, and is now at the head of an independent firm in Greensboro. Mr. Hedgpeth is well and favorably known both to the producers and the cotton buyers of the state.

Though most of his active career has been spent in Greensboro, Mr. Hedgpeth was born at Hillsboro in Orange County, North Carolina. His great-grandfather, Jesse Hedgpeth, was, according to all accounts, a native of Virginia, and in pioneer times moved from that colony to North Carolina, buying a farm in Nash County. He died in Nash County at the venerable age of ninety-eight years. His wife, a Miss Lawrence, was a native of England and was brought to America by her parents in childhood. She was also long lived and passed away at the age of eighty-eight. They reared a family of seven sons and six daughters.

Jesse A. Hedgpeth, grandfather of the Greensboro business man, was born on a farm in Nash County. As a youth he did not possess a vigorous constitution and was advised by physicians to seek the higher climate of the mountains. He therefore located at Hillsboro, where he lived with an uncle. As there were no railroads through that section of North Carolina he walked all the distance from the old home to his uncle's. At Hillsboro he learned the trade of carriage builder, and after his marriage moved to Leesburg in Caswell County and established a wagon and carriage factory. This was continued until after the war, when he returned to Hillsboro and for about twenty years was a local merchant and subsequently followed the trade of cabinet making. Late in life he removed to Fayetteville, and died there at the age of seventy-four. He married Emeline Warren, daughter of Charles and Nancy (Berry) Warren, both of whom were life long residents of North Carolina. Mrs. Jesse A. Hedgpeth is still living at Fayetteville, eighty-eight years of age. She reared seven children, named James H., Joseph T., Charles J., Crawford L., Deerwood B., Eulah L. and Hardy L. The daughter Emma died at the age of fourteen.

Joseph T. Hedgpeth, father of J. Claude Hedgpeth, was born at Leesburg in Caswell County August 25, 1859. When a youth he went to work in a tobacco factory, learning all the details of that business. This experience opened the way for an independent business career and he was successively manufacturer of tobacco at Hillsboro and Durham. For two years he was connected with a warehouse at Danville, Virginia, but in 1893 located at Greensboro, where he operated a warehouse until 1916. Since then he has been in the grocery business. Joseph T. Hedgpeth married in 1882 Bettie B. Pleasants, who was born in Wake County, North Carolina, daughter of Alexander and Amelia (Rosemond) Pleasants. Her father moved from Wake County to Hillsboro and for a number of years was a merchant there and during the war served as assistant postmaster. Joseph T. Hedgpeth and wife have five children: J. Claude, Lorena P., Lillian N., Herman H. and Paul R. The parents are members of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church at Greensboro.

J. Claude Hedgpeth finished his early education in Alice Heartt's private school. He left school to learn the art of telegraphy in the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company. For seven years he was a competent operator and train dispatcher with the Southern Railway, assigned at different points, and resigned his position with that company to enter the cotton brokerage business. At first he was with the American Cotton Company, later with the firm of Lee & Cone. With the withdrawal of Mr. Lee he became a partner under the name Cone & Hedgpeth, and in 1910 Mr. Cone withdrew and the firm was reorganized as Hedgpeth & Rucker, his partner being P. C. Rucker. In 1918 Mr. Rucker withdrew, and the business, now grown to large and profitable proportions, is conducted as Hedgpeth & Company.

Mr. Hedgpeth and wife are active members of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church at Greensboro, and he is serving as one of its vestrymen and as church treasurer. In 1911 he married Miss Annie Lou Cates, who was born at Augusta, Georgia. Her father, James Micajah Cates, was born at Hamburg, South Carolina, and her mother, Marie Crenshaw, is a native of Marietta, Georgia, but was reared in Atlanta. Mr. and Mrs. Hedgpeth have two children, Sherwood and Marie.

Henry Elias Shaw. With thirty years of active experience in the bar of North Carolina, Henry Elias Shaw has spent over twenty of them in Kinston. He has unquestioned rank among the ablest lawyers in this section of the state, and has applied himself successfully and faithfully to the discharge of a great volume of duties connected with the interests of his clients and the public at large. Another valuable service he has rendered was the part he took in establishing the graded school system of Kinston.

He was born May 10, 1856, a son of Rev. Colin and Phoebe (Bannerman) Shaw. Both his father and mother were descended from some of the early Highland Scotch colonists of the Carolinas, and in the maternal line he is connected with the family of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman. His father was a noted Presbyterian minister.

Mr. Shaw was educated at home and under private teachers employed by his father. He also came under the instruction of Prof. R. E. Miller in Duplin County, and Solomon J. Faison of Sampson County. He read law privately, and in 1887 entered the law department of the University of North Carolina.

Admitted to the bar in September, 1888, Mr. Shaw began practice in Pender County, in 1889 removed to La Grange, and since 1896 has handled his general practice at Kinston. In 1911 he was elected solicitor of the Fifth Judicial District, his present term expiring December 31, 1918.

Mr. Shaw was married December 20, 1881, to Miss Virginia D. Powers, daughter of the late Col. John D. Powers, of Pender County, North Carolina. The children born to their marriage are: Phoebe, who was well educated and was a teacher in the public schools at the time of her death; Sallie Stewart, who was educated at Red

Springs, North Carolina, and is now the wife of Capt. W. F. Genheimer; Fannie Faison is Mrs. M. E. Harlan, of Virginia; Virginia Powers is teacher of the graded schools of Kinston; and the youngest is Mary Josephine.

Mr. Shaw served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in 1896, and is a former chairman of the board of electors of Lenoir County. The responsibility for the establishment of the first system of graded schools in Kinston is shared by him and Mr. Plato Collins. Mr. Shaw spent weeks before the Legislature in securing the necessary legislation for such schools both at Kinston and in other cities. After the schools were established he was elected one of the first trustees.

His home at Kinston is known as Liberty Hill. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Scottish Society of America, and almost continuously since he was twenty years of age has served as an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY TULL, M. D. The career of Doctor Tull in Lenoir County has been distinguished by an unusual length, as well as by exceptional ability of service as a physician and surgeon. He began practice in that, his native county, over forty years ago, after completing his medical education in some of the finest schools of America.

He has proved himself a valuable man to the community not only professionally but by varied and interesting relationships with the community welfare. He is bound by many ties to that locality and the community itself feels special pride in him as a citizen.

He was born in Lenoir County January 4, 1855, the oldest son of John and Cynthia Ann (Dunn) Tull. His father was for many years one of the largest farmers in Lenoir County. Doctor Tull during his youth had every encouragement and advantage, attending the schools of Kinston and being a graduate of the famous Bingham Military School, where he was graduated with the rank of first lieutenant. He pursued his medical studies first in Harvard Medical College and later in the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1876. Steadily since that date he has practiced at Kinston, and has long stood at the head of his profession as a gynecologist and obstetrician. He is a member of the Lenoir County and North Carolina Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

While for professional service alone he would rank as one of Lenoir County's first citizens, Doctor Tull has a strongly fortified position in the community, due to his public enterprise and material interests. He was one of the original promoters and for a number of years has been president of the Orion Knitting Mills and a director of the Kinston Cotton Mills. Like his father, he is closely connected with the agricultural welfare of the county and owns 3,000 acres of farm land, devoted to cotton and tobacco. In 1886 he built the Hotel Tull, the first brick hotel in Kinston, and immediately rebuilt it after it was destroyed by fire in 1895. By subsequent additions to the Hotel Tull, at the corner of Queen and Caswell streets, has become one of the largest and best equipped hotels in the state. He is vice president of the First National Bank and has been president since its organization of the Kinston Building and Loan Association.

His public service has been largely in his home county and has been notable for its effectiveness, whether through the agency of a public office or through the many interests which he controls. For a number of terms he represented his ward in the city council, and has been steadfastly an advocate of municipal ownership and a wise and efficient direction of public utilities. He brought about the establishment of the office of city clerk and a departmental system of city accounting, and supported various other reforms.

In 1902 Doctor Tull was elected county commissioner and selected as chairman of the board, an office he filled continuously for twelve years. Some of the wisest and best considered public improvements in the county were made during his administration. The county home was built in 1904 under his direction, the court house and its offices were remodeled and newly equipped, and several modern steel and concrete bridges erected throughout the county. Doctor Tull is a member of the Masonic Order.

He was married in 1882 to Miss Myrtie Wooten, of Lenoir County. They reside in one of the handsomest homes of Kinston, on Caswell Street. Doctor and Mrs. Tull have three children: Elizabeth Gladys, now Mrs. William C. Fields, of Kinston; Lottie, wife of Dr. James M. Parrott, of Kinston, and Henry, Jr., of Kinston.

CHARLES C. HUDSON. This is the brief story of a Greensboro business man who not many years age was working in an overall factory at twenty-five cents a day. That is the opening chapter of the story, and the final chapter as written to date finds him sole proprietor of a business whose output is valued at a million dollars a year.

This business man of Greensboro is a native of Tennessee, born on a plantation twelve miles south of Franklin in Williamson County July 15, 1877. Some of his maternal relatives and family connections comprised a well known family of early days in Guilford County, North Carolina. His parents were Professor William A. and Annie (Tyre) Hudson. His paternal grandfather, William A. Hudson, Sr., was a planter and probably a lifelong resident of Williamson County, Tennessee. The maternal grandfather, John Tyre, was born near Pleasant Gardens of Guilford County, North Carolina, and moved from there to Tennessee in the days before railroads spanned the mountains and when wagons and teams were the only means of conveyance from place to place. Mr. Tyre bought a plantation, lived in Tennessee a number of years, and finally returned to his native county, where the rest of his life was spent.

Professor William A. Hudson was substantially educated in his youth, and was widely known over his section of Tennessee as an educator. He continued teaching until his death at the early age of thirty-six. His widow subsequently married W. N. Graham, of Williamson County, and they now live in Nashville, Tennessee. By the first marriage the mother had four children, named Lola Blanche, who died at the age of twenty-one; Charles C.; Clarence E.; and Homer T.

Charles C. Hudson during his youth attended local public schools and assisted in performing the labors on the home plantation in Tennessee. He was twenty years of age when he came to Greensboro, North Carolina. Here soon afterward he was put on the payroll of the local overall factory. He began sewing buttons. This work commanded wages of twenty-five cents per day. The wage was not important, save as it furnished

C. G. Hudson

him bare means of subsistence and existence. The important part was the opportunity it gave him, which he was not slow to utilize, in mastering the technical and general business processes of an industry in which he subsequently saw a future and realized it in a most remarkable way. He picked up knowledge rapidly and made himself proficient in every branch of manufacture, sale and distribution of overalls. In 1910 the firm for which he worked stopped business, but he was only temporarily out of employment. He had in the meantime conserved his capital and had taken means to establish credit of his own and at once organized the Blue Bell Overall Company, of which he has since been sole proprietor. This business started with five people doing all the work. Eight years is a short time in which a business may develop to large and pretentious scope, but at the present time Mr. Hudson's factory occupies a three-story building, furnishing nearly a half acre of floor space, and fitted with nearly all the modern appliances and machinery capable of producing the highest grade of overalls of all types and for all purposes. About 200 people find constant employment here and the business is one of the chief industries of Greensboro.

Mr. Hudson married, January 2, 1902, Daisy Dean Huntt. She was born in Louisa County, Virginia, a daughter of John Wesley Huntt, of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have two children, Dorothy Dean and Charles C., Jr. The family are active members of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Greensboro in which Mr. Hudson has served on the various official boards.

Mr. Hudson is a member of the executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Greensboro and a member of the board of the Young Women's Christian Association. He is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Club, Commerce in 1917, is a member of the Rotary Club served as president of the Greensboro Chamber of of Greensboro and the Country Club, and fraternally is affiliated with Greensboro Lodge No. 602, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

William Guy Newby. The immensity of the lumber interests of Eastern North Carolina, if presented in aggregate, would be a stupendous financial document. Figuratively speaking, it is only within the last twenty or more years that this vast source of wealth has been more than tapped. The people of this country have, seemingly, not always been alive to their own interests, leaving undisturbed the natural resources close at hand, that other lands, perhaps, would have sequestered for national financial independence. It is true, however, that business acumen approaching genius in some cases had to be brought to bear to open up the natural treasures of the United States in different sections. The great impetus given the lumber industry in Eastern North Carolina may be indirectly traced to the well directed, intelligent activities of men of a high order of business ability. In this connection mention may be made to one of Hertford's prominent lumber men, William Guy Newby, who is the senior member of the real estate firm of Newby & White, owners of vast tracts of land and important factors in the commercial life of this section.

William Guy Newby was born at Hertford, North Carolina, October 17, 1877. His parents were Nathan and Frances Katherine (McMullan) Newby. Farming was his father's vocation and Perquimans County has been the family home for several generations.

Hertford Academy for many years has afforded high class instruction to the youth of the city and there Mr. Newby received academic training, after which he took a course in stenography in Eastman's Business College. Becoming an expert, he continued in the practice of this art for ten years, in the meanwhile attracting the attention of Hon. John H. Small, member of Congress from the First District, which resulted in his becoming Mr. Small's private secretary, in which intimate relation he remained for six years.

Mr. Newby then turned his attention to farming and became interested in lumber manufacturing and later became associated with Carteret Lumber Company, of which he is secretary. Subsequently Mr. Newby extended the scope of his business activities and the real estate firm of Newby & White was founded. This firm handles vast tracts of farm land and owns a two-third interest in 20,000 acres of Eastern North Carolina timber land. The operations of the firm are conducted on a large scale and their minor interests include many industries. The partners are men not only of rare business ability but their reputation for business integrity is unblemished.

Mr. Newby was married June 21, 1911, to Elizabeth Brown Stokes, of Windsor, North Carolina, and they have two children: Jesse Taylor and William Guy, Jr. Mr. Newby is a member of the board of stewards in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a democrat and formerly was one of the town commissioners, and he is treasurer of the Perquimans County Red Cross organization.

Capt. Joseph B. Underwood. The late Capt. Joseph B. Underwood, father of Mrs. Henry M. Pemberton, was born in Sampson County, and spent all his life as a citizen of Fayetteville. He earned his captain's title as a brilliant and dashing officer in the Confederate army. Captain Underwood will be longest remembered because of his fame and achievements as an inventor. Invention was with him practically a lifelong profession. The number of his inventions ran literally into the hundreds, and a complete record of them died with him. Quite a number of these devices helped to lighten the burdens of the world and improve the facilities of civilization, and there were several that may be briefly mentioned here. One of the most notable was a color printing press. It is recalled that when Captain Underwood went to New York with his color press and exhibited it to printers and publishers they looked upon it as a freak and probably thought of the inventor as a crank. That very press, however, was subsequently in use in New York, and now for many years the process of color printing has been recognized as one of the greatest graphic arts. Captain Underwood invented the cigarette-making machine, which had a tremendous effect on the tobacco industry of America. He also made the first slot machine, and that opened a field of mechanical devices which is now almost unlimited and is applied in wonderfully varied ways. The slot machine patent was sold to Gen. J. S. Carr. He also invented a cotton planter and a number of labor-saving devices. One machine which was almost completed, but was unfinished at his death, was a cotton-picking machine. Besides the cigar-

ette-making machine, he invented a tobacco-stemming machine, and both of these he sold to the great tobacco manufacturing corporations. Many other minor inventions related to the tobacco manufacture. He also invented the darner for the sewing machine. Captain Underwood died at Fayetteville in 1907, but his name will always be mentioned among the great American inventors of the past century.

James Alexander Sexton, M. D. The following is one of those life stories that serve to enrich the pages of North Carolina's history. His was a distinctive personality, a career of wonderful vitality and service, one inspired by high ideals, conscientious devotion to duty, and a faithfulness in all things that leaves a name long to be respected and honored.

James Alexander Sexton was born near Lillington, Harnett County, North Carolina, September 24, 1844, and died in the same county January 7, 1914. He was educated in the common schools then in existence. When a mere youth he volunteered in the Confederate army, and no braver or more faithful boy ever left his home for the army. He could be relied upon in all the duties and dangers of a soldier and soon gained the love and esteem of the officers and men in his command. When the war was over he returned to his home in Harnett County and engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life, holding offices of trust in his county when only a mere boy.

Later he studied medicine and was graduated with high honors from the University of Maryland in 1872. He became a really great physician. What distinguishes the great physician from the mass of practitioners and those who merely administer medicine is the power of insight and judgment which presents an analysis as perfect as human mind can make it of a patient's condition. Such an analysis is of course a prerequisite of every physician's action and advice, but it is when the analysis takes on the character of a broad and comprehensive survey of physical, pathological and psychic conditions that it truly amounts to diagnosis. Doctor Sexton was rated as one of the most noted diagnosticians of his time. He was endowed with clearness of vision, lucidity of thought, and thoroughness of judgment that made his opinions in his chosen profession of the highest value. From his entrance into medical college his gift of diagnosis was a marvel to his confreres and in later life amounted to genius. After graduation he practiced his profession for several years in Harnett County, later moving to Apex, North Carolina, and still later to Raleigh, where he practiced for over thirty years, making a reputation second to none. He was one of the most skilled surgeons of his day, and was also one of the first physicians in the South to use carbolic acid internally.

The result of his intellect and industry fixed his status in the medical body of his city as a man of acknowledged ability, usefulness and uncommon skill. And he was always distinguished by sympathy, exhaustive research, precision, severe analysis and discrimination, unflagging interest toward the suffering. Fortunate indeed were the patients who called him in as their physician. If he had been content with ordinary practice, leaving the care to nurses, and had not labored so consistently and earnestly, going without relaxation from one patient to another, and concentrating his powers intensely upon them, his physical constitution, naturally strong, and with habits of life so simple, would have enabled him to prolong his useful medical career many years. Judged by his robust appearance at the close of the year 1901 he seemed as little likely as any one to fall a victim to overwork, but in that year failing health brought him the admonition that nature revolted against the constant transgression of her laws.

When nature began to revolt from lack of sleep and constant vigilance over his large circle of patients, he entered the lumber business in the fall of 1901. Moving to Fuquay Springs, he entered that business with Mr. T. B. Renalds, who assumed the active supervision. This partnership was ideal. Each man was a complement of the other. Doctor Sexton supplied initiative, courage to take great risk and a strong will to combat obstacles, while Mr. Renalds possessed executive ability of high order. Together they built up a business in face of odds that meant defeat to many men. They bought Fuquay Springs and 2,000 acres of land from the proceeds of the lumber business, which is still carried on under the name J. A. Sexton Lumber Company at Harnett, to which town Doctor Sexton later removed and lived close to his childhood home at the time of his death. As a lumberman the work in the open, midst the sweet smelling pines, greatly benefited him. The facility with which he could turn from one type of work to another wholly different was one of his most notable gifts.

It is only in rough outline that this sketch can note the original capacities and their development, the strong will power and intense devotion to work, the high moral qualities and principles, early struggles and final successes, the conflicts and triumphs that make up and fill out the well rounded career of Doctor Sexton. Mention might be made of the fact that he was educated in the common schools in the early days. But in the making of his career there were involved many other qualities, including patience and courage, toils and trials in overcoming early disadvantages, and a tremendous amount of physical and mental exertion in acquiring the splendid intellectual equipment which he exhibited. He read books for what he could get out of them that could be turned into practical account, and he studied men and things as well as books. His favorite pastime was literature, in which he showed talents as marked as in his chosen profession. Doctor Sexton contributed to the leading medical journals of his time. These sketches and his short verses are gems. Anything that he cared to remember he wrote in verse. His writings were a spontaneous expression of personal feelings, simple, direct, with always a tracery of correct English. Had his life been less practically busy he would have been one of the sweet singers of the South.

He was a strong man full of resources, conscious of his power, self reliant, and in self-help he put his chief dependence. He knew his own capacity for work, had faith in the strong fibre of his mind and body; and withal was very modest as to personal vainglory and never sought public recognition in any way. He was essentially a practical man and reason in all things was his guide. Doctor Sexton did not practice his profession for financial gains. He had a positive aversion to sending bills to a patient who had suffered the tortures of the flesh. He made it a rule never to charge a widow or an orphan. One special object of his liberality was the Methodist Orphanage at Raleigh. He had

C. H. Sexton

John R. Dexter

his own standard of the proper conduct between man and man. That standard was founded on a sound morality, which he lived up to scrupulously and consistently. He was plain, direct and unostentatious rugged in his honesty as he was blunt in his address. He was often brusque, sometimes to his detriment, and he never affected the accomplishments that did not belong to his nature.

Doctor Sexton loved Fuquay Springs with a love begotten of the sacrifice he had made for it. His dream during his declining years was to make of its healing waters a place where the suffering might be benefited, and that the medicinal qualities of this wonderful water might be free to the needy. His dream was not fulfilled, but there was probably never a time in his later years when the project was altogether out of his mind. He gave very liberally to all improvements at Fuquay Springs. He donated the lots on which the Methodist and Baptist churches were built and contributed largely to their building. He gave a lot for the Presbyterian Church and also presented the town with ground for a cemetery. There were many other worthy objects that owed much to his liberality. In that and other communities, when the hour for his going struck a rude shock was felt, and the memory of his kindness and usefulness is not likely soon to be dissipated. Those whose thoughts and affections still revert to him daily recall his greatness, rejoice for a heart that lavished its benefactions on the poor and suffering, and derive special satisfaction from the fact that he lived fully and then entered into "an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled and that faded not away." If his epitaph were limited to a single sentence in accord with his modest life work it would be, "A friend to the suffering."

Coll H. Sexton, M. D. It is not possible to proportionate credit in exact measure to the various individuals who have been concerned in the upbuilding and enrichment of any particular community. It is generally known that the eastern section of Harnett County, particularly the region around Dunn, is today one of the richest parts of North Carolina and from the agricultural standpoint, and that point of development has been attained in comparatively recent years. No one would question the assertion that a considerable share of the personal credit for the improvement of the rural districts and their present high standards and also the growth and development of Dunn as the market and civic center of this region belongs to Dr. Coll H. Sexton, who has been in the practice of medicine there almost from the time Dunn took its place as one of the stations along the main line of the Atlantic coast line.

Doctor Sexton has doubtless responded to the urge of patriotic loyalty in some part of his exertions, since he is himself a native of Harnett County, born four miles east of Lillington in 1856. His family connections are of the very best and the stanchest stock of North Carolina. His parents were William M. and Mary (McLean) Sexton. The Sextons are English, and on coming from their native land settled at Wilmington, North Carolina, and gradually extended throughout the Cape Fear region to Harnett and other counties. Doctor Sexton on his mother's side is of Scotch ancestry. His maternal grandmother was a McAllister, a name famous in the Scotch history of Eastern North Carolina. One of the founders of this family was Colonel Alexander McAllister, whose name appears in frequent and honored associations with the colonial and revolutionary history of the state. He served as an officer in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the founders of the state government following the Declaration of Independence.

Doctor Sexton grew up on his father's plantation in Harnett County. When the facilities of the local schools had been exhausted he took up the study of medicine under the late Dr. John McKay. Later he took the full medical course in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, where he graduated with the class of 1890. Only two years before a branch line of railway had been constructed through Harnett County, now part of the main system of the Atlantic Coast Line, and Dunn had been established as a village. This community Doctor Sexton chose as his first practice and has been there continuously for over twenty-five years, attending patiently and skillfully to the needs of a large general practice, and throughout his part has been that of a constructive factor, building up and restoring sick bodies, spreading the ideals of preventive sanitary science, and also working side by side with other business men in promoting the interests of the city and surrounding country.

Doctor Sexton is a director of the First National Bank of Dunn, but aside from his professional practice his interests are chiefly represented in extensive land holdings, some of which are the scene of model and intensive operations at farming. One of his farms comprises 800 acres and is two miles east of Buie's Creek, another, also of 800 acres, is situated on the Raleigh-Fayette State Road between Buie's Creek and Lillington, and about four miles east of Lillington, 175 acres, is the old Sexton homestead.

Doctor Sexton is a man of high standing in his profession and former president of the Harnett County Medical Society. He is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and in politics a democrat. In 1898 he married Miss Irene McKay, daughter of Daniel McNeill McKay. Mrs. Sexton died in 1900.

Major L. Carson Sinclair, who has relations with a number of prominent characters in North Carolina history, is a thoroughly trained lawyer by profession, but gave up the law in order to give his whole time and energy to the business of furniture manufacturer at High Point in Guilford County, where he resides. Many of the older residents of North Carolina will welcome a notice in this connection of his distinguished father and grandfather, both of whom were in their time useful as well as distinguished citizens.

Rev. John C. Sinclair, the grandfather, was born on the Island of Tyree, Argyleshire, Scotland, where his ancestors had lived for several generations, a strong and virile race of Scots. He possessed a fine mind and the courageous and direct character of his people. These natural qualifications were improved by a most liberal education. He attended the University of Glasgow, the University of Edinburg, and several theological seminaries of Scotland. Rev. Mr. Sinclair married Miss Julia MacLean, of another noted family of Scotland. Their marriage was celebrated by Rev. Alexander Fraser, a noted theologian and divine of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. In this connection it will not be out of place to mention the fact that the wife of Major L. C. Sinclair is a direct descendant of that noted Scotch theologian.

In 1838 Rev. John C. Sinclair brought his wife

and family to the American continent. His first location was at Pictou in Nova Scotia. Later he lived at Newburyport, Massachusetts. Still later he was at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and became minister of a Presbyterian Church in that city. Pittsburgh and vicinity is of course a noted stronghold of Scotch Presbyterianism. In 1858 Rev. Mr. Sinclair came to North Carolina as minister of his church, and was especially active in Cumberland County and in the Cape Fear section. He was a man of remarkable force, of deep piety and his convincing authority made him a power for good and in the constructive religious influences of a large district. His scholarship equalled his religious fervor. He preached to the Scotch Presbyterians of this state not only in English but also in Gaelic. His first charge was Galatia in Cumberland County, where he installed a church in 1859. From there he carried the Gospel to numerous other and often far distant communities. His name appears prominently in North Carolina history, particularly in the history of the church. Late in life Rev. Mr. Sinclair removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, where one of his daughters lived, and he died there.

During the period of the war and the years that followed North Carolina had hardly a more interesting figure, and certainly not one of more positive convictions and personal fearlessness and courage, than the late Col. Peter J. Sinclair, father of the High Point business man. Colonel Sinclair was born on the Island of Tyree, Argyleshire, Scotland. in 1837, and was brought to America when a year old. Much of his early boyhood was spent in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he attended school. His inclination was for commercial lines and as a boy he acquired considerable training as clerk in a local store. He acquired an expert knowledge of goods and salesmanship. When, a few years before the war, he came to Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina, he established a newspaper known as the North Carolinian and remained its editor until the breaking out of the war.

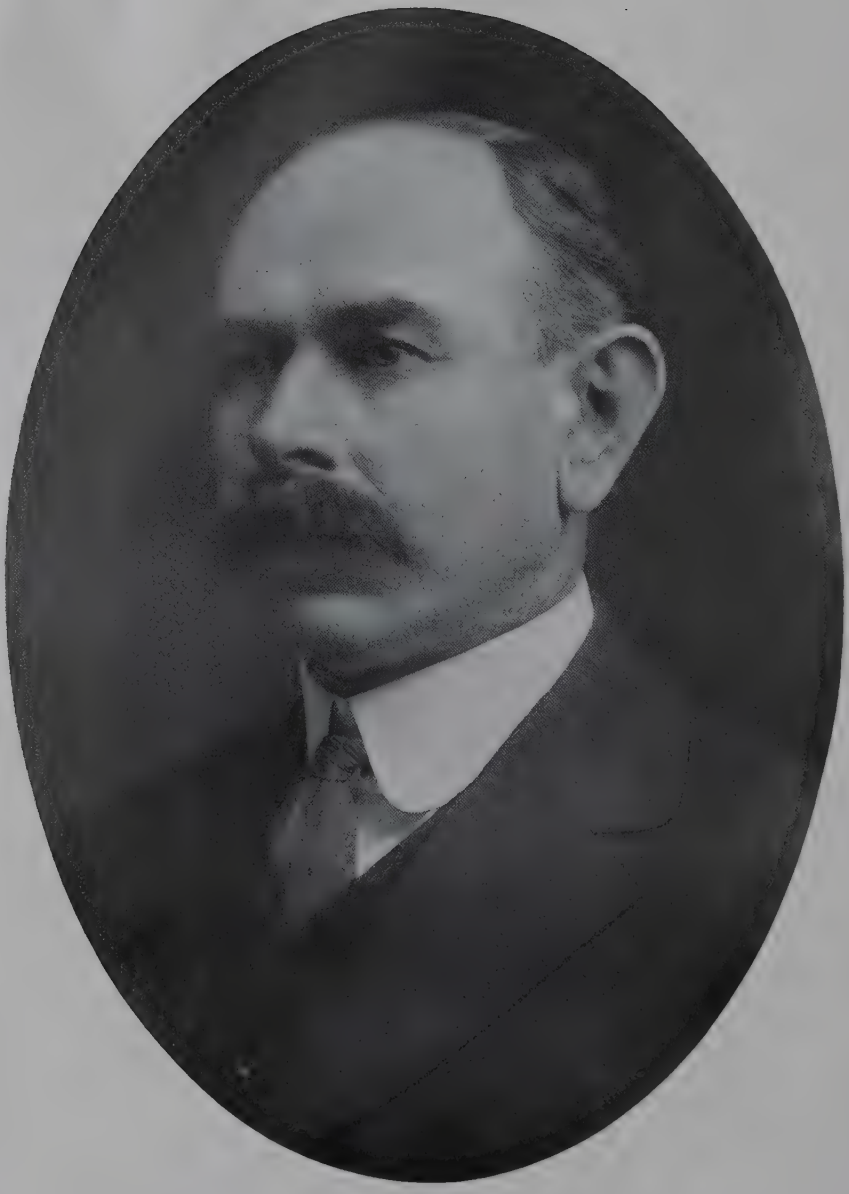
Though he had been in the South only a few years he readily threw his fortunes with his home state and volunteered his services to the Confederacy. He went out as captain of Company A from Fayetteville in the Fifth North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers. This regiment was formed in the camp of instruction at Halifax, North Carolina, in July, 1861, and at the close of the same month took part in the great battle of Manassas or Bull Run. In the winter of 1861-62 he was promoted to the rank of major. About that time his regiment was assigned to duty in Early's Brigade. He and his regiment won undying fame by gallant conduct at the battle of Williamsburg in May, 1862. Colonel Sinclair in that battle had a horse shot from under him, but he led his men in charge and counter charge and his regiment occupied the pivotal point in the battle. For his conspicuous bravery on that field he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in command of the regiment. He led it in the battle of Seven Pines and in the series of battles around Richmond while the regiment was part of the brigade commanded by General D. H. Hill. In December, 1862, Colonel Sinclair led his regiment into Maryland and stood with General Hill in the grand stand made at South Mountain, where this part of the Confederate army saved the day and fought against heavy odds. It will be recalled that the Confederate forces were divided and made their stand against superior forces.

Soon after the battles around South Mountain Colonel Sinclair resigned from his position in the army and returned to Fayetteville. It is due to his record as a soldier to speak briefly of the reasons which brought about his resignation. Even in the grim processes of warfare there are personal factors. Colonel Sinclair was not only a brave soldier but the independent spirit which made him the idol of his followers did not hesitate to express his independent convictions on matters of public policy. Through his newspaper and in other ways he had criticised the administration of President Jefferson Davis. Such criticism could not be entirely forgotten even though his gallant personal services as a soldier entitled him to continued promotion. Thus he was practically superseded in the command of his regiment, and feeling that his further usefulness in the army was ended or at least seriously handicapped he resigned his commission and returned to Fayetteville.

His bold independent spirit was well illustrated during the two or three years of his residence at Fayetteville. He had resumed the editorship of the North Carolinian, and at the beginning of the reconstruction period he refused to be dismayed by the military domination which seized and paralyzed all civic activities. He spoke through his paper with the utmost frankness and candor his very unfavorable and condemnatory views of the reconstructionists. His utterances were often exceedingly bitter. Such was his personal character and ability, however, that he was never brought to book for these utterances. His scathing attacks on reconstruction measures are still well remembered by old timers in Cumberland County and Fayetteville.

As far back as history goes the Sinclair clan of Scotland and its representatives in America have produced men of fighting blood. One of Col. Peter J. Sinclair's brothers was Col. James Sinclair. He was a Presbyterian minister and active in his work in North Carolina when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Fifth North Carolina Regiment, was made chaplain, but not being satisfied with the duties of that position, at the first battle of Manassas in July, 1861, he grasped a sword and got into the actual conflict. He assisted in rallying his regiment and acted with such conspicuous bravery that he was personally complimented by General Longstreet, who presented him with a sword. A short time later Rev. James Sinclair was elected colonel of the Thirty-fifth North Carolina Infantry and thus became a fighting officer instead of a praying chaplain.

After giving up the editorial management of the North Carolinian at Fayetteville, Col. P. J. Sinclair removed to Charlotte, where he was a merchant, and subsequently went to Gaston County and followed farming. While a young man at Pittsburg he studied law and he was licensed to practice in that profession. However, he did not avail himself of this profession until he removed to Marion, the county seat of McDowell County, in 1870. Thereafter he attained rank as one of the leading lawyers in North Carolina. He was especially strong as a lawyer in land and ejectment cases. Through his work in that specialty he won wide renown. One of the notable land cases in which he was granted a decision was the famous case Duggan vs. McKesson. This was decided by the North Carolina Supreme Court. Colonel Sinclair was general counsel for the old



J. M. Bowring

C. C. & C. Railroad, now part of the Southern System. He was twice married. At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Ellen Arthur, daughter of John Arthur of that city. She died at Fayetteville about the close of the war. In 1874 at Marion, Colonel Sinclair married Miss Margaret Carson. She was a member of the well known Carson family of McDowell County, North Carolina, and a daughter of the late J. L. Carson, a prominent farmer in the Pleasant Garden community.

Major L. Carson Sinclair was born at Marion, McDowell County, North Carolina, November 6 1883, a son of Col. Peter J. and Margaret (Carson) Sinclair. His mother is still living. He was reared and educated at Marion, attending the public schools there and later the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the State University. Three months before attaining his majority Major Sinclair was licensed to practice law and was granted a special certificate for proficiency in the law course prescribed at the university. He began his career as a lawyer and as special counsel for the C. C. and C. Railway bought most of the right of way and passed on the titles to the roadbed of this railroad through North Carolina.

On December 19, 1905, Major Sinclair married Miss Isla Myrtle Fraser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fraser.

In 1906, the year after his marriage, Major Sinclair removed to High Point and has since been actively associated with Mr. Fraser in the Myrtle Desk Company. Major Sinclair is now secretary and treasurer of this company, giving the enterprise his entire attention. He gains his title as a member of Governor Craig's staff with the rank of major. Major Sinclair has taken an active part in public affairs, has served on the Board of Aldermen and as secretary of the School Board. In 1915 he was elected exalted ruler of the High Point Lodge of Elks. In 1917 he was appointed district deputy of the Elks for North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair are the parents of three children: Carson Fraser, Henry MacLean and Ira Hayworth Sinclair.

L. Macon Michaux, postmaster of Goldsboro, has had a long and active business career and for a number of years was president and general manager of the leading wholesale grocery establishment.

He was born in Franklin County, North Carolina, September 27, 1856, a son of Rev. John L. and Sarah (Macon) Michaux. His father, who died at the age of seventy-three, was one of North Carolina's pioneer newspaper editors and publishers. He established the first daily paper at Goldsboro, called the Daily Workman. During the war he conducted the Messinger and Harbinger. In 1874 he established the Central Protestant, an organ of the Methodist Church, and was long active in behalf of that denomination.

L. Macon Michaux was educated in private schools and in his father's printing houses. From 1883 to 1910 he was a traveling salesman, and in the latter year became president of the wholesale grocery business in Goldboro whose destinies he has since conducted with such creditable success and energy. Mr. Michaux was appointed postmaster of Goldsboro in 1913.

He has long exercised a large influence in the democratic party in this state and among other positions of trust he has filled was that of director of the North Carolina Railway, having been appointed by Governor Aycock.

Mr. Michaux was married in 1892 to Loulie Miller, daughter of Dr. John G. Miller. They are the parents of three children: Sarah Borden, Mary Louise and Edward Randolph. The son, who was a sergeant in the North Carolina National Guards, and has had one year in the Virginia Military School, is a first lieutenant in the Sixtieth Regular Army and now at the front in France. The family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Marshall Browning. In the development of Burlington during the last twenty years as one of the prominent mill centers of North Carolina, one of the chief individual factors has been James Marshall Browning, who has served the cotton mill interests and the industrial and civic life of that community in many different capacities but always usefully and faithfully not only to his own success and advancement but to the welfare of all the interests and people whom his life has touched.

Mr. Browning was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, May 10, 1861, son of William Porter and Susanna (Barnwell) Browning. His early life was spent on his father's farm and he had to make the best of the somewhat restricted educational opportunities which prevailed in his section of the state in the years following the Civil war. He attended district schools and the Graham Normal Institute, but did not complete his education in Normal School until after he had reached the age of twenty-one. Most of his time prior to that was spent on a farm. For a short time he was in the leaf tobacco business and in 1893 became identified with the cotton mill industry. For five years he was shipping and billing clerk for the Cone Export Commission Company, and on coming to Burlington was first employed by the Lakeside Cotton Mills as bookkeeper, and then worked in a similar capacity for the Windsor Cotton Mills. In 1904, when this mill was sold out and was converted into the Belleview Cotton Mills, he remained as manager until 1908. After that he was secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Daisy Hosiery Mills at Burlington, and is still a director in that industry. His most active connection at present is as secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Keystone Furnishing Mills at Burlington, a high class plant which he organized and established. He is also president of the Central Loan and Trust Company, vice president of the First National Bank, and president of the Southern Hosiery Mills.

For six years Mr. Browning was chairman of the graded schools of Burlington, and performed a service of great value realizing some of the higher ideals of an improved educational system for his home city. He is a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church and teaches the Bible class of the Sunday school, and is a past chancellor and past representative to Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

February 12, 1904, he married Miss Stella Cheatham, of Warren County, North Carolina. They have one son, James Marshall, Jr., born July 31, 1907.

William Reid Dalton, whose energies and abilities have commended him to the confidence of a large clientage as one of the leading lawyers of Rockingham County, is a member of that old and

historic family of Daltons whose record runs through the annals of North Carolina from the period of early colonial settlement. The name "Dalton" is Norman French and was originally "De Alton."

He is a lineal descendant of Samuel Dalton. Samuel Dalton was born in Ireland of Scotch ancestry and in early manhood came to America. For a time he lived near the home of the elder James Madison in Virginia, and had much to do with the family. Seeking a newer country, he went South to Georgia, and was located for a time on the present site of Savannah. It was not an altogether congenial location, since the country was unhealthy and Indians were troublesome. He finally concluded to return to Virginia. He had nearly reached the Virginia state line, when he was overcome by the charm of the beautiful and healthy-looking country through which he was passing, and concluded to go no further. He located at the junction of the Mayo and Dan rivers, which is now in Rockingham County, North Carolina, and in the course of time acquired and developed some very extensive tracts of land in that vicinity and became the wealthiest man in all that region. His large, commodious frame house was built on a hill overlooking the Mayo River and the country beyond. He raised a very large family of children and lived there in patriarchal state until the advanced age of 106 years. He married a Ewel or a Galihee of Virginia. His son, Samuel Dalton, owned and occupied a plantation on Beaver Island, in Rockingham County, North Carolina, but his career was cut short at the early age of thirty years as the result of a snake bite. He possessed quite a snug little estate at his death.

He left a son, Nicholas Dalton, who was born at the homestead on Beaver Island on April 4, 1770, and who was the great-grandfather of William Reid Dalton. Nicholas Dalton succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead on Beaver Island, raised a large family of thirteen children (eight sons and five daughters), and became a successful farmer and was noted for the fine horses which he bred and trained. Handling horses was perhaps his chief enthusiasm. He also gained a reputation for much practical wisdom, served as magistrate for many years, and as a senior member of the justices he presided over the Rockingham County Court. He rendered his decisions with such sage wisdom that seldom was there a reversal. The bar of Rockingham County was then very strong, composed of the Yanceys, Moreheads, Settles, Swains, Carrs, Grahams and Boydens. He married Rachel Hunter, daughter of Col. James Hunter, one of the interesting figures of Revolutionary times. He died in 1838, leaving a fine estate.

The next generation is headed by Samuel Dalton, who was born May 14, 1794, and died June 16, 1874. At one time he was engaged in merchandising at Germantown and later in Madison, North Carolina, and finally set up a tobacco factory about three or four miles above the present site of Leakesville, North Carolina. He continued this business for a number of years. He became quite celebrated as a military man, and was elected by the Legislature of North Carolina manager-general of the Western Division of North Carolina. He married Mary Scales, a most charming and beautiful daughter of James Scales. She died in 1835, and for his second wife he married a Miss Clemens. The four children of his first wife were Mary, Lucy, Robert and James Samuel. By his second wife he had seven children, named Nicholas, Mattie, Rachel, Samuel, Henry, Sallie and Susan. He lived for a number of years on a farm in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, and afterwards moved to Aberdeen, Mississippi, where he resided until after the Civil war closed.

The father of William Reid Dalton was James Samuel Dalton, who was born in Rockingham County August 1, 1835. As a boy he attended rural schools and also a school at Madison, and as soon as the North and South engaged in war he assisted in raising a company from Rockingham County for the Confederate army. It became Company G of the Forty-Fifth North Carolina Infantry, and he was commissioned its first lieutenant. His later services and splendid qualities as a soldier secured his promotion to the rank of captain. He was with the regiment until made a prisoner of war at the battle of the Wilderness and from that time until the close of hostilities was a captive at Fort Delaware. He returned home on parole and engaged in the manufacture of tobacco at Reidsville until his factory burned, after which he was a traveling salesman for a number of years. He died at Reidsville at the age of seventy-one years. He married Maggie Reid, who was born near Reidsville, North Carolina, a daughter of John Jackson Reid. She died on May 7, 1891. Their children were Maggie Reid, James, Jr., and William Reid.

William Reid Dalton was born at Reidsville on July 20, 1884, attended the public schools there and also completed a course in the University of North Carolina. From college he took up active business as an insurance man, but finally in January, 1909, returned to the university and studied law. On February 7, 1910, he was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court of the state and since that date has been achieving distinction as a member of the bar at Reidsville. Mr. Dalton is a trustee of the University of North Carolina, is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is one of the deacons. On June 26, 1915, at Roanoke, Virginia, he married Emma Mebane Staples. She was born at Roanoke, a daughter of Abram P. and Sallie (Hunt) Staples. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton have one son, William Reid, Jr.

Edgar Samuel Williamson Dameron, admitted to the bar ten years ago, has made himself a secure place in the profession and in the citizenship and varied interests of the community at Burlington, where he has been engaged in general practice.

Mr. Dameron was born in Newton Grove, Sampson County, North Carolina, July 27, 1878, son of L. L., a farmer, and Mary (Ward) Dameron. He was educated in the public schools, in Rayford Institute, and was a student of the Literary Department of the University of North Carolina from 1900 to 1904, graduating A. B. in the latter year. He continued his studies in the law department of the State University, but in 1905 became a student secretary for the Y. M. C. A., and was employed in that work for about two years in Kentucky. He finished his course in the law department of the State University and was admitted to the bar in February, 1907. Mr. Dameron made a brilliant record while at the State University. He was winner of the Wiley P. Mangum medal, which is one of the prizes most eagerly

S. R. Morrison

sought and contested for in the university by the literary students. In the spring of 1907, while in the law school, he was member of the successful debating team which won the intercollegiate debate with the University of Virginia.

Since his admission to the bar Mr. Dameron has been located at Burlington. From 1910 to 1913 he was attorney for the City of Burlington. He is a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church. June 10, 1914, Mr. Dameron married Miss Lola J. Lasley, daughter of Dr. J. W. Lasley, of Burlington.

H. E. Moseley. One of Kinston's most substantial and widely experienced business men is H. E. Moseley, whose interests have successfully been engaged in various lines, and he is now proprietor of a large hardware store in that city.

Mr. Moseley was born in Lenois County, North Carolina, in 1861, was educated in public schools and had business training in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. After an experience as a school teacher for one year he entered the dry goods house of S. H. Loftin and was continuously a factor in that firm's success from 1882 to 1898. On leaving the Loftin establishment he engaged in the leaf tobacco trade until 1900, and then bought a half interest in the B. W. Canady & Company, hardware. He sold this, and in July, 1902, bought the hardware business of J. W. Collins, which he has since extended and developed by the liberal application of his sound wisdom and enterprise.

During his long career in Kinston Mr. Moseley has served as an alderman and as city treasurer, and is a trustee of the North Carolina Christian Mission Convention Board. He is active in the affairs of the Christian Church. In July, 1898, he married Miss Jessie Harper of Kinston. Mrs. Moseley is now deceased and is survived by one daughter, Hortense. In August, 1909, Mr. Moseley was married to Miss Carrie J. Wooten, and there are three children by this marriage, Herbert E., Jr., Preston Wooten and Mary Etta.

James Arthur Best began his career as an educator, was actively connected with school work for several years, but finally turned to merchandising and is a member of the leading general merchandise house of Fremont.

He was born at Fremont, North Carolina, January 26, 1878, a son of George Dallas and Flora (Crews) Best. His father has been a merchant at Fremont for a great many years. James A. Best attended the Fremont Academy and then entered Trinity University at Durham, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1900 and in 1902 the degree Master of Arts was conferred upon him. During 1900-01 Mr. Best taught school in Nash County, North Carolina, and for one year was an assistant instructor of history in Trinity College. He also taught in the Durham High School one year.

After this varied experience he entered the general merchandise house of his father at Fremont, and since 1914 has been a member of the firm of George D. Best & Son.

He is also treasurer of the board of trustees of the Fremont graded schools, and for the past twelve years has been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Sunday School.

He was married in June, 1906, to Dora Dees, of Wayne County, daughter of John T. and Della (Hooks) Dees. They have three children, Rudolph, Flora Crews and James Arthur, Jr.

Sidney Reese Morrison is a Greensboro business man, but widely known all over this section of the state for his operations as a timber and lumber dealer. Mr. Morrison has had a wide and extensive experience in this business in all its phases.

He comes of an old and prominent family of Iredell County and his own birth occurred on the old Morrison homestead in Bethany Township of that county. The history of the Morrisons in America goes back to the year 1730, when James Morrison of Fermanagh, Ireland, came and made settlement near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he spent the rest of his days. His four sons were named James, William, Andrew and Thomas.

Of these, William, great-great-grandfather of the Greensboro business man, arrived in the wilderness of North Carolina in the year 1750. His son, Andrew Morrison, next in line of the family, bought a tract of land from Earl Granville in what is now Bethany Township of Iredell County. This land comprised a grant from "His Most Excellent Majesty King George II." The deed conveying the land to Earl Granville was dated 1761 and when Andrew Morrison bought the land the document was given to him and has been carefully preserved through the successive generations and is now owned by Mr. Sidney R. Morrison of Greensboro. The part of the land which Andrew Morrison improved and where he lived and died has never passed out of the family possession and is now occupied by George Morrison, a brother of Sidney R. The first owner, Andrew Morrison, was succeeded in occupancy of the homestead by his son, Andrew, Jr., who spent his entire life there. Andrew, Jr., had three sons, named George Milton, Rufus and William, but only George Milton grew to maturity. There were also four daughters, Mary, Rebecca, Sarah and Martha, but none of these ever married.

George Milton Morrison was born on the old Iredell County homestead in 1813. He grew up in that environment and after succeeding to the ownership of the place engaged in general farming. He was a man of prominence and influence in that locality and lived a very long and useful life. He died in 1899, at the age of eighty-six. The maiden name of his wife was Emeline Nicholson, also a native of Iredell County. She died in 1915, when past eighty years of age. Her six children were: Laura, who died at the age of twenty-two; Mattie, Florence, George, Sidney Reese and Effie. The parents were active members of the Bethany Presbyterian Church and for several years the father served on the official board.

Sidney Reese Morrison had those advantages and opportunities during his youth which go with a family of old and substantial position. He attended school, assisted in the work of the farm and plantation, and at the age of twenty-one satisfied his longing for adventure and new scenes by going southwest and spending three years as a cowboy and cattleman in Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle. On returning to North Carolina he took charge of the old homestead farm, but four years later removed to Lenoir, where he was salesman for the Wilson Lumber Company until 1910. In that year he engaged in the lumber business for himself at Hickory, and in 1914 moved his headquarters to Greensboro, from which point he

conducts his business of buying standing timber and selling the finished product to furniture manufacturers. Mr. Morrison is also vice president of the El Reese So Cigar Company.

He is well known in Masonry, most of his affiliations being at his former town of Hickory. He is a member of Hickory Lodge No. 343, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Hickory Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Hickory Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar, and belongs to Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charlotte. He is also a member of the Bethany Presbyterian Church back in his home county.

Mr. Morrison has been twice married. His first wife was Octavia Waugh. She was born about two miles from Statesville, and died eleven months after their marriage. His second wife was Miss Blanche Smith, of Caldwell County, North Carolina. She died in 1906.

Frank M. Wright, clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph County, is regarded as one of the most painstaking and careful public officials this county has ever had, and has proved himself capable in every relationship of life. For a number of years Mr. Wright was a popular teacher in Randolph County but gave up that work to become superior court clerk.

His birth occurred on a farm in Columbia Township of Randolph County October 30, 1872, and his people have lived in this part of North Carolina for a century or more. His great-grandfather was Isaac Wright, also a native of Randolph County. His grandfather, Jacob Wright, was born in Columbia Township and owned a plantation on Sandy Creek in Randolph County, which he operated with slave labor. Later he bought land in Columbia Township and there spent his last days. His wife was Annie Kivett, daughter of Jacob and Barbra (Cottoner) Kivett. The Kivetts were of Dutch ancestry. Grandmother Annie Wright deserves a few words of special appreciation. Left a widow with five children to support, she did a noble part by them, superintended the farm, kept her family together until they were established in homes of their own and lived to be eighty years old. Her five sons were named George, Isaac, Jacob, Abram and John.

John Wright, father of Frank M. Wright, was born in a log house in Columbia Township in 1851. He was a very small child when his father died. As soon as he was old enough he began helping his mother on the farm, and later as his brothers left home, two of them, Isaac and Abram, moving to Tennessee, he assumed all the responsibilities of the farm and also the care of his ageing mother. He had assisted in clearing some of the land and putting it into cultivation, and as his ways prospered he erected good buildings and lived there until his death in 1915. He first married Louise Burgess, who was born in Randolph County, daughter of Franklin and Matilda (York) Burgess. Her maternal grandfather was Seymour York. Louise Wright died in 1881, leaving three children, Wesley M., Frank M. and George P. John Wright married a second wife and by that union reared nine children.

Frank M. Wright made the best of his opportunities as a boy to acquire an education in the rural schools and also the high school at Ramseur. At the age of twenty-two he began teaching. The first term was taught at Hardin in Randolph County. After that he taught in other places, spending eight years as an instructor in Shiloh Academy. This position he resigned upon his election as clerk of the superior court in 1914.

Mr. Wright is an affiliated member of the Masons, of the Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He married in 1900 Jane Webster, a native of Randolph County and daughter of Rev. J. A. and Martha (Foust) Webster. They have five children, Mable Clair, Thyra Lucile, Grace Marie, Bruce Webster and Marjorie Inez, all at home.

William Franklin Evans, a prominent lawyer of Raleigh, but formerly of Greenville, was born in the latter city February 25, 1883, a son of W. F. Evans, Sr., and Annie M. (Sermons) Evans.

Mr. Evans belongs to that class of men usually termed the "self made man." Eight years old when his father died, and the family being in very limited circumstances, the boy was sent to the Odd Fellows Orphan's Home at Goldsboro, North Carolina, to be reared and educated, and remained there until he was sixteen. At that age, equipped with a high school education, he set out to make a living for himself. Denied the opportunity of attending college, he became an inveterate student and by dint of hard study and the liberal use of midnight oil, obtained a fair substitute for a collegiate education.

After working at different vocations, during which he taught school two years, he married Miss Eva Glenn Allen, daughter of a prominent planter of Pitt County. Engaging in the mercantile business after marriage, Mr. Evans, not satisfied with his position in life, and working under the incentives of an early ambition, took up in spare time and during late evening hours the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1908 at Greenville. Here he commenced the practice of his profession and met with signal success and early obtained a commanding position. In order to identify himself with the larger opportunities of the profession he moved in August, 1917, to Raleigh.

Mr. Evans represented the Fifth Senatorial District in the General Assembly of 1913, and has for several years been prominently identified with the Odd Fellows of the state. In 1914 he was elected to the office of grand master of the Grand Lodge—the highest honor which could be conferred upon him by the order in this state. He has served two years as grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and is closely associated with every movement for the advancement and progress of Odd Fellowship in North Carolina.

Hon. James Robert McLean. This is a name that adorned the annals of the North Carolina bar during the middle period of the last century and is associated not only with able performances as a lawyer, but leadership and ability in the public affairs of the state.

A descendant of some of the substantial Scotch families of North Carolina, James Robert McLean was born at Enfield in Halifax County, September 21, 1823, son of Levi H. and Rebecca Hilliard (Judge) McLean. His father was a well-known educator. He attended the Bingham School at Hillsboro, the Caldwell Institute at Greensboro, and studied law with Hon. John A. Gilmer, of

William Spicer M.D.

Greensboro. He was licensed to practice in the county courts in 1844 and in the Superior Court in 1846.

After a brief career in Guilford and adjoining counties, with home at Greensboro, Mr. McLean removed to Rockford, then the county seat of Surry County. He was elected to the Legislature to represent Surry County in 1850-51. Soon afterward he returned to Greensboro and continued a highly successful practice there until the breaking out of the war. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the Confederate Congress from the districts including Guilford, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell, Person and Alamance counties. His service in the Confederate States Congress was from February 18, 1862, to February 18, 1864.

He was commissioned and served a short time as major in the Confederate army, being stationed at Wilmington and later in South Carolina. Prior to the war Major McLean had attained affluent circumstances, but on account of his heavy sacrifices for the cause of the South and the loss of his slaves and other property he was so impoverished that he had to begin practically anew when the war was over. He was still doing his best to stem the tide of adversity when death came upon him April 15, 1870.

His place as a lawyer and man is well summed up in a tribute from a "History of the Greensboro Bar" by Levi M. Scott: "Mr. McLean was a man of strong mind and brilliant intellect. He was fluent, ready and aggressive at the bar, and an able advocate. His was a legal mind and he naturally took to the law and chose it for his life work. He seemed always prepared and ready for the trial of his cases when they were called and soon understood the grounds of defense on which his opponents relied. He was very successful in his practice of the law. He was very companionable and full of good humor, anecdotes and fun, and delighted his friends with much spicy and interesting conversation in his leisure intervals."

He married Narcissus Jane Unthank, who survived him about two years. They had seven children, William, Robert, Edward R., Thomas I., Rufus H., Cora, who married C. M. Van Story, and Charles E.

THOMAS L. MCLEAN, a business man whose interests have been of increasing importance in marking definite progress and achievement at Greensboro during the last twenty years, is a son of Hon. James Robert and Narcissus Jane (Unthank) McLean, special reference to his father's career being made on other pages.

Mr. McLean was educated in Guilford College and left school to begin an active career of usefulness as clerk in a general store at Ashboro. From there he went to Siler City and continued clerking until 1898, when he returned to Greensboro and entered the service of the Van Story Clothing Company. He soon acquired a financial interest in the business and for the past ten years has been its secretary and treasurer and has done much to promote the prosperity of this well-known Greensboro commercial house.

In 1907 Mr. McLean married Ada M. Thomas, who was born in Guilford County, daughter of John and Fannie (Andrews) Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have five children: Fannie Narcissus, Thomas Irving, Ada Margaret, Robert William and J. C. McLean. Mrs. McLean is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Fraternally Mr. McLean is affiliated with Greensboro Lodge No. 602, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Buena Vista Lodge No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Greensboro Lodge No. 80, Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAMS SPICER, M. D. While for a number of years Doctor Spicer practiced in the general field of medicine in Wayne County, he has during the past four years devoted all his time and energy to surgery, a department in which his natural talents and experience give him a place of special rank among North Carolina surgeons. He not only enjoys a large private practice but has recently given to Goldsboro a hospital which the people of that community regard as one of their most valuable institutions.

Doctor Spicer was born at Goldsboro, North Carolina, May 7, 1878, a son of Dr. John Daniels and Emma Fredora (Williams) Spicer. He took up the same profession that his father had dignified, and after his education in Davidson College became a student in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City. While there he served one year as house physician, and after returning to North Carolina gave his time for fifteen years to general practice and surgery. Even at the beginning his special skill in surgery was recognized and the growing demands made upon him as a surgeon work as a general practitioner. In January, 1914, Doctor Spicer built Spicer's Sanitarium, a fine modern hospital, with twenty-five beds and a nurses' training school, in which the class usually averages ten.

Doctor Spicer was formerly city and county physician and a member of the county board of health, and has always maintained active relations with the local, state and national medical societies, and also belongs to the Seaboard Association of Surgeons.

Doctor Spicer is a member of the Algonquin Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Miss Ruth Gold, of Wilson, North Carolina.

LYNN BANKS WILLIAMSON is efficiently carrying many responsibilities in connection with the great cotton mill industry in Alamance County, and most of his experiences and industrial connections have been with the Holt & Williamson mills in and around Graham.

Mr. Williamson was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, July 23, 1872, son of John Williams and Virginia Frances (Williamson) Williamson. His father was in the tobacco business. The son had a public school education, as a boy worked in a tobacco factory, and at the age of sixteen went into the cotton mills as a clerk, afterwards turning to the practical side of that industry, and has a thorough knowledge of both the technical and business details. Mr. Williamson is secretary-treasurer and general manager of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, is secretary-treasurer and general manager of the L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company, and is also connected with the cotton mills known as the Oneida, Carolina, Belmont and Alamance. He is a director in the Alamance Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. Williamson also takes a prominent and public spirited part in local and state affairs and is enrolled for war service as chairman of the county board of defense and food administration. He is also former alderman of Burlington. Mr.

Williamson and family reside at Graham, and he is deacon of the Presbyterian Church of that city.

November 21, 1907, he married Eleanor Virginia Farish, of Caswell County. They have one child, Eleanor Virginia.

CLARENCE OETTINGER. Though only forty years from his birth, Clarence Oettinger has already accomplished those things which ambitious men strive to emulate. He is one of Lenoir County's most substantial and successful men.

Mr. Oettinger was born at Kinston December 14, 1876, a son of Abe and Bertha (Rosenthal) Oettinger. His father was a Kinston merchant. Clarence Oettinger attended a private school conducted by Morson & Denson at Raleigh and also had a business college course at Baltimore, Maryland. Almost his first practical business experience was as a telegraph operator, but he soon joined his father in the general merchandise business. Since 1907 he has been an active factor in the real estate and insurance field at Kinston. Mr. Oettinger is secretary and treasurer of the Kinston Insurance & Realty Company; is secretary and treasurer of the Carolina Land and Development Company; secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Building and Loan Association; secretary and treasurer of the Southern Drainage and Construction Company and a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Kinston. With all these duties he still finds time to serve as auditor of Lenoir County and is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and the Kinston Fair Association. His only fraternal connection is with the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Oettinger was married August 10, 1904, to Miss Mamie Dawson, of Kinston, daughter of John H. Dawson. They have one child, Marion.

THOMAS GARDNER HYMAN. The city of Newbern has a group of as live, enterprising and successful business men as any community of its size in the State of North Carolina. One of these, and one of the controllers of the destiny of a number of business concerns, is Thomas Gardner Hyman, who has been identified with it for the greater part of his career.

Mr. Hyman was born in New York City April 8, 1870, a son of Theodore Ballard and Anna Capers (Gardner) Hyman, both North Carolinians. His father was an industrial executive, and for many years was identified with rice milling and the lumber industry.

Thomas G. Hyman spent his early youth at Goldsboro, North Carolina, where he attended the high school. Later he was a student in Davidson College, and also had a business course at Bryant & Stratton Business College, Baltimore.

For three years he was associated with his father in the lumber business; but in 1894 he moved to Newbern, buying an interest in J. J. Disosway & Company's machinery and mill supply business. In a few years he personally bought out this company, and in 1897 he organized the Hyman Supply Company of Newbern, of which he is president. This business grew rapidly under his management, and soon he saw the necessity for larger fields, so he organized the Hyman Supply Company of Wilmington, North Carolina, and this company, too, is making marked success under his guidance.

Mr. Hyman also organized the Craven Foundry and Machine Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He is vice president of the Carolina Brick Company at Kinston, and president and organizer of the Newbern Ford Company. He also organized the Newbern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Mills and remained with the institution for three years as secretary and treasurer.

He was the first secretary of the Newbern Chamber of Commerce, and has filled the office of president and vice president of this organization. He has also been a member of the city council and is a director of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. He belongs to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and also belongs to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been chairman of the Craven County exemption board since its organization.

Mr. Hyman's life has been a busy one, with his many business interests to demand his attention, but he has always found time to take active part in every undertaking for the good of his city, state or nation.

To the charitable organizations of Newbern he is of inestimable value, being at all times ready to aid them financially or to give them wise counsel in the conduct of their affairs.

His many acts of kindness are never known to the outside world, but one who knows him well has aptly said of him: "The predominating characteristic of Thomas Gardner Hyman is his incessant desire to help those less fortunate than himself."

Mr. Hyman was married May 1, 1892, to Miss Elizabeth Sloan of Greensboro, who died in January, 1894, leaving one child, Elizabeth Sloan. On December 6, 1897, he married Harriett Bryan Lane, of Newbern. There is also one child of this union, Laura Bryan.

MURDO EUGENE STREET, M. D. A physician, surgeon, planter and prominent resident of Moore County, the work of Doctor Street which is of most public interest was his connection and influence in the founding and development of the State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis in Hoke County. It was the loss of a beloved brother that turned Doctor Street's energies and studies to methods for combating the white plague. His brother Dr. Charles Street, was graduated in medicine in 1896 from the University College of Medicine at Richmond and died the same year he was graduated. This untimely death from tuberculosis led his brother to make a very thorough and exhaustive study and investigation of that disease. He read everything that was published on the subject and is today accounted one of the leading authorities on tuberculosis in the state. From grief over his personal loss he came to a broad realization of the fact that a tremendous waste of human life was going on which in many cases could be prevented by a sufficiently early diagnosis and treatment, and he read numerous papers before the State Medical Society and different associations on this subject.

A classmate in medical college of Dr. Charles Street was Dr. J. E. Brooks of Greensboro. They were furthermore attached by intimate ties of friendship, and the death was a deep personal sorrow also to Doctor Brooks. Thus Doctor Brooks and Doctor Street acquired a mutual sympathy and interest on the subject of tuberculosis, and they frequently discussed projects and plans for a state institution for tubercular patients. The result was that under Doctor Brooks' active

M. Eugene Street, M.D.

leadership and Doctor Street's co-operation the present state sanatorium was established in Hoke County.

At a critical period in its early history, when it was in danger of being neglected and possibly abandoned because of the vagaries of state politics, Doctor Street at a great sacrifice of his own practice and his business interests at home went to the sanatorium and remained there more than a year in charge of its affairs. He managed it so efficiently, and at the same time exercised such influence on educating the general public to a knowledge of the value of the sanatorium that he was enabled to secure a greatly increased appropriation from the State Legislature, and thenceforward it was on a basis of permanency as a state institution and has from time to time been afforded larger facilities and means with which to uphold its high standard of usefulness. It is now recognized as one of the best institutions of its kind in the South and is the pride of all North Carolinians.

Murdo Eugene Street was born on the plantation where he now lives in 1866, son of Richard and Candace (Phillips) Street, both now deceased. His father was also born on the old Street plantation, which has been the home of this branch of the family since the latter part of the eighteenth century. The Street family is of English origin. Doctor Street's ancestors first settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1630. A later branch of the family moved to Virginia, where Doctor Street's grandfather, Richard Street, was born. Richard Street came to North Carolina between 1790 and 1800. He married Ann McQueen, daughter of Murdoch McQueen, a Scotch laird of great possessions who came to America in his own ship and established a colony of Scotch in North Carolina. Ann McQueen was born in Scotland and was twelve years old when brought to America. Her brother, Hugh McQueen, whose name appears in the records of North Carolina as one of its early attorney-generals, left his profession in this state and went to Texas in 1835, joining the Americans in their war for independence. He served under Gen. Sam Houston and was killed in one of the battles of that struggle.

Doctor Street's mother was the daughter of Rev. Louis Phillips, a local Methodist minister. She was the niece of Rev. Charles H. Phillips, a regular minister of the North Carolina Conference. Her brother, the late Rev. B. C. Phillips, was also prominent in the Methodist Church and at the time of his death was pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church at Durham.

During the war between the states Richard Street, father of Doctor Street, went out with the first company of volunteers from Moore County, under the command of Captain Martin. This company became part of Vance's famous regiment, the Twenty-sixth North Carolina. He served in the army with a creditable record throughout the war, beginning as first sergeant, and was soon made quartermaster of the regiment.

The Street plantation where Doctor Street was born and where he now lives is on the Deep River in Deep River Township in the extreme northeastern part of Moore County, a mile east of the present Village of Glendon on the Norfolk & Southern Railway. For years it has been one of the large centers of production of agricultural commodities in that section of the state and comprises a landed area of about 1,500 acres.

Doctor Street received his early education in the local schools and took his medical work in the Medical College of Virginia and the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1893 and has since been engaged in general practice in his home community at Glendon. He has taken numerous post-graduate courses in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and his work in the general branches of the profession apart from the service he rendered the Tuberculosis Sanatorium entitles him to high rank in the North Carolina medical fraternity. He is a member of the Moore County Medical Society, North Carolina Medical Society, Tri-State Medical Society, American Medical Association and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In politics he is a democrat. Doctor Street married Miss Ollie Brewer of Chatham County. They are the parents of eight children. Helen, Lillian, Ida, Ruth, Flora, Murdo Eugene, Jr., Candace and Elizabeth.

Doctor Street's latest idea is to free the children, both white and colored, of the South from the slavery of cotton production below legitimate cost. Various laws have freed them from the slavery of cotton manufacture, but the most crying need is to free the children from producing cheap cotton. As an economic factor the very greatest drawback to the South today is working the women and children in cotton production. This inevitably keeps the wage scale so low that legitimate labor prices cannot be paid for cotton production, is the claim of Doctor Street.

George F. Newman is one of the successful business men of Greensboro, and has lifted himself through his own energies and talents to a successful position, though he began as a green country boy at wages that would hardly pay his board.

Mr. Newman was born on a farm in Sumner Township of Guilford County, and is a great-grandson of Joseph Newman, a grandson of Hampton Newman, who was born in the same township, and a son of Junius H. Newman, who was born at the same locality in Guilford County in 1850. The grandfather bought a farm in Sumner Township and was a general farmer there until his death about 1853. He married Diana Hodgin, also a native of Sumner Township. At the death of her husband she was left a widow with four small children, and she played a noble part in keeping them together, in superintending the activities of the farm and seeing that her children were educated and situated in good homes of their own.

Junius H. Newman grew up on the home farm and finally succeeded to ownership of part of the estate. He still lives there, is in comfortable circumstances, and has always made his lot that of an agriculturist. He married Anna Cordelia Swiggett. She was born in Sumner Township, daughter of George Washington and Martitia (Safright) Swiggett. They reared four children, three of whom are still living, George F., Henry L. and William O.

George F. Newman spent his early life on the farm, had a country school education, and was not yet nineteen years old when he left the country to become clerk in a grocery store at Greensboro. His employers valued his services at the beginning at $3.25 per week. He remained with them, getting experience, for a year and a half, and then took a more responsible position with the Southern Rail-

road Company and was in the railroad service for seven years. During the latter part of that time he was cashier. In 1905 he was elected secretary of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, but after two years resigned to organize the Newman Machine Company, a local industry which he has brought to a high degree of success and has made one of the important concerns of the city. He has always been active head and president of the company.

In 1901 Mr. Newman married Nellie Pearl Smith, who was born in Guilford County, daughter of Sidney N. and Ellen Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Newman have a son, George F., Jr. The family are members of St. Andrews Episcopal Church at Greensboro, in which Mr. Newman is a vestryman.

William Brice Stuart. Too often a man's usefulness and opportunity for service in the world are limited to his special vocation and business. Some few men break through the restrictions that tie them to their daily tasks and express their talents and the results of their experience to the lasting good and benefit of their fellow men.

A case in point is William Brice Stuart, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company at Charlotte. Mr. Stuart is an old time as well as a modern telegrapher, and has been identified with the commercial phases of that business for many years. The scientific knowledge gained by many years of experience he has utilized in connection with his deep and sincere interest in his fellow man, by going on to the lecture platform, and has been heard as an entertainer and instructor in a large number of churches, Young Men's Christian Associations and schools throughout the state.

Mr. Stuart was born at Winnsboro, Fairfield County, South Carolina, in 1869, son of James H. and Sarah (McAllester) Stuart, both now deceased. His father, a native of Scotland, was a graduate of several universities and became prominent as an educator and linguist. He taught in Glasgow, Liverpool, London and other British cities, and on coming to America located at Winnsboro, Fairfield County, South Carolina, where he continued teaching several years. Many people of middle age in that county went to school to him and have a grateful memory of this educator and scholar and express the highest appreciation of his talents and ability as well as his sterling and lofty character.

William Brice Stuart grew up and received his education in Winnsboro. Like many boys he had an early inclination for telegraphy, and with him it became the means of a permanent vocation. He learned the art in a local railroad office, and for several years was a telegrapher with railroad companies. He then went into the commercial telegraphy field and for over thirty years has been active in that line as operator, office manager and district manager. For twenty-three years he was with the Western Union Company. His last position with that company was as manager of the office at Savannah, Georgia. He was also manager of the Athens, Macon and Atlanta offices of the Western Union in Georgia. Since transferring his services to the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company he has been manager at Ashville and Raleigh, North Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, and in 1916 came to Charlotte, where he is manager of the Charlotte office and a large district embraced in the Charlotte territory.

Mr. Stuart is a thoroughly practical and thoroughly trained telegraph man. He learned the business years ago when the art was almost in its infancy, and has carried his knowledge up to the highest point of latest development in that field. He is also an expert in the highly specialized technique of wireless telegraphy. The romance and fascination of electricity have always made a strong appeal to him and many years ago he was impressed by the religious phase of the art, or rather the usefulness of the electrical science as a means to illustrate religious ideals and reality and demonstrableness of God. It was through this that he was brought into the lecture field, and under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association and in conjunction with Mr. C. A. Brooks, a baritone singer, has delivered his lectures before Young Men's Christian Associations in several of the South's leading cities. His two chief lectures are "The Two Greatest Invisible Forces of God, Electrical and Spiritual Power," and "Wire and Wireless Messages by a Wireless Operator." Both lectures are illustrated by steroptican views and a full equipment of telegraph instruments and devices, including telegraph, telephone, cable, wireless, fire alarm, police and burglar alarm, signal service, messenger calls, and all purposes for which the telegraph is used. Merely as a little private philanthropy, Mr. Stuart has also lectured in all the schools of Charlotte, his chief subject in schools being "The Uses and Abuses of Electricity."

Wherever these lectures have been delivered the comments of the press and the individual auditors have been exceedingly commendatory. It is permitted here to make just one extract from the Charlotte News, as follows:

"During the past two weeks the school children of the city of Charlotte have been treated to an address on the uses and abuses of electric energy by W. B. Stuart of this city, in which many interesting and heretofore unknown facts about this unseen agency are being made known to the children. Mr. Stuart is a speaker of rare ability and his talk before the schools are educational to a high degree."

Another active interest of this very busy man who seems to exemplify the dynamic spirit of his special profession is as general chairman of the efficiency committee of the Trinity Methodist Church in Charlotte. It is largely through him that a committee has been vitalized and made an instrument of incalculable good to the church and the community. The chief purpose of the committee is to meet and welcome all visitors, newcomers or strangers in the city, invite them to the church, direct them to other churches if they so desire, give information and advice in regard to getting located in homes, and, in brief, to be of genuine benefit to all people coming to the city whether as transients or home makers. Mr. Stuart possesses the kindly genial manner and other personal gifts which make him rarely fitted for this line of work. People always feel at home in his presence. To the work of the committee he gives his personal attention and does not allow it to be delegated to younger or less experienced men.

Mr. Stuart also takes much interest in fraternal affairs. He is affiliated with Phalanx Lodge of Master Masons, Charlotte Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, with Mecklenburg Lodge Knights of Pythias, Fulton Lodge of the Independent Order

W. G. Carter.

of Odd Fellows, Hornet's Nest Camp of Woodmen of the World and Dilworth Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics. He is editor of the fraternal page of the Charlotte Observer, appearing in that paper each Sunday and one of its leading features.

At Winnsboro, his native town, Mr. Stuart married Miss Mamie Ruff. Her father was Sheriff Ruff, of Fairfield County, a well-known citizen of that section.

R. Hope Brison, though still in his thirties, has achieved a remarkable business success and his name stands significant of practical accomplishment in the city of Gastonia. Mr. Brison has built up a large and successful grocery house, and more recently has established a splendid artificial ice plant to the resources of the city.

He was born at Clover in York County, South Carolina, in 1883, a son of William I. and Mollie (Jackson) Brison. They were natives of the same county. R. Hope Brison grew up and received his education at Clover. As a young boy he mastered the art of telegraphy, and his first practical employment was as a railway operator. He was engaged in that service, stationed at various points along the Southern Railway, until 1902. In that year he located permanently at Gastonia.

When Mr. Brison came to Gastonia he was still under age, but his spirit of enthusiasm and earnestness made up for the lack of maturity and experience. His first connection was with the firm of J. Flem Johnson & Company, wholesale grocers. The business appealed to him and drew out all his ambition and vigor and in a few years he had made himself a partner in the firm. Then in 1912 he succeeded the J. Flem Johnson & Company and has since been in business for himself. The firm title is R. Hope Brison & Company, and that same firm name is associated with several lines of business conducted by him. The wholesale grocery house has been built up and now commands a trade over a large section of North Carolina. Under the same firm name is conducted a large coal yard on East Long Avenue in Gastonia.

His largest and his newest interest is the ice plant, which was completed in May, 1917. The title of this business is also R. Hope Brison & Company. The plant is on East Franklin Street and is one of the most modern ice plants in the South. Mr. Brison constructed it at a cost, including building and equipment, of $30,000. The plant is housed in a substantial brick structure, with concrete floors and foundations, and the most improved ice manufacturing machinery secured from York, Pennsylvania, has been installed. Engineers of thorough competence directed every phase of the installation. The ice is made from water taken from the city mains, filtered, boiled, reboiled, then distilled. Thus the product is of absolute purity, without taste or odor, and in appearance as clear and smooth as the proverbial crystal. Unlike natural ice, the artificial product has a solidity of texture uniform throughout a block, and is therefore more lasting than natural ice. The plant has a thirty-ton daily capacity. The completion and successful inauguration of the plant is a fine tribute to the ability and progressive spirit of Mr. Brison.

The same spirit has been manifested by him in his relation to all other business and community affairs. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, belongs to the Mystic Shrine and worships in the Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Della Johnson, of Gastonia. Their three children are: Marion, Lillian and R. Hope, Jr.

William Graham Carter is proprietor of Carter's Mills, one of the most interesting and one of the most significant rural communities in North Carolina today. Mr. Carter, though he has spent practically all his life in this rather isolated community, is truly a man of affairs, as much so as the big business men of Raleigh or Wilmington. He is planter, merchant, miller, a former county officer and a live and effective influence every day in the year for good schools, good roads, good churches and all other things that help realize the ideals of rural advancement.

His birthplace is an interesting community of Randolph County long known as Moffett's Mills, but even earlier as Carter's Mills. He was born there in 1862, while the war was raging between the North and the South. His parents were Stephen M. and Mary M. (Cayiness) Carter. His mother was of the well known family of that name in the state, which has produced some prominent characters, particularly in the medical profession. Stephen Carter was born and reared in Randolph County, a son of James Carter. The Carters are Scotch-Irish. Stephen Carter was a merchant and tanner, owning the Moffett's Mills.

The origin of the present locality known as Carter's Mills came about in 1856 when Alfred Brower built a grist mill on Bear Creek in Moore County. In 1862 Stephen Carter traded his property in Randolph County for the mills in Moore County, and since that transaction the institution and the community has been known as Carter's Mills. In the same year he brought his family here and the mill site and the land have since been in the Carter name. Stephen Carter died in 1884.

Thus William Graham Carter became a fixture at Carter's Mills the same year he was born. He grew up to a full appreciation of the romantic charm and beauty of this historic spot in Moore County, was well trained and educated at home, and at the age of twenty-two, on his father's death, he became the responsible head of the family estate. For over thirty years he has constituted much of the energy which has radiated into the enterprise of this locality. His public spirit is well indicated in the pride he takes in his connection with building up the school system of Sheffield Township. This township has more school children and more school houses than any other township in Moore County. It was Mr. Carter who led the movement and contributed most of the money for building the high school at Elise, now known as Hemp. This town is on the Norfolk Southern Railroad, south of Carter's Mills. Mr. Carter has taken a similar part in establishing all the other schools in the township. Both as a school trustee and as a private citizen he has given generously of his time, influence and money in building up the local educational system. For four years ending in 1917 he was county commissioner, and served the county most faithfully in that capacity. He has been postmaster at Carter's Mills for over thirty years, and besides operating the mill conducts a mercantile business which is one of the important services of the community.

For all his many varied interests doubtless his chief enthusiasm is farm development. He owns one of the very fine farms of this part of the state, comprising 300 acres. He is a farmer of the

first rank and has brought his land to a high state of productivity through energetic management and modern and progressive methods. It is a source of great deal of satisfaction to him that he kept this farm during the poor years of agriculture and has lived to see the profession of farming exalted over everything else.

Recently a newspaper correspondent with more than ordinary insight and social vision wrote the story of Carter's Mills and some of the things he said are not only interesting but are historically significant and deserve repetition. The important features of that story are quoted as follows:

Before the railroads came many prominent men foregathered under the big oak trees above the mill, including Governor Zeb Vance, and many other notables down to Governor Aycock. This was the focus of a big country for two or three generations. The Salem Road passed the mill, crossing the fort below the dam and climbing the high hills beyond. What a procession has followed that old Salem Road. Stage coach and mail, wagon train with goods from Fayetteville for the mountains, or wagon train with goods going down. Men afoot, men horseback, men in vehicles of all descriptions. Wagons coming to mill, the miller going out with flour for the markets of the lower counties.

The old order has changed. The railroad came and a town was begun at Elise. J. B. Lennig gave ground for a school and the Carters backed the proposition with money and work and Elise thrived on the reputation of the school, and the prospective railroad shops that were to be built and the mill and the turpentime stills. Then John B. Lennig sold his railroad and died, and the shops were abandoned by the new owners of the road, and Elise was made a postoffice, but its name was changed to Hemp. So Hemp is the railroad point and at Hemp is the Elise High School, still famous under the management of the Fayetteville Presbytery. The township has rebuilt all its primitive schoolhouses until it now has a dozen or so of the most modern rural schoolhouses in the state. Carter's Mills is still the old flour mill on Bear Creek, with the miller listening to the whir of the mill wheel as it grinds its grist, and the road crosses a modern bridge now instead of passing through the Ford.

The story of Carter's Mills is instructive. It tells of a rural community until in the last few years isolated from markets, living in unpretentious existence in modest manner. With the changes and conditions comes a market easily reached, a market that takes for cash the various little and big things the community makes, and takes those products throughout the year. So there begins the interest in schools and roads and clothes and painted houses and well-bred livestock, and better home equipment and books and papers. If you want to know what your state is doing, no matter what state it is, the place to look is not in Raleigh or Charlotte or Petersburg or Pittsburgh or Atlanta, but in Carter's Mills or Hooper's Cross Roads or Grape Vine Ridge. If the rural community is coming and prospering and building school houses and roads and buying books you know your state is coming.

Carter's Mills in the older day was a rather conservative neighborhood, on the old Salem Road to be sure, yet so far from the activities of bustling life that it seemed a slow community. The old order has changed and without realizing it the neighborhood has stepped forward to a new plane. The future looks right promising for three or four reasons. To me the most important is that fact that here is a community of home owners. These people nearly all own the places they live on. The tenant is a rarity. That guarantees a permanence and thoroughness of farm operation, and an adaptability of the farm to its opportunities. Then in addition to owning their farms these people enjoy the advantages of one of the best local markets in the whole United States, for Pinehurst and Southern Pines are willing to pay the price for the best that can be made. Carter's Mills possesses good soil, good climate, good market, a good way to get out on the motor trucks, developing schools, picturesque scenery, self sustaining farms with a steady product to sell steadily, a community of home owning farmers, crossing the line from the land of yesterday to the land of tomorrow. Here is a well grounded agriculture with all the conditions in its favor, including the power to grind its grain, and do the various other tasks for which power is essential in a rural community.

Mr. Carter and family are all members of the Presbyterian Church. The Carter home now, as always, has been noted for its unstinted hospitality, and in many ways it is the social center of the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have reared an exceptionally fine family of children, all of whom have been given fine educations. Mr. Carter married Miss Maggie McLeod, who was born and reared near Carbonton on Deep River, and is a sister of Dr. G. McLeod of Carthage. The children named in order of birth are Roberta Lee, Walter S., Mamie Kate, Blanche, Pauline, Maggie, Grace, Virginia, William Graham, Jr., and Robert Lee. The oldest, Roberta Lee, is the wife of Rev. Grover C. Currie, of Walnut Ridge, Arkansas. Walter S. lives at Atkinson, North Carolina. Miss Mamie Kate is a talented teacher and Miss Blanche has charge of the canning demonstration and other conservation work in Pamlico County. Miss Pauline, now the wife of L. T. Edgerton, was a teacher in the Elise High School.

JOSEPH D. COX is secretary and treasurer of the J. Elwood Cox Manufacturing Company, one of the largest wood working establishments in North Carolina, a business that has branch plants and offices in several other states.

Mr. Cox is a native of High Point, where he was born in 1883, son of Joseph J. Cox, M. D., and grandson of Jonathan Elliott and Elizabeth (Hare) Cox. The history of the earlier generations of the family is told on other pages of this publication. Joseph J. Cox was born in Perquimans County, North Carolina, in 1845. He acquired his literary education in the New Garden Boarding School, attended medical lectures, and was eventually graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. He practiced at Guilford College until 1881, when he removed to High Point, and was a busy professional man of that city until 1890. In the meantime he had become interested in the manufacture of furniture and on retiring from practice gave most of his time to his duties as secretary and treasurer of the Home Furniture Manufacturing Company, which later was merged with the Globe Manufacturing Company. He continued as secretary and treasurer of the latter corporation until his death in 1903. Doctor Cox married Mary Dundas, who was born near Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada, daughter of John and Sarah

(Sackrider) Dundas. John Dundas was born in Ireland in 1811, son of John Dundas, Sr., who was of Scotch ancestry. The latter came to America, accompanied by his family, in 1822, and after a voyage on a sailing vessel lasting six weeks settled in Canada. Here John Dundas, Jr., grew to manhood, and then went into a comparatively unsettled district of Ontario, locating near Ingersoll in Middlesex County. He bought a tract of timbered land, hewed a farm out of the wilderness, and remained there a very successful farmer. He built a commodious brick house and other farm buildings, and was regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of the locality. In 1874 he sold his property in Canada and came to North Carolina, buying a farm two miles from Guilford College. That was his home until his death in 1892. John Dundas married Sarah Sackrider, who was born in Canada in 1818, daughter of Peter and Clara (Cornell) Sackrider, both natives of New York State. Peter Sackrider was of Dutch ancestry, and on taking his family to Canada settled at Norwich, where he spent the rest of his days. Mrs. Sarah Dundas died in 1902, the mother of ten children: Peter, Clara A., Mary, Phoebe Jane, Charles J., Edwin, Ellen, Marshall, Sarah Ann and Walter Scott. Of these, Phoebe, Charles and Edwin are now deceased. John Dundas and wife while living in Canada were Methodists, but after coming to North Carolina joined the Friends Church.

Joseph D. Cox was reared and educated at High Point, attended Guilford College to complete his literary education, and on leaving school became associated with his uncle, J. Elwood Cox, and with increased years and experience has fitted into a place of responsibility as secretary and treasurer of the J. Elwood Cox Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of shuttle blocks, one of the largest firms of its kind in the United States.

In 1906 Mr. Cox married Miss May Walton Riddick, who was born in Perquimans County, North Carolina, daughter of A. F. and Anna (Nicholson) Riddick. The Riddicks are of Virginia ancestry while the Nicholsons are pioneers of Perquimans County. The former were affiliated with the Methodist Church while the Nicholsons were Quakers. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have two sons, Joseph J. and J. Elwood. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are active members of the Friends Church at High Point and he is superintendent of the Sunday school.

Thomas Vernon Moseley is a native of Lenoir County and since attaining manhood has found his years increasingly filled with absorbing and varied business interests. He is one of the first names to be mentioned in the group of progressive younger business men at Kinston.

He was born in Lenoir County August 31, 1880, a son of Wylie Thomas and Martha Eleanor (Harner) Moseley. His father was a farmer, and the son grew up in the atmosphere of country life. He was educated both in public and private schools and attended the business college at Columbus, Georgia.

He utilized his business training by taking a position as stenographer with the Kinston Cotton Mills, and has been steadily identified with that corporation, being now secretary and assistant general manager.

Mr. Moseley is secretary and assistant general manager of the Chesterfield Manufacturing Company of Petersburg, Virginia; is acting secretary and assistant general manager of the Orion Knitting Mills of Kinston and Beaufort, North Carolina, and is secretary of the Kinston Free Press Company.

He has been exceedingly liberal of his time and means in the promotion of movements that have a broad and vital connection with the general welfare of his city. He was especially active in the Kinston Fair Association, was one of the promoters of the Caswell Training School, is secretary of the Christian Church Building Association, and is chief of the Kinston Fire Department. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a trustee of the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Moseley is a democrat.

Hon. George E. Hood. Interesting indeed are the stories which tell of advancement made by the overcoming of difficulties and the success that has rewarded earnest effort. The incidents may all interest, but it is admiration and pride that are aroused for the sterling qualities which have made these adventures true, for they insure future usefulness and promise further distinction. Sitting in the historic halls of the National Congress, equal to all and superior to many, is Hon. George E. Hood, one of Wayne County's brilliant young statesmen who, in his forty years of life, has made more progress upward than nine-tenths of his fellow-men have encompassed throughout their entire lives.

George E. Hood was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, January 25, 1875. His parents were Edward Bass and Edith (Bridgers) Hood, of Scotch and English ancestry. His boyhood was passed as an assistant on his father's farm in Wayne County during the summers and attending the district school in the winter seasons, but when fifteen years old he accompanied his parents when they removed to Goldsboro. There, for a short time, he had educational advantages, but soon took up the work of a telegraph messenger boy and during the next two years learned to be an operator. That he had made an impression with the officials of the Western Union Company not only for efficiency but for reliability was proved by the company making him bookkeeper at Goldsboro. In 1893, when only eighteen years of age, he became assistant manager of the office at Goldsboro, and in 1894 he went with the Southern Railway Company as telegraph operator and billing clerk. Thus far he had made his own way and had reached a position of responsibility, but his ambition was by no means satisfied. His work through the day was necessarily confining and had to be accurate. When release came in the evening, Mr. Hood did not allow himself to think of recreation, even when his comrades urged his companionship. On the other hand, his lamp burned long into the night while he was poring over law books. The time came when he felt prepared to take his examinations in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and his admission to the bar followed on February 3, 1906. His father, in the meanwhile, had been elected treasurer of Wayne County, but did not live to serve out his term, and when his death occurred in 1898 his son, George E., was unanimously elected by the board of county commissioners to fill his place.

This brought Mr. Hood prominently before the people and his administration of the office of treasurer confirmed the good opinion already entertained and public confidence was very definitely shown when in 1901 he was chosen to represent

Wayne County in the State Legislature. On his return from the first session at Raleigh he was elected mayor of Goldsboro, a signal honor entirely disproving the old saying that a prophet has no honor in his own country. Mr. Hood served as mayor of his city until 1907, and during this period Goldsboro made rapid progress. In the political councils of Wayne County he had become by this time a leading factor, and his democratic friends realized that the abilities of a self-reliant man, a student and scholar, one who had proved capable, wise and resourceful in every business or public position he had held, was of such value to party and country that further responsibilities might safely be placed upon him and additional honors be tendered him. In 1912 he was made presidential elector of the Third Congressional District, comprising the counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Sampson and Wayne. In 1915 he was elected a member of the Sixty-fourth National Congress, receiving 8,620 votes, a majority of more than 2,000 votes over his opponent, Hon. B. H. Crumpler, who was a candidate on the republican-progressive ticket. Since taking his seat in the House of Representatives Mr. Hood has given a good account of himself as a member of house committees on census, immigration, naturalization and public buildings and grounds.

Mr. Hood has been prominent in the North Carolina National Guard. From 1898 until 1905 he was captain of the Second Regiment. On November 23, 1905, he was promoted by Gen. R. B. Glenn to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was assistant general of ordinance. In 1909 he was retired with the rank of colonel. His long official connection with National Guard affairs has made him durnig the past year a valuable advisor in regard to military affairs.

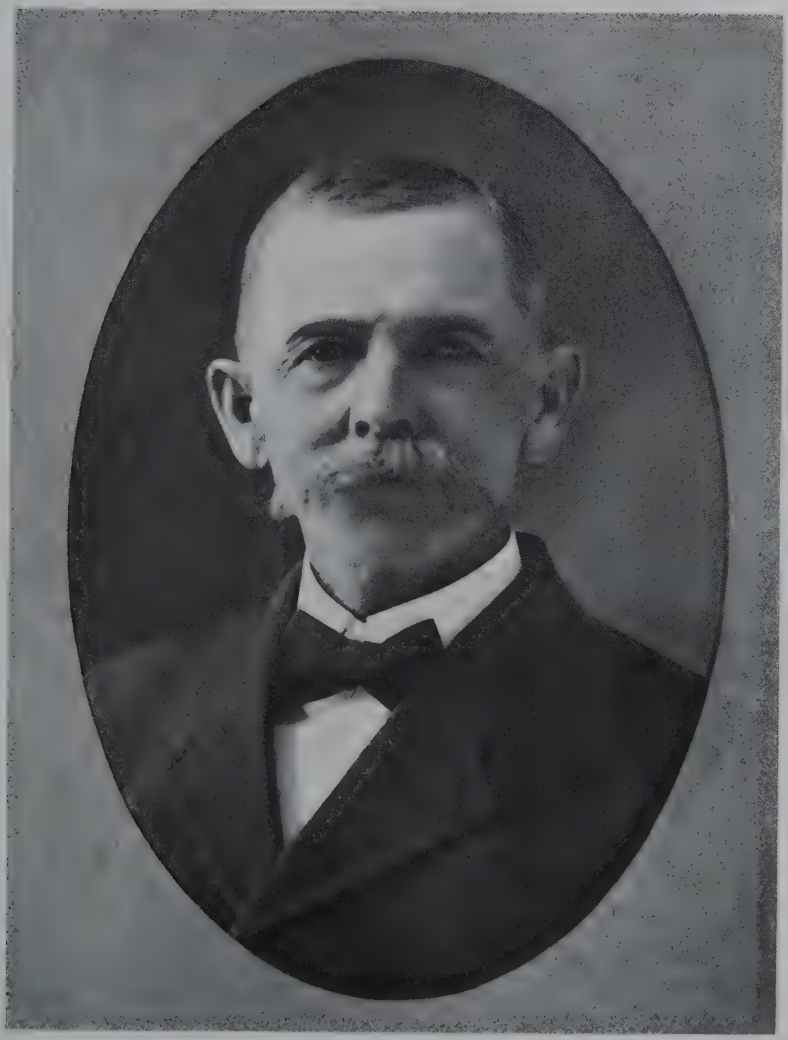
Mr. Hood was married September 23, 1903, to Miss Julia A. Flowers, and they have three children: Nannie Bridgers, George Ezekiel and Frances Elizabeth. With his family, Mr. Hood belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1916 Mr. Hood was re-elected to Congress and as a member of that great body, confronted with many of the most serious public problems that have ever demanded wise deliberation, his hosts of friends in North Carolina believe he will distinguish himself still further and in achieving for himself will add luster to the Old North state and benefit the country at large. He has remembered his constituents in every way possible for an honorable public man, and during his long absence in Washington has never permitted his interest in Goldsboro to lapse, her progress being just as dear to him as when he was one of the humble workers for his daily bread. He retains membership with the Wayne County Bar Association and the Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce. His fraternal connections are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which last named body he was state councillor in 1903-4, from 1905 being a member of the national supreme judiciary committee.

Mr. Hood is a man of winning personality. Welcome is in his hearty hand clasp and sparkling eye, and sincere are the words that come from his smiling mouth. Genial and friendly as he may be in social life and in affairs of legitimate business, his record shows that no coercion can ever make him countenance any measure that he does not believe to be right and honorable. The steadiness that marked him as a boy is still a characteristic.

LOVIT HINES. The manufacturing interests of the community lying adjacent to Kinston in Lenoir County have grown remarkably with the past several decades, and to successfully direct a profitable business along any line in the face of the keen present-day competition calls for abilities of more than an ordinary degree. One of the active men of business here at the present time, and who has successfully built up a large enterprise from small beginnings is Lovit Hines, secretary and treasurer of Hines Brothers Lumber Company, which is now one of the leading concerns of Kinston.

Lovit Hines was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, January 23, 1852, a son of James Madison and Nancy (Thompson) Hines, native North Carolinians and well known planting people of Wayne County. Reared in a family where truth, integrity and industry were watchwords, Lovit Hines was educated in private schools, and when ready to enter upon his individual career was well prepared both in mind and body to fight his battles with the world. The father moved to Lenoir County when the son was a year old, and his first ventures were of an agricultural character, and farming continued to be his occupation until the year 1884. At that time he began to turn his attention to the business in which he has since made such a decided success. As his initial enterprise he rented a small sawmill, and his success in the operation of this diminutive plant encouraged him to buy a small mill of his own. The business grew rapidly and in 1889 he took his brother, W. T. Hines, into partnership, this being the inception of the present firm. The brothers continued in business at Dover, North Carolina, until 1892, when Mr. Lovit Hines leased planing mills at Newbern. In the later part of that same year he formed a stock company with P. H. Pellitire and S. C. Hamilton, and purchased the plant of the old Greenville Land and Improvement Company and incorporated the Greenville Lumber Company, moving there in January, 1893. This plant was destroyed by fire in May, 1896. After the destruction by fire of the Greenville Lumber Company's plant in May, 1896, Mr. Hines was made receiver to settle the affairs of the old Greenville Lumber Company and that company was dissolved. He then came to Kinston and formed a new company with his brother, W. T. Hines, and John T. and Henry C. Riley, of Philadelphia. The Rileys furnished the money to build the mill in Kinston and to buy a supply of standing timber. The business was incorporated under the firm name of Hines Brothers Lumber Company, with a capital of $12,000. As the business grew and the debt was paid off, it was found advisable to increase the capital, which was elevated to $20,000. Later this was made $50,000, still later $100,000, and finally at present, $200,000. The present officers of the concern are: H. C. Riley, president; W. T. Hines, vice president; and Lovit Hines, secretary and treasurer. This is now one of the large and successful mills of eastern North Carolina, having a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber per day, and employing 300 men in mill and offices. This plant, which is modern in every particular, occupies fourteen acres of ground, and the company controls operations on 5,000 acres of property in fee simple, 20,000 acres timber right. The greater part of



Yours truly
Lovit Hines

Mr. Hines' attention is given to the management and operation of the mill, but he also has various other interests, and is a helpful factor in all movements that are making for the welfare of his community.

Mr. Hines was married to Miss Mollie Jane Murphy, of Lenoir County, North Carolina, who died December 31, 1907, leaving seven children, as follows: Mary Pauline, who is the wife of Walter D. La Roque, postmaster of Kinston; Harvey Carrow, a wholesale merchant of Kinston; James M., who is a wholesale merchant of Greenville, North Carolina; Clara Louise, who is the wife of Oscar Green, of Kinston; Samuel Philip, who is a student of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Raleigh, North Carolina; and Leah Ruth and Elizabeth, who are attending the graded school at Kinston. In September, 1908, Lovit Hines was married to Miss Polly Jones, of Kinston, and they have five children: William Grimsey, Willis, Robert Stancell, Lovit, Jr., and Charles Meadows.

ARTHUR L. ELLISON is a member of a family that for many years has been identified with the high class furniture manufacture at High Point. He was born in that town, and his father, Julius F. Ellison, is one of the older residents of the community, having lived there since he was a boy and having witnessed its growth from a few hundred population to a city of upwards of 12,000 and the home of many of the most important industries of North Carolina.

The family record goes back to the great-grandfather, Archibald Ellison, who spent all his life in the vicinity of Franklinville in Randolph County. He married Elizabeth Yerge, and they reared six children, named Joseph, Irwin, Eliza, Mary and Cynthia. Archibald Ellison was a very active Methodist and an exhorter of his church.

Albert Ellison, who was born in Randolph County August 24, 1820, received a very good education for his day and all his life was a great reader and acquired an unusual range of information. As a youth he learned the trade of potter, and was making a good living for his family at that occupation when the war broke out. In 1862, when he was forty-two years of age, he enlisted and went to the front with his regiment, and saw service in many hard fought campaigns. On April 7, 1865, he was captured and was held as a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Maryland, until the 13th of May following. He was then paroled and on returning home resumed work at his trade. He spent his last years at Greensboro. Albert Ellison married Mary Wilson, who was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, November 23, 1820. Her father, Micajah Wilson, was a shoemaker, and long before shoe making machinery was introduced made boots and shoes for a large trade. His father was a native of France and came to America in colonial times and was in the struggle for independence against Great Britain for seven years. Mrs. Mary (Wilson) Ellison died at Greensboro, November 5, 1878. She was the mother of seven children, Charles Wesley, Julius F., Lycurgus L., Alphonso L., Roslyn, Louisa L. and Mary.

Mr. Julius F. Ellison was born on a farm two miles east of Franklinville in Randolph County April 8, 1847. He is what might be called a natural mechanic. Apparently he needed no special training to enable him to handle tools accurately and skillfully. As a young man he learned the trade of wood turner, and was an expert in that line in both the manual processes and with machinery. For over forty years he has worked as a carpenter, cabinet maker and wood turner, and in 1911 he formed a partnership with his son Arthur, giving High Point one of its local factories for making high grade parlor furniture. Julius F. Ellison married October 12, 1869, Sarah Jane Charles, who was born in Guilford County January 2, 1840, daughter of Elijah and Kesiah (Raper) Charles, her grandfathers being John Charles and William Raper. Sarah Jane Ellison died leaving three children: Viola, Arthur and Mary. Viola married Berry R. Cross and had four children, named Esther, Valley, Livingston and Cevera. Mary died November 8, 1910.

Arthur Ellison, who was reared and educated in High Point and for a number of years has been associated with his father in furniture manufacture, married Miss Bessie A. C. Whitesel. She was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, daughter of Peter Asbury and Martha Alice (Jordan) Whitesel. Her paternal grandparents were Simon and Catherine (Andes) Whitesel, while her maternal grandparents were James and Anna (Boone) Jordan. The Whitesels are of German ancestry, while the Andes and Jordan families are English. Anna Boone was a near relative of Daniel Boone. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison have one daughter, Sarah Alice Virginia. Mr. Ellison was reared in the faith of the Missionary Baptist Church, while Mrs. Ellison belongs to the Lutheran Church.

MICHAEL JOHN CORBETT, a resident of Wilmington for forty years, was born in County Waterford, Ireland, August 4, 1857, son of John and Margaret (Brown) Corbett. His people were Irish farmers. The best available information describes the Corbetts as descendants of the Normans, and there have been Corbetts in one locality of Waterford County for a number of generations. There are three distinct branches of the family, one in Ireland, one in England and one in Scotland.

Michael John Corbett was educated in the Christian Brothers School at Lismore, but left before graduation to engage in farming with his father. A few years later, in 1878, he came to America and was at first employed in Wilmington as clerk in a wholesale grain house. In partnership with the late Mr. W. I. Gore a wholesale provision and grain business was established in 1881, and later Mr. Corbett became sole proprietor and in 1900 incorporated the Corbett Company, commission merchants and manufacturers' agents, now operating under a license from the United States Food Administration and handling meat, lard, flour, sugar, grain, mixed feed and other staple provisions.

Mr. Corbett is president of the Corbett Company, president of the Wilmington, Brunswick & Southern Railroad, vice president of the People's Savings Bank, a director in the Murchison National Bank, and a director in the Tide Water Power Company. For four years he served as president of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Corbett has been one of the managing board of directors of the James Walker Memorial Hospital. He is a life member of the American-Irish Historical Society and is vice president for the State of North Carolina. He is a member of the Cape Fear Club, Cape Fear Country Club, Carolina Yacht Club and in politics a democrat.

January 16, 1884, at Wilmington, he married Mary Josephine Deans, daughter of James Irving and Ellen (Geary) Deans. They have nine

living children: Nellie, wife of Thomas Edward Brown, of Wilmington; Margaret and Madeline; Norah, wife of Maj. H. W. Stovall, of the United States Coast Artillery and now in France; Lieut. James Irving, of the National Naval Volunteers; John Dennen; Henry McQueen; William Iredell, and Kitty.

ALLIE HOWARD EDGERTON. Though he does not as yet number his years by the forties, Allie Howard Edgerton has attained some of the distinctive positions in the industrial and commercial affairs of Goldsboro and is one of the fortunate, influential and successful men of that city.

He was born at Fremont in Wayne County, North Carolina, October 28, 1877, being a son of James Bryant and Pattie Mae (Pool) Edgerton. His father was not only a farmer, but for many years was a general land agent and is connected with a number of business enterprises at Goldsboro.

The son received his education in the private and public schools of Goldsboro, and in 1897 was graduated from the University of North Carolina. Thus his business career has been developed during the nineteen years since he left the university. His first important connection was with the Enterprise Lumber Company, where he gained a very thorough and detailed knowledge of the lumber industry. From that company he promoted the organization of the Empire Manufacturing Company, became its first general manager, and in 1913 was elected president. This is now one of the important industries that have their headquarters at Goldsboro. Mr. Edgerton still retains his place as a director in the Enterprise Lumber Company.

He served as alderman of his home city in 1915-18. He is a member of the board of trustees of the city schools, is president of the Algonquin Club, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Sigma Chi.

On January 6, 1904, Mr. Edgerton married Annie Belle Borden, of Goldsboro, daughter of Arnold Borden. They are the parents of four children: Arnold Borden, Catherine, Charles Newton and Rachel Humphill.

MAJ. GEORGE W. F. HARPER. Soldier, merchant, banker, railroad builder, statesman and author, Maj. George W. F. Harper is Lenoir's most prominent citizen. He is a member of a distinguished family of this section of North Carolina, associated intimately with its history, and identified with the organization of Caldwell county and the founding of the town of Lenoir. The Harpers are of English ancestry, but the branch that came as colonists to America had previously been established in Londonderry, Ireland.

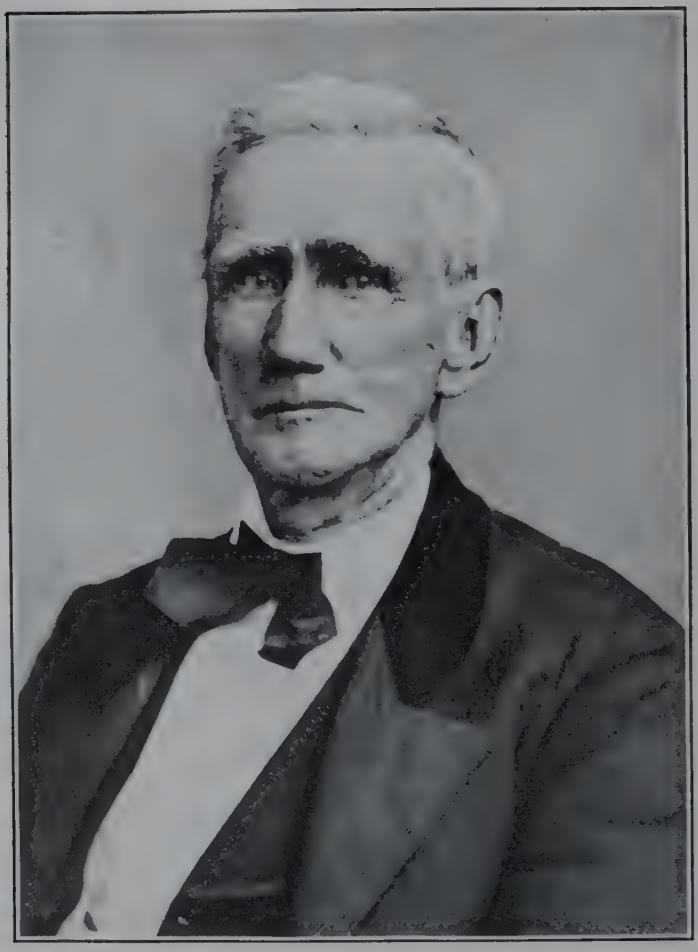
George W. F. Harper was born at Fairfield, in what is now Caldwell County, North Carolina, near the site of the present town of Lenoir, in 1834. His parents were James and Caroline Ellen (Finley) Harper, the latter of whom was born in Augusta County, Virginia. She was a daughter of Samuel Finley, whose people had come from Londonderry, Ireland, to Virginia at an early day.

James Harper was born in 1799, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. A tendency toward tuberculosis developing in his youth, an open air life was prescribed and he started on an extensive trip on horseback that extended through the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, and as far south as Atlanta and Augusta, Georgia, and to Charleston, South Carolina. There he took a sailing vessel and returned north, and by the time he reached New York, felt thoroughly restored to health. In remembering his pleasant travels, the beautiful scenery and equable climate of the South remained in his memory, and before long he decided to establish a permanent home there. In 1829 he located at Wilkesboro, in Wilkes County, North Carolina, where he embarked in the mercantile business. In the early thirties he removed from Wilkesboro to a place he called Fairfield, about one mile west of the present Town of Lenoir, subsequently donating land for the town site of Lenoir. For many years afterward he was the leading merchant in the new town, first engaging in the manufacture of leather in a small way, but later, in association with his son, George W. F. Harper, in a general mercantile line. He was a man of education and refinement, and as long as he lived espoused every cause that he believed would benefit Lenoir. He was one of the early magistrates and assisted in the formation of Caldwell County and founded the town, as above stated, through his donations of land and capital. He was one of the contributors to the fund to build Davenport College. James Harper was a man of strict integrity, kind and benevolent manner, and was the first elder of the Presbyterian Church at Lenoir, and in its little graveyard he was laid to rest in 1879. He is survived by but two sons—George W. F. Harper and Samuel Finley Harper, George W. F. being president of the Bank of Lenoir and prominent in many other enterprises. Lenoir was regularly organized as a town in 1842, the boundaries being small as compared with the present corporate limits. In its name it preserves the memory of Gen. William Lenoir, an early celebrity.

Associated with the late James Harper in many of his early enterprises here, was his nephew, the late Col. James C. Harper. He was born near Gettysburg, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, in 1819, a son of John Harper. In 1840 he joined his uncle, James Harper, in North Carolina, and it was he who laid out the Town of Lenoir and did much in a political way to make Lenoir the county seat of Caldwell County. From 1866 to 1868 he was a member of the North Carolina State Legislature, and in 1870 was elected to the United States Congress, in which body he made a fine record. He was prominent in a number of important local industries, and founded the old cotton mill at Patterson, near Lenoir, in 1847, and was the senior member of the firm of Harper, Jones & Company that operated the mill for a number of years. He died at his home near Patterson, North Carolina, January 6, 1890.

Col. James C. Harper married Louisa McDowell, a daughter of Athan McDowell, and a granddaughter of General Charles and Grace (Greenlee) McDowell, both of Revolutionary fame in this state. Colonel Harper's daughter, Emma, became the wife of the late Clinton A. Cilley, who was a distinguished lawyer and judge in Caldwell County.

To adequately portray in words the life history of Major Harper, would be telling the story of Lenoir, for he has been so closely identified with all its leading interests. During the war between the states he served with distinction, enlisting as a private in Company H, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Infantry. The organization of this regiment was completed in Mitchell County, July 24, 1862, and became a part of a legion representing the



James Harper

1799-1879

G. W. F. HARPER AND GRANDSON LIEUT. JAMES C. HARPER

three arms of the service and was commanded by Col. John B. Palmer. Through soldierly qualities the private was successively promoted until he became Captain Harper, and in 1864 was promoted to the rank of major. At the battle of Resaca, Georgia, Major Harper was wounded in the leg, but subsequently returned to his command and was with General Johnson's army at the time of surrender, at Greensboro, North Carolina, in April, 1865. In the World war, now going on, Major Harper's grandson, James C. Harper, who is shown in the accompanying portrait with his grandfather, holds the rank of captain, and he expects soon to be fighting with the United States Army in France. George H. Bernhardt, another grandson, is in the United States Navy.

After the Civil war closed, Major Harper accepted its results and returned to peaceful pursuits. He went into business at Lenoir, in partnership with his father, under the firm name of J. Harper & Son, general merchants, beginning in a small wooden building, but afterward removing to the corner now occupied by the bank, which Major Harper established in 1894. This bank has been a potent factor in the town's growth and development. Major Harper is still president of this oldest bank, the affairs of which he has carefully and prosperously conducted for twenty-four years.

Major Harper was one of the builders, and for the first few years of its existence was president of the Carolina & Northwestern Railroad, extending from Chester, South Carolina, to Lenoir, North Carolina, which was Lenoir's first and as yet is its only railroad. It was built originally as a narrow-guage railroad, but subsequently was changed to standard gauge. Major Harper was the managing official of this road, and it is recalled by all that he was universally popular, and was known as a railroad man of superior tact and executive ability. He was large and liberal in his policies and under his management the road became a dividend-earning property. As a concession to local opinion at the time, it is remembered that he permitted no trains to be operated on Sunday.

Although Major Harper has always taken an active interest in politics and public affairs, he but once consented to the use of his name as a candidate for public office. He was elected a member of the North Carolina State Legislature, and served with marked ability and great public usefulness in the session of 1881. On many occasions he has served on boards and commissions of a more or less public nature, and particularly in relation to benevolent movements and institutions. For a number of years he was one of the board of trustees of the Western North Carolina Hospital, at Morganton, the construction work of which building was superintended by the late Col. James C. Harper.

Major Harper was united in marriage with Miss Ella A. Rankin, who died in 1909, survived by two children, George Finley Harper, and Mrs. Ellen Harper Bernhardt. Mrs. Harper was a daughter of Rev. Jesse and Ann Delight Rankin, and was a sister of the late Emma Lydia Rankin, who was widely known throughout the state as an accomplished teacher, being for many years principal of the Kirkwood Home School for Girls.

Miss Emma Lydia Rankin was a notable woman and her name deserves perpetuation along with those who generously and unselfishly have given of their talents to benefit others. She was born July 29, 1838, and died February 28, 1908. This gifted woman received from her parents, both of whom were teachers of wide reputation, the benefit of a thorough classical education. She made the training of the minds and hearts of young women her life work and she adorned the profession of her choice. She inherited from a pious ancestry a love for the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a devoted member for over three score years, and to her strenuous efforts and liberal contributions, the church at Lenoir is greatly indebted. In 1893 the fine brick manse was completed and the new church in 1903, which was followed by a gift of the large and valuable lot in front of the church. Miss Rankin was a member of the committee of the Vesper Reading Club of Lenoir that encouraged the plan which resulted in the opening of the Pioneer Library, which, from a small beginning grew with the years and, up to the era of the Carnegie libraries, was probably the largest town library in the state. For many years she was a moving spirit in this enterprise and during the last years of her life served as purchasing agent and librarian, a work for which she was particularly well fitted. Her final active benevolent work was in aid of that noble charity, the Barium Springs Orphanage. Her pupils, from all over the state, loved and esteemed her, and everyone knew her to be just, kind, good and generously charitable.

Perhaps no one is better qualified to write history concerning Caldwell County than is Major Harper, and that so many valuable and interesting papers, relating particularly to the county in relation to the war period, have issued from his pen, is but another proof of his versatility. In association with Judge Walter Clark, of Raleigh, he published in 1910 the thrillingly interesting book entitled "Caldwell County in the Great War." For that work, Major Harper wrote the chapters entitled: "North Carolina at Chickamauga," "A War Time Furlough," "Kirk's Raid and Skirmish," and "Sherman at Columbia." Another book compiled and published by Major Harper, is equally interesting and a valuable contribution to local history, and is entitled "Reminiscences of Caldwell County in the Great War." While it has been, in large degree, a matter of love to assemble this mass of history, and a tender tribute to his old comrades in arms, it is remarkable that one so engrossed with large business affairs and with public and social demands constantly being made upon his strength and time, should have found the opportunity and the enthusiasm to so carefully gather these records, and to present them so abounding with the vitality of youth, that they are equally acceptable to the passing and the present generation.

ALEXANDER S. HANES was born to wealth and high social position, but has made his life count as a constructive factor in his home city of Winston-Salem, and has recently given that section of North Carolina a distinctive new industry in the Hanes Rubber Company, of which he is president.

His father, the late John Wesley Hanes, proved himself one of the ablest among those who built up and developed Winston-Salem as a commercial and industrial center during the last half century. He was born at Fulton in Davie County, North Carolina, February 3, 1850, and belonged to a family of Moravians who had come to this part of Western North Carolina during the Revolutionary war. He was a great-grandson of Philip Hanes, whose father, Marcus Hanes, was a native of Germany and on coming to America established

his home in York County, Pennsylvania. Marcus Hanes came to North Carolina in 1777, and became a member of the Moravian Colony, locating in South Fork Township near Old Salem. Marcus Hanes' son Philip was the father of Joseph Hanes, who was born in what is now Forsyth County, February 2, 1784. Joseph Hanes was the father of Alexander Martin Hanes, who was born March 5, 1809, and besides farming conducted the largest tannery in this section of the state. Alexander M. Hanes was married September 26, 1833, to Jane March, daughter of Col. Jacob and Margaret (Hinkle) March. The children of Alexander M. Hanes and wife were: Pauline, who died in girlhood; Spencer J., who died as a result of wounds received in the trenches at Richmond; Mary M., who died in 1885, wife of H. X. Dwire; Jacob H., who enlisted at the beginning of the war in Company G of the Fourth North Carolina State Troops and was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania May 12, 1864; William H., who died in early youth; George A., who enlisted in Company E of the Forty-second North Carolina Regiment and was killed near Gaines Mill, Virginia; Pleasant H., who is still living and was a Confederate soldier, surrendering with Lee at the close of the war; Catherine E., who lives in Winston-Salem; John W.; Philip, who died March 14, 1903; and Benjamin Franklin, who died August 24, 1904.

The late John W. Hanes grew up on a farm. He became accustomed to its work and duties but his fondness for books caused him to devote all his leisure time to reading and study. He was a small boy when the war broke out, and his older brothers went into the ranks as soldiers and so far as his strength and capabilities permitted he took their place at home. When the father died his mother removed to Hickory Hill near Mocksville, and at the close of the war young Hanes entered Trinity College, where he made an excellent record as a student. On leaving college he returned to the farm in Davie County, but soon became associated with his brother, Pleasant H., who at that time was pushing a successful wagon tobacco trade in company with A. M. Booe, as tobacco manufacturer of Mocksville. Subsequently the two brothers entered the field of tobacco manufacture on their own account, and located at Winston-Salem. In 1872 they built their first factory. It was small and had a limited output. Two partners joined them, Maj. T. J. Brown and P. N. Dulin. The latter soon died and in settling up his interests with his heirs the partners lost much of their active capital. The business soon recovered, and its next calamity was a fire which destroyed the factory. They had little insurance, and though still in debt they determined to continue the business and while they were rebuilding at Winston-Salem they rented the old Zeke Jones factory at Greensboro, and manufactured in those quarters for a year. They were all able business men, possessed of great energy and their business prospered, almost inevitably. The first factory was extended from time to time, and finally they constructed one of the largest and most modern establishments in the South. In 1893 another fire destroyed the buildings and entailed severe loss upon the company. Again they rebuilt, better and on a larger scale than before, and the business went on from one stage of prosperity to another until it became known through its products throughout the United States. This business, whose foundations were so carefully laid by the Hanes brothers years ago, is now part of the great R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, having been purchased by that corporation at a princely sum.

On retiring from the business of tobacco manufacture John W. Hanes established a large and complete plant for making hosiery, known as the Shamrock Knitting Mills. That was a business which took his chief energies and time until his death.

John W. Hanes earned a high place in business circles and his ability and resources were sought by outside corporations and also by the public in general. He was at one time president of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad, and was a director in banks and other corporations. He was at one time president of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce and for years was on its executive board.

December 2, 1879, John W. Hanes married Anna Hodgin, daughter of Stephen H. and Lucy Moir Hodgin of Winston-Salem. They became the parents of eight children. John W. Hanes was a democrat, and was for many years one of the most active members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The death of this honored citizen and business man occurred September 22, 1903.

Alexander S. Hanes, his son, is a native of Winston-Salem, was educated in the local public schools, and prepared for college at Horner Military Institute at Oxford. He then became a student in the University of North Carolina, and left that institution to go to work in his father's hosiery mills in the offices. He mastered the details of the business, finally became manager and held the office of president and treasurer of the Shamrock Hosiery Mills Company until 1916. He then resigned the executive position in order to organize the Hanes Rubber Company, and is now giving all his available time to this new and important industry.

Mr. Hanes was married in 1906 to Mary Lee Robinson of Elizabeth City, daughter of Charles H. Robinson. They have three children: Elizabeth, Charles and Alexander, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Hanes are members of the West End Methodist Church and he belongs to the Twin City and the Forsyth Country clubs.

J. Wade Siler, a younger representative of the prominent family that founded the progressive little City of Siler City in Chatham County, has done much to upbuild and promote the commercial activities and improvement of that community.

Mr. Siler was born at Siler City in 1882. His grandfather, Samuel S. Siler, was born in Albright Township of Chatham County, where he owned a farm and where he was a planter with slave labor before the war. Before a railroad was built through this section of the county he bought some land and laid it out in lots now a part of Siler City. However, he never removed to the town but spent his days on the farm. Samuel Siler married Margaret Wood. Both lived to a good old age, and she was an active member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Cincinnatus Siler, father of J. Wade Siler, was born on a farm four miles from Siler City in 1854. He was educated in the rural schools and was engaged in farming until 1879, when he removed to Siler City and engaged in general merchandising. He was a merchant here until his death in 1884. He married Miss Brower, daughter

of George Washington and Nellie (Kime) Brower, and granddaughter of Abraham and Lydia (Scott) Brower. Her maternal grandparents were David and Mrs. (Clapp) Kime. Mrs. Cincinnatus Siler is still living in Siler City.

J. Wade Siler, an only child of his parents, was educated in Siler City and also in the Liberty Normal College. After leaving school he was engaged in the hardware business, then for six years was interested in the High Point Bending and Chair Company, following which he took up and prosecuted actively the real estate business. In 1914 Mr. Siler installed the electric light plant in this city, a property that he owns and which has done much to raise the standards of Siler City as a progressive community.

In 1906 Mr. Siler married Berta Olivia Jordan. She was born at Siler City, daughter of Adolphus C. Jordan, who was born in Matthews Township of Chatham County, son of Harris and Winnie (Lane) Jordan. His grandfathers were William Jordan and John Lane. Adolphus C. Jordan was reared on a farm and after his marriage settled on the plantation of his father-in-law, including a part of Siler City. He lived there until his death at the age of seventy years. He married Miss Cattie Matthews, who was born on the present site of Siler City, daughter of Capt. William Matthews. Captain Matthews was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, son of Thomas and Charity (Wood) Matthews. He was an only child, and after the death of his parents he sold the old farm and removed to Chatham County and bought land a part of which is now included in Siler City. Before the railroad was built he kept a country store and the place was then known as Matthews Cross Roads. He lived in this community until his death at the age of seventy-nine. Captain Matthews married Margaret Cheek, a native of Randolph County and daughter of Josiah and Jennie (Womble) Cheek. The wife of Captain Matthews died at the age of seventy-two. Mrs. Siler was one of six children: Eulalia, wife of Cadman Bray; Berta Olivia; Edward T.; Elma, who married Rev. W. J. Bannon; Vivian; and Willie, wife of V. B. Elkin. After the death of his first wife Mr. Siler married her younger sister, Vivian.

Norman Fanning Steppe, whose work as an educator has brought him high commendation and many responsibilities in North Carolina, where he is now county superintendent of schools for McDowell County, has also had an extensive business experience and for a man of his years his life has been unusually filled with service and accomplishment.

He was born in Henderson County, North Carolina, August 27, 1882, a son of Rev. James G. and Martha (Steppe) Steppe. His father was a farmer and a local minister. The son gained his early education in public schools and the Blue Ridge Academy, and after leaving that institution went North, was at Cincinnati, Ohio one year and after that at Pittsburgh, where he was chiefly engaged in the coal business. Returning to his native state he entered the University of North Carolina, and prepared for his chosen career. After leaving university Mr. Steppe was for four years principal of the high school at Dysortville, North Carolina, was superintendent of schools at Old Fort for five years, and on July 1, 1917, was chosen county superintendent of schools for McDowell County.

He is a member of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly and of the Superintendents' Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

February 16, 1911, Mr. Steppe married Miss Annie Laurie Fordham, of Sampson County, North Carolina. Four children have been born to their marriage: Norman Fanning, Jr., Clarence Maddrey, Ralph Montgomery and Annie Laurie.

Philip Henry Booe was for many years one of the prominent business men of Forsyth County. As a member of the N. D. Sullivan Tobacco Company at Walkertown, he was a factor in building up a large local industry, and some of his capable children have followed him in the same line of business.

Mr. Booe was born in Davie County, North Carolina, a son of Alexander and Sarah (Clement) Booe. His great-grandfather was, it is thought, of German parentage or ancestry, and was a farmer spending his last years in Davie County. The grandfather, Philip Booe, was a farmer, owning and occupying a place near old Dutch Meeting House, where he and his wife Caroline both died.

Alexander Booe, father of Philip H., was born five miles south of Mocksville near the old Dutch Meeting House on January 4, 1821. When he was a boy his father died and he went to live with his uncle, Ben March, on Dutchman Creek. He learned how to make tobacco, and after his marriage became a tobacco manufacturer at Mocksville. This industry was continued until after the war and then at Salisbury for a number of years. He finally sold his business and after that devoted his time to the management of his farm on Dutchman's Creek, though his home was in Mocksville. He died in March, 1895.

December 19, 1843, Alexander Booe married Sarah Clement. She was born on a farm near Mocksville, August 9, 1823, and died in 1889. Her grandfather, Henry Clement, was a native of Germany and an early settler in what is now Davie County, buying a large tract of land near Mocksville and cultivating it the rest of his years. Sarah Clement's father was Henry Clement, Jr., who was born on a farm about three miles east of Mocksville and for many years operated the old home plantation with slave labor. He married Rosa Sain, who survived him and both are buried in the Clement Cemetery. The children of Alexander Booe and wife were five in number, Philip, Sallie, Maggie, Alice and Ruth. Sallie married Philip Hanes and has seven children; Maggie is the wife of William W. Miller and has six daughters; Alice married T. W. Woodruff and has two children; Ruth is unmarried.

Philip Henry Booe was well educated for his time and when a young man took up the manufacture of tobacco. He was first a member of the firm of Booe, Payne & Lunn. For a time he was connected with the bank at Winston, but after his marriage became associated in business with his father-in-law at Walkertown. This relationship he continued until his death in 1912, at the age of fifty-nine.

Mr. Booe married Sally Sullivan, daughter of Nathaniel D. and Elizabeth (Moir) Sullivan. Concerning her father, who was for so many years a leader in the tobacco manufacturing industry of Forsyth County, a more complete sketch appears on other pages. Her mother, Elizabeth Moir, was a daughter of Robert Moir, who was born at

Forres, Scotland, September 15, 1796. When a young man he came to America and located at Leaksville in Rockingham County, North Carolina. There he acquired land, developed a plantation, had numerous slaves, and at the time of the Civil war owned about fifty negroes. Robert Moir married Elizabeth Perry Porter. She was born in Madison County, Virginia, May 10, 1801. The children of Robert Moir and wife were: Margaret, who married Berle Roberts; Jeannette; Elizabeth, who married Nathaniel D. Sullivan; DeWitt Clinton, who died young; Penelope G., who married and died without children; Tabitha, who married Charles Ogburn; Lucy J., who became the wife of Stephen Hodgin; Robert Alexander, who married Sally Allen; and James Stuart, who married Melvina Van Hay.

Mrs. Philip H. Booe died in 1904. There are six living children, named Nathaniel Sullivan, Sarah Clement, Elizabeth Moir, Lucy Hodgin, Philip H. 2d, and Alexander M. These sons and daughters occupy the old homestead at Walkertown. It is a commodious frame house, built in modern style and has the comforts and setting of a magnificent country seat, affording many advantages and most of the conveniences found in the best city homes. The son Nathaniel is now secretary and treasurer of the Nathaniel D. Sullivan Tobacco Manufacturing Company. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Inverness Cotton Mills Company at Winston-Salem.

JOHN MCMILLAN MCIVER. The most successful lives in every generation have been those in which action and achievement have gone hand in hand with and been guided by a character of unimpeachable probity and honor. It is the character of the man as much as the incidents of his work that makes the career of John McMillan McIver of Gulf, Chatham County, so notable and worthy of inclusion in this publication.

Mr. McIver, who has been merchant, planter, manufacturer and in early life an educator and always a leader in church, was born November 6, 1838, near Carbonton in Moore County, close to the Chatham County boundary and within the bounds of the old Euphronia Presbyterian Church. His great-grandfather, Donald McIver, was one of three brothers who came to Scotland in 1772, two of them settling in North Carolina and the other in South Carolina. Mr. McIver's father, Alexander McIver, was a farmer, and was an elder in the Euphronia Presbyterian Church. The maiden name of the mother was Ann Gordon, daughter of Langston Gordon, of Virginia. He is thus descended from a long line of Scotch ancestors in the paternal line and is of English stock through his mother.

Some years ago when Mr. McIver had attained a maturity of character and achievement an interesting sketch of his life was prepared by Mr. P. R. Law for publication, and what his biographer said concerning his early environment and youth is worth quoting not only as an individual interpretation but as a description of the conditions from which many great men have risen to eminence.

There were but few environments better calculated to form character than those found in the atmosphere among the hills of his birthplace where the parish schools hard by the kirk in the fatherland had been transplanted and religiously fostered. He was born into that way of life which might be called in other lands the middle class, but happily in our country character and capacity make their own level. He was neither of the richest nor of the poorest, neither proud nor humble. He knew no hunger he was not sure of satisfying and no luxury which could enervate mind or body. His parents were sober, God-fearing people, intelligent and upright. Without pretension and without self-effacing, he grew up in the company of boys who worked on the farm like himself—wholesome, honest, self-respecting. They looked down on nobody, they never felt it possible they could be looked down upon. Their houses were the homes of probity, piety, patriotism. They learned from the inspiring traditions of their fathers and at the feet of teachers of sound Christianity and ennobling patriotism the lessons of heroic and splendid life which came down from the past.

"His father died when he was only one year old. The loss was great; but his mother proved a wise and capable counsellor, and her care and training molded him into manly excellence. His earliest recollection of his mother was seeing her kneeling in prayer with her three little children around her. A comfortable patrimony fell to him from his father's estate. In early life he had a strong desire for an education." His school training was begun in some of those local schools and academies which were part of the community established in North Carolina by descendants of the Scotch Presbyterian pioneers. He attended Melville Academy in Alamance County, where he came under the instruction of a celebrated teacher, Dr. Alexander Wilson. In 1858, in his twentieth year, he entered the State University, but left promptly in 1861 to enter the army. His service as a soldier was deferred on account of an attack of sickness, and he returned to the university for an interval and in 1862 graduated with the degree A. B. Immediately on terminating his university career he joined the cavalry company of Rev. James H. McNeil, this company being made up mostly of descendants of Scotch Highlanders. He served in Eastern North Carolina until the opening of the Gettysburg campaign in 1863, when he was part of the Sixty-third North Carolina Regiment. He was all through the war and surrendered with his command at Appomattox in 1865. On every occasion and under every condition he was a brave and conscientious soldier.

The war over, he became a school teacher, teaching at Buffalo Church in Moore County in 1865, and afterward continuing his work in Bladen County and at Waynesville in Haywood County. Some of his pupils afterward became prominent as officers of the state and have testified to his influence upon them in the training of their character as well as their minds.

Mr. McIver established himself in business at Gulf in Chatham County in 1870. He has been a highly successful business man, but his success has not been due to speculation, but to a conservative, hard working and conscientiously rendered service, for which his prosperity has been only a modest reward. The basis of his business career has been flour milling, and he was one of the first in that section of the state to install a modern roller process mill. From milling he turned some of his proceeds into broad acres of fertile land and developed it to excellent and productive farms, and has also been a director and stockholder in the Bank of Fayetteville, stockholder, director and vice president of the Sanford Cotton Mills, a stockholder in the Columbia Manufacturing Company at Ramseur, and in the Elmira Cotton Mills at Burlington, and has enjoyed throughout the esteem

Yours Truly
J. M. McIvor

of his business associates as a hard-headed, conscientious and strictly honorable business man. A lawyer friend once said of him: "He is one man who never forgets his God in his business."

His former biographer gave the following word picture of his character: "One who lives largely not for himself but for others; and whose pleasure and happiness consists to an exceptional degree in contributing to the happiness of others. A man of singularly sweet and amiable disposition and retiring in his habits, and yet, surprisingly, a successful business man even in this day of strenuous life and activity. One who can be depended upon at all times and never found wanting. Of martyr spirit to suffer at the stake for conscience's sake, and what he believed to be right. Ever ready to aid liberally in any and every movement in church or state for the good of his fellows."

Mr. McIver has always been a loyal democrat, though averse to holding office. He has been fondest of home and of home influences and of those institutions which are a part of the religious and moral life of his community. His record as a churchman has been one of work and devoted service and most of his public honors have come in that field. He was one of the founders of his church at Gulf, was its first elder, and at one time constituted its session. The session never had any other clerk nor the Sunday school any other superintendent. He has represented his church at the Presbytery, and has been its moderator, and twice has been elected commissioner to the General Assembly. He was chairman of the committee in charge of the Elders and Deacons Institute, and was also one of the two ruling elders on the Synodical Committee in charge of the Twentieth Century Million Dollar Educational Fund.

Mr. McIver has six children, three the children of a former marriage to Miss Mattie Lee Morrison, of Asheville, and three the children of his present marriage to Miss Lois Anderson, of Davidson.

Dal Floyd Wooten. The record of Mr. Wooten as a business man and citizen at Kinston has been of sturdy upward progress and has been marked by increasing responsibilities in the business field and also by the capable performance of public duties. His family have been identified with Lenoir County for a long period of years, and his individual achievements have contributed additional dignity and prestige to the name.

Mr. Wooten was born in Lenoir County June 5, 1866, a son of John Franklin and Mary (Christian) Wooten. His father was for a long term of years a member of the Lenoir County bar. The son after completing his education in the Kinston Collegiate Institute chose more practical lines of effort than those followed by his father, and for seventeen years was a farmer. He was finally called to the county seat by appointment to the office of sheriff, which he filled with characteristic fidelity from 1902 to 1906. For a brief time he was connected with a general supply house and then became cashier of the First National Bank of Kinston. This post he still holds. He was also a director of the Kinston Cotton Mill, and is a member of the board of trustees and chairman of the executive committee of Caswell Training School and is on the finance committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wooten is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of the World, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Harmony. He and his family are active in St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Kinston and he is a member of the vestry.

Mr. Wooten was married December 26, 1888, to Miss Laura Pugh, of Wilmington, North Carolina. Eight children have been born into their household, their names being Mary Catherine, Paul Deems, Floyd, Ray, Cecil W., Thelma, Dorothy and Alton.

John Gilmer Dawson. A leading member of the bar at Kinston, North Carolina, and equally prominent in other directions, John Gilmer Dawson is a member of a very prominent law firm of this city, which, in addition to large individual and firm interests, acts as attorneys for important banking and other corporations. Mr. Dawson is a member of an old and well-known family of North Carolina whose members have contributed in appreciable degree to the growth and development of the commonwealth and have been found in prominent positions in various avenues of human endeavor.

John Gilmer Dawson is a native son of the locality in which he now resides, having been born April 19, 1882, in Lenoir County, North Carolina, a son of John Henry and Annie E. (Daly) Dawson. His great-grandparents were John and Sallie (Henning) Dawson and his grandparents, Thomas Henning and Hulda Truitt (Daniel) Dawson, all natives of North Carolina and all members of the agricultural class. They passed their lives in the peaceful pursuits of farming, reared their children to lives of honesty and industry and, passing away, left their descendants the heritage of a good name and a legacy of example of God-fearing and useful lives. The grandparents had a family of nine sons and one daughter, and among these children was the second son, John Henry, who was born November 29, 1848, in Lenoir County, where his parents had resided for some years. John Henry Dawson was given good educational advantages in his youth, being sent to private schools, and when he was ready to start on his independent career adopted farming for his life work, a vocation in which he had been trained in his youth and one to which his forebears had given their attention. For a long period he continued as a tiller of the soil in Lenoir County, and through native industry and good management accumulated a handsome property and became one of the substantial men of his community. So well did he labor, in fact, that he was able to retire from active pursuits when he had reached the age of fifty years, and since that time has given his attention to other matters. Mr. Dawson has always been recognized in his community as a man of sound worth, integrity and public spirit, the kind of a man needed for participation in public affairs as an official. He was the incumbent of a number of township offices prior to 1892, in which year, while he was still actively engaged in farming, he was elected county treasurer of Lenoir County. He served continuously in that office until 1896, and then retired for eight years, but in 1904 was again the people's choice for this position. He has since been elected each two years, and is now the holder of the office, his present term expiring in 1918. He has given his county conscientious and faithful service and has done much to assist in the financial betterment of Lenoir. Mr. Dawson has also served as magistrate two years, and is a deacon in the Primitive Baptist Church. He is highly esteemed throughout the

community in which he has made his home for so many years and where has done so much to advance the prosperity and welfare of the people. Mr. Dawson was married November 30, 1871, to Miss Annie E. Daly, of Lenoir County, North Carolina, and to this union there have been born children as follows: Selma Anna, who is now Mrs. James S. Mehegan, of Tarboro, North Carolina; Henry Thomas, who is deceased; Alma Hulda, who is the wife of P. A. Hodges, of Kinston; Mamie Leona, who is the wife Clarence Oettinger, engaged in the real estate business at Kinston; Hannah Meniza, who is the wife of Fred L. Hart, of Suffolk, Virginia; John Gilmer, of this notice; Wilber Truitt, also of Kinston; Bessie Laura, who is the wife of Marshall E. Gray, of Kinston; Roland, a daughter, who is now deceased; Martha Susan, who resides with her parents, and another child who died in infancy.

John Gilmer Dawson was reared on his father's farm, on which he assisted in the work during the summer vacation periods, the remainder of his boyhood being passed in attending private schools. He was subsequently sent to high school, and, having expressed a liking for the law, became a student at the University of North Carolina, from the law department of which institution he was duly graduated with his degree in 1908. In August of the same year he was admitted to the bar and almost immediately began practice at Kinston, and, as the people recognized his ability and earnestness, it was not long ere he had built up a good and prosperous practice. Mr. Dawson continued alone until August, 1915, when he became associated in a legal partnership with A. J. Loftin under the firm style of Loftin & Dawson, now recognized as one of the strong combinations of Lenoir County. The firm represents in a legal way three banking houses and a number of large corporations and has been exceptionally successful in its handling of cases in all the courts. Mr. Dawson has served as city attorney of Kinston since 1910 and has taken care of the city's legal business in a masterly manner. He belongs to the various organizations of his calling, including the North Carolina Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and holds a high place as a legist who respects the ethics of his calling. As a lawyer he has met with success, pursuing his profession quietly and industriously, and bringing to it the highest intellectual qualities and attributes of character. His individual practice has been notably honorable and as a member of his firm his name has given assurance, were this necessary, that no undue advantage would ever be taken of clients, whether powerful or indigent. As a business man Mr. Dawson has also been successful, and now has a number of important interests, these including connection with the Southern Drainage and Construction Company, of which corporation he is vice president, and the Carolina Land and Development Company, of which he is a member of the board of directors. He is interested in fraternal matters also, being a Knight Templar and Shriner Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and the Kappa Sigma college fraternity.

On November 23, 1911, Mr. Dawson was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Regina Weyher, of Kinston, North Carolina, and to this union there has come one child, Victor Weyher, who was born January 26, 1916.

ANDREW JACKSON LOFTIN. In point of continuous service Andrew Jackson Loftin is one of the oldest members of the bar at Kinston. His present partner and active associate is Mr. John G. Dawson, and together they comprise one of the chief law firms in point of ability and extent of practice in Lenoir County.

Mr. Loftin was born March 15, 1838, a son of William C. and Sallie (Moore) Loftin. His father was a man of prominence and was at one time clerk of the old county court and was at another time candidate for Congress. Andrew J. Loftin received his early education at Kinston and at Taylorsville, and studied law under Judge Pearson at Richmond Hill. Since his admission to the bar he has kept his attention almost undivided on his profession, has for many years appeared in cases of importance before the courts of Eastern North Carolina, and has gained professional esteem and the many rewards and honors which belong to the lawyer as a forceful leader of public opinion.

Mr. Loftin served at one time as mayor of Kinston and has always been a loyal democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church. He has been twice married. He was married December 1, 1898, to his present wife, whose maiden name was Myrtie Best, of Wayne County.

JAMES TAYLOR RIEVES, M. D., city physician of Greensboro, represents a family that has lived in North Carolina four generations and in his individual career has displayed qualities which raise a man above the ordinary in attainments and in power of service.

Doctor Rieves was born on a plantation in Hadley Township, Chatham County. His great-grandparents came from England and settled in Chatham County. The grandfather, Reuben Rieves, was born in Chatham County, became a planter and probably spent all his life there. He married a Miss Kirk.

George W. Rieves, father of Doctor Rieves, was born in Hadley Township, grew upon a farm and was busily engaged in this primary vocation when the war broke out. He soon afterward entered the Confederate army as a member of the Murchison Cavalry, and followed the flag of the South in many hard fought campaigns. Later he inherited a farm from his maternal grandfather in Hadley Township and that place was the scene of his industrious years until his death in 1892. He married Mary Crutchfield, who was born in Hadley Township of Chatham County, daughter of William and Mrs. (Terry) Crutchfield. Her grandfather was Thomas Crutchfield, a native of England and an early settler in Chatham County. The Terry family were also pioneers of Chatham County who came from England. Mrs. George W. Rieves died in 1898, at the age of seventy-four years. She reared three sons, named Henry, Joseph John and James Taylor, and three daughters, named Lucetta, Nancy and Jeanette Jane. The son Henry was a Confederate soldier and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

James Taylor Rieves had only the opportunities of the rural schools during his boyhood. Later he attended school at Dalton Institute in Stokes County and finally took his course in medicine at the Louisville Medical College, where he was graduated in 1891. Doctor Rieves has been a hard working physician and surgeon for a quarter of a century. For ten years he practiced at Julian in Randolph County, but in 1901 removed to Greens-

Ellick K. Goodwin

boro, where his services have won favor and increasing patronage. Doctor Rieves has always been a student and has taken post-graduate courses in Richmond and the New York Polyclinic. He is a member in good standing of the Guilford County and the North Carolina State Medical Societies and the Southern Medical Society. He was appointed city physician of Greensboro in 1917.

Doctor Rieves married in 1890 Lettie C. Hardin, who was born near Pleasant Garden in Guilford County, a daughter of Charles and Mrs. (Coble) Hardin. Mrs. Rieves died in 1895, leaving two children, Zeb V., who died at the age of twelve years, and Callie, who is the wife of H. C. Johnson and has a son named Henry C., Jr. Doctor Rieves married for his present wife Bettie Diviney, who was born at Julian in Randolph County, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Diviney. To this union have been born six children: Blanche, John P., Virginia Lee, Max, Dwight and Ruth. The daughter Blanche is the wife of J. C. Lassiter and Virginia married Claude Nowell. Doctor Rieves is affiliated with Greensboro Lodge No. 164 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of Council No. 13 of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Albert Hill King is a North Carolina educator, a graduate of the State University thirteen years ago, and since then has been consecutively identified with school work. He is now superintendent of the graded school system of Burlington.

He was born in Orange County, North Carolina, March 3, 1880, son of William Duncan and Espran (Neville) King. His father was a farmer of Orange County. While on the farm there Albert H. King attended district schools, later was a student in Wake Forest College a year, and in 1905 finished his course in the University of North Carolina. He was teacher in Sharp Institute, Rockingham County, for a year and a half, until that school was burned. The next five years he was connected with the public schools of Greensboro, having had charge of the high school there for three years, spent two years in schools at Asheville, and in 1914 came to Burlington to become superintendent of the graded schools. The schools have twenty-seven teachers under their supervision, and an enrollment of 1,084 scholars.

Mr. King has been a frequent attendant at conventions of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly. He is affiliated wtih the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, also the Modern Woodmen, and is a deacon of the Baptist Church at Burlington. On June 26, 1907, he married Loula Wilson, of Madison, North Carolina, daughter of William T. and Susan Wilson. Her father is a farmer and tobacco grower. Mr. and Mrs. King have four children: Herman Hill, William Westervelt, Mary Margaret and Loula Lucile.

Mr. King has given himself to the Young Men's Christian Association war work to do service in France for the period of the war.

Edward McKee Goodwin. The best monument to the career of Edward McKee Goodwin is already standing, its usefulness to humanity largely the result of his patient, self-sacrificing toil and planning and high ideals, but all of which was done without thought of personal glory. This is the North Carolina School for the Deaf at Morganton, of which he was the first superintendent and has been steadily connected therewith for twenty-four years.

He was born near Raleigh in Wake County April 12, 1859. His ancestors came from England to Jamestown, Virginia, in the seventeenth century. Some years ago the William and Mary College Quarterly Magazine had a supplement of about 200 pages devoted exclusively to the "Goodwin Families in America." Judge John S. Goodwin said: "The Goodwins were among the first of the English speaking people to come to America. The Goodwins have always been here, and it is still an open question whether the Goodwins or the Indians were the original inhabitants." So many were they who came over from England that they completely upset the "three brother" theory.

Edward McKee Goodwin is a grandson of William Henry Goodwin, who was born in 1765, and a son of Simeon Peace and Adelia (Yates) Goodwin. His parents lived on a farm near Raleigh and Superintendent Goodwin owes many of his habits of energy and industry to the influence of that early home. He was the sixth son in a family of seven boys and two girls. He and his youngest brother, Dr. Andrew W. Goodwin, of Raleigh, have always been to each other an inspiration and support. From his mother's family Mr. Goodwin inherited missionary tendencies. She was a kinswoman of Dr. Mathew T. Yates, the grand old missionary to China. Mr. Goodwin is quoted as saying: "To the ambition of my mother and her influence over my early life I gratefully owe whatever of success I may have had." Another source of inspiration was his reading of biography during his youth. In 1880, at the age of twenty-one, he joined the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Raleigh, and since then has been steadfastly devoted to Christian work. In 1889 he was a delegate to the World's Sunday School Convention held in London. By appointment from Governor Fowle while abroad he was also state commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Mr. Goodwin is a democrat and a member of the Masonic Order.

His boyhood fell in the Civil war period, and consequently his school facilities were meager. He attended Lovejoy Academy at Raleigh and the Raleigh Male Academy. He has always expressed much gratitude for the encouragement and inspiration he received from Messrs. Fray and Morson at the head of the Raleigh Male Academy. From there he entered the State Normal College of the University of Nashville in 1882, and graduated with honors in 1884 as a licentiate of instruction. Later the University of Nashville conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts.

After a year as superintendent of the Kinston graded schools Mr. Goodwin took up his real profession in life, as a teacher of the deaf. He began this work in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind at Raleigh. A year later he went to the Iowa School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs, where he remained two years, and with that exception his great work has been done in his native state. He again taught at Raleigh, but was constantly working to secure better privileges for the deaf children of the state.

After three years of untiring work he had the satisfaction of seeing the Legislature of 1891 create and establish the North Carolina School for the Deaf. At the first meeting of the board of directors he was elected advisory superintendent, and in this capacity he drafted the first plans of the present building and from first to last has been the leading spirit in building up the school. In 1894 he was formally elected superintendent and

opened the school at Morganton in October of that year.

Some years ago a professional opinion of his work was passed by Dr. Charles D. McIver in the following words: "As a man, as a teacher, and as a public official, Superintendent E. McK. Goodwin measures up to a high standard. In all its history the state has not had a more faithful public servant. His complete knowledge of the details of the work he superintends is remarkable. His professional ability is recognized throughout the country and under his inspiration and leadership there has been created and developed at Morganton, North Carolina, an institution that does efficient service for our people and brings glory to the State."

In 1905 the North Carolina School for the Deaf entertained the National Convention of Instructors of the Deaf, and the management of this convention was a peculiar triumph to Superintendent Goodwin, who received the highest praise for looking after the details of the program and entertainment. This convention was attended by delegates from thirty-five states of the Union and some of the Canadian Provinces. As testimonial of their gratitude to Mr. Goodwin the latter was elected vice president at the conclusion of the convention.

Mr. Goodwin was a member of the first board of directors of the State Normal College at Greensboro. He has served a quarter of a century as a member of the board of directors of Meredith College at Raleigh. In 1894 he married Miss Maude Fuller Broadaway, of Winston-Salem. Mrs. Goodwin was a member of the first graduating class of the State Normal College at Greensboro and at the time of her marriage was a member of the faculty of the college. To their happy union have been born five children. The only son died in infancy. The daughters have been reared in a home marked by every influence of culture, religion and patriotism.

In addition to this brief outline of his great work it is only a matter of justice to include a tribute paid Mr. Goodwin by one of his friends and a director of the institution at Morganton. This tribute is as follows:

"My acquaintance with E. McK. Goodwin began more than twenty years ago. It soon ripened into a friendship which has deepened as time passed. He was then just from college and had chosen teaching as his life work. I remember well his enthusiasm and his devotion to the cause of education. I remember well his contagious buoyancy of spirit and his strong faith in the future of the state and in the approach of the advance guard of Universal education.

"His success as a teacher did not surprise me. His thorough scholarship, his intense enthusiasm in his work, his magnetic personality all pointed unmistakably toward a successful career as a teacher. I do not think it a mere chance that led him to become a teacher of the deaf. I can understand that this unfortunate class of children appealed to one of his temperament, to his intense sympathy. But I believe something more than mere human sympathy led him to take up a work which neither in its pecuniary aspect nor yet in its results from a human standpoint is very attractive in this ultilitarian age. I believe it was a divine call, for teachers of children as well as teachers of men are called. His work as a teacher of the deaf was so successful that in the summer of 1891, when the school at Morganton was established, in accordance with legislative enactment he was, without his own previous knowledge, chosen as advisory superintendent to help build and plan it. That school stands today as a monument to his untiring industry, abiding faith in his work and splendid executive ability. In twenty years time on a hill on which had stood the virgin forest arose a school for the deaf so perfect in its equipment and appointments, so wise in its methods and management, and so thorough in its work as to attract the attention and win the applause of the whole country and to place itself easily abreast of the best schools of its kind in the world. And this institution is his best monument. But as the most beautiful flowers bloom amid quiet retreats and away from beaten paths, so the sweetest virtues are those which develop and shed their fragrance in the circles of friendship and home. Professor Goodwin's best friends are those who know him best. He is faithful and true to his friends, generous to a fault, and when he errs 'he leans to virtue's side.' He hates hypocrisy as only those who are true hate it.

'His strength is as the strength of ten,
Because his heart is pure.'

"He is always first and foremost in every good work in his community, a leader in his church, and easily a 'member of the Pretorian guard of the State.'"

WALTER DUNN LAROQUE, who was born in Lenoir County, North Carolina, December 30, 1878, for a number of years has carried a heavy weight of business and civic responsibilities at Kinston, and is one of the successful citizens of that part of the state.

Mr. LaRoque is a son of Walter Dunn and Anna (Mewborne) LaRoque. His father was a prominent livestock dealer, planter and merchant. The son began life with excellent advantages at home and in schooling, having attended private schools and the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh. As a preliminary course in business he was connected with a grocery house at Kinston, and later for three years was with the Hines Lumber Company. He finally took up general insurance, and since 1908 has handled both insurance and real estate.

Mr. LaRoque is president of the Caswell Bank and Trust Company, director and secretary of the Caswell Cotton Mills, and with all his other interests has found time and inclination to serve the community.

Local citizens remember with pride and satisfaction his efficient term as mayor of Kinston from 1907 to 1913. He had previously served as an alderman from 1903 to 1905. In 1914 Mr. LaRoque was appointed postmaster, and gives much of his time to the administration of that office. He is an ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Kinston Fair Association. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Woodmen of the World.

On December 2, 1903, Mr. LaRoque married Miss Mamie Hines, of Kinston. They have four children: Marianna, Louise, Mamie Hines and Walter Dunn, Jr.

ROBERT LEE BLALOCK, head of the firm of Blalock Brothers, general contractors and builders,

chose his vocation in life at an early age and by consistent hard work and study has built up a business hardly second to none in his section of the state. The firm now has offices both at Newbern and Kinston, and they have the facilities and the organization and capital for handling large and small contracts over a widely extended territory. Their specialty is heavy buildings, and they have done much re-enforced concrete work, though they also do all classes of building and construction in wood, brick, stone, concrete and steel. Mr. Blalock's business associate is his brother, R. B. Blalock.

Robert Lee Blalock was born in Johnston County, North Carolina, May 23, 1870, a son of John Hardy and Tabitha (Hunnicutt) Blalock. His parents were substantial farming people and his early life was spent on a farm. He was educated in private schools. As a youth he learned the carpenter's trade and gradually broadened that trade into a profession as an architect and engineer. The transition from this to contracting and building was a gradual one.

The firm of Blalock Brothers erected the Hunter Building, the Quinn & Miller Building, the Lewis schoolhouse, and many others in Kinston, including the H. C. Hines Building, the Central Warehouse and the Kinston Garage. At Newbern they drew the plans and built the Gaston Hotel Annex, the Newbern Iron Works and offices, the factory of E. H. and J. A. Meadows, the J. B. Blade private residence. They put up the Federal Furniture Company Building at Fayetteville, North Carolina; the Farmers' Training School at Vanceville, the graded school building at Wilson, built additions to the Caswell Training School at Kinston, the Alfred W. Warren residence at Snow Hill, and the W. T. Carraway store at Snow Hill.

Besides his building interests, Mr. Blalock owns a farm of 400 acres in North Carolina. He is a member of the North Carolina Builders' Association. On December 2, 1896, he married Miss Flossie Estelle Sommerline, of Clinton, North Carolina. They have been blessed with a large family of children: Mattie Elizabeth, Robert Lee, Jr.; Edward Killette, Clara Estelle, Charles Clarence, William Jefferson, Doris Mae, John Hardy, and one child, Irene, died at the age of four years and two months.

William Mitchell Vaughn. Much of the business and public enterprise of the Town of Stokesdale in Guilford County revolves around the name and activities of William Mitchell Vaughn, merchant, banker and postmaster of that locality.

He was born in Huntsville Township of Rockingham County, North Carolina. The family have been in this state for several generations. His grandfather, Mitchel Vaughn, was a planter and slave owner in Rockingham County, but the family records do not contain information as to the place or time of his birth. It is known that he had two brothers, John and Joseph, John removing to Tennessee about the beginning of the war while Joseph lived and died in Rockingham County. Grandfather Mitchel Vaughn married Ruth Carter. Both attained a good old age and reared eight children. Their sons were: Joseph Marion; Theodore, who removed to Tennessee; Elihu and Benjamin, both of whom spent their lives in Rockingham County.

Joseph Marion Vaughn, father of the Stokesdale business man, was born in Huntsville Township of Rockingham County, grew up as a farmer, and inheriting a portion of his father's estate was busily engaged in cultivating it when the war broke out between the states. He soon afterwards enlisted in the Confederate army, went away with his regiment to the front, and was in service until his final illness and death. His remains were laid to rest in Halifax County, North Carolina. He married Nancy Purdue, whose father, William Purdue, was a farmer and a respected citizen of Rockingham County. Nancy Vaughn by her first husband had two children, Ruth J. and William Mitchel. She married for her second husband George Bullock, and she continued to live in Rockingham County until her death. By her second marriage she had four children, George B, Boyd, Marion and Martha.

William M. Vaughn was only an infant when his father went to war. He grew up on the Rockingham County homestead, had the advantages of the local schools, and remained with the farm until reaching his majority. After that he was in the service of the Yadkin Valley Railroad in its construction department until 1890, when with the modest savings and capital he had accumulated he located at Stokesdale and embarked in business with a stock of general merchandise. His store has been continued and has broadened out until it supplies the standard and staple goods to a large surrounding community. Mr. Vaughn later bought a farm near the town, and operates that with the aid of tenants. When Stokesdale was incorporated he was appointed by the Legislature one of the town commissioners, and has been kept continuously in that office by re-election. In April, 1916, he was appointed postmaster of Stokesdale, and that is now one of his varied responsibilities in the life and affairs of the community. He was twice elected a magistrate, but refused to qualify for that office. He has been a director in the Stokesdale Commercial Bank since organized, and for several years was a member of the local school board.

At the age of thirty Mr. Vaughn married Minnie White. She was born in Rockingham County, daughter of John and Mary (Walter) White. They have two daughters: Edna and Essie. The family are members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Vaughn has served as elder.

Hoy Taylor has given the best years of his life to educational work, and has done his part in improving and raising the standards of the educational programme in his native state and is now in charge of the graded school system of Greenville.

Mr. Taylor was born at Boone, North Carolina, July 20, 1879, a son of substantial farming people, Leland L. and Sarah (Bumgarner) Taylor. As a boy he attended the country schools of his native county, and after determining his choice of a future vocation he entered the Appalachian Training School at Boone. In 1906 he graduated from Trinity College at Durham. For several weeks each year in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912, he was a student in Columbia University of New York City, from which institution he holds the degree of Master of Arts. He also has a Master's diploma from Teachers College, New York.

In 1906-07 Mr. Taylor was connected with the Cary High School, and for six years was principal of the Biscoe High School. In 1913 he came to his present post as superintendent of the graded schools of Greenville. The Greenville people take great pride in their fine graded schools, and the

active supervision of them for the past four years has been in Mr. Taylor's hands. The enrollment in the local schools includes 800 white children and 500 colored children.

Mr. Taylor is a member of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly and the National Education Association, and is a member of the Masonic order.

On August 8, 1913, he married Miss Lucy Cleone Liles, of Morven, North Carolina. They have two children: Henry Liles, born October 6, 1914, and Hoy, Jr., born December 30, 1916.

ROBERT A. MORROW. In 1888 was formed the business of Heath, Morrow & Company, a grocery concern which had its chief capital in the ambitions of its members. The records show that in that and the following several years the venture was fairly successful, and that in 1890 a branch was started at Monroe, the original stand having been at the Town of Waxhaw. From this modest start the concern has rapidly developed until its fame has spread over several states, and in 1916 it is one of the most important industries of its kind in the Carolinas. It will be apparent to the merest layman that the personnel of this firm, now known as the Heath-Morrow Company at Union, and as Morrow Brothers & Heath Company at Albemarle, has been far above the ordinary in ability. The guiding spirit, the man who has brought this firm right to the forefront among the strenuous competition that has agitated this section's trade during the years of its existence, who has had the courage to grasp opportunities and the foresight to discern these opportunities when they have come, and who has made the most of them with a clear, cool and active mind, is Robert A. Morrow, who has gained and retained a place for himself among the business men of Western North Carolina.

Mr. Morrow was born in Lancaster District, South Carolina, not far from his present home in the adjoining county in North Carolina, and is a son of James M. and Margaret Elizabeth (Cureton) Morrow. The Morrow family is of Scotch ancestry and its progenitors in America settled first in Pennsylvania, from whence they removed some years prior to the Revolutionary war to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. The immediate ancestors of Robert Morrow, his father, James M. Morrow, and his grandfather, Allen Morrow, were born in Lancaster County, the adjoining county to Mecklenburg in South Carolina. The granduncle of Robert A. Morrow, Major Benjamin Morrow, was a native of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and lived there all his life. His home was for a long number of years at the Morrow plantation, a beautiful estate in the suburbs of Charlotte, which was later acquired by the father of John S. Myers and is now known as Myers Park. Major Benjamin Morrow married the daughter of the late Governor Hawkins of North Carolina.

When Robert A. Morrow was six years of age, in 1866, his father and family removed to Charlotte, where for the following twelve years James M. Morrow was clerk of the superior court. Robert A. Morrow grew up in the city, where he enjoyed ordinary scholastic advantages in the public schools, but he was of an ambitious and industrious nature and longed to get his start that he might take his place among the business men of the city. Accordingly, when he was only twelve years old he secured his initiation to business life and business methods when he was given the position of messenger boy in the large commercial establishment of the late S. Wittowsky at Charlotte. The lad was always anxious to please, showed fidelity to his employer's interests, was agile and alert, and displayed a desire to learn every phase of the business. His conduct soon attracted the attention of his superiors, and from that time his faithfulness and industry won and held for him the lasting confidence of Mr. Wittowsky, so that he was promoted from position to position until when he left the concern he was in the position of manager of the credit department.

In 1888 Mr. Morrow was ready to embark in business on his own account, and selected as his field of endeavor Union County, which has since continued to be his home. He first located at the Town of Waxhaw, where he engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with his brother, J. M. Morrow, and B. D. and A. W. Heath. In 1890 Robert A. Morrow came to Monroe, the county seat of Union County, and here took charge of the business of the firm which had been established at this place during the same year, although the original business was retained at Waxhaw. The name at that time was Heath, Morrow & Company, but in 1893 Mr. B. D. Heath retired from the firm and the style was changed to the Heath-Morrow Company. Allen W. Heath has since died, but his name is retained in the firm at Monroe. In addition to the main establishment at Monroe they have a large house in the thriving City of Albemarle, conducted under the name of Morrow Brothers & Heath Company. This is a large wholesale grocery business, including the two houses, and is one of the largest and most important in the Carolinas, their trade extending over a large territory in the two states. It is a bulwark of financial strength and responsibility and its large business has been built strictly upon honor and merit.

Mr. Morrow is a director of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, of the Everett Cotton Mills, the Jackson Cotton Mill, and the Bearskin Cotton Mills, all of Monroe. He is connected with the W. J. Rudge Company, the extensive book and stationery house of Monroe, and a director of the Monroe Hardware Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state. He is extensively interested in the banking business, being a director in the First National Bank of Monroe, the only national bank in Union County. It was established in 1907 and has a capital stock of 100,000, with surplus of $35,000, and resources of at least $750,000. He is president of the State Bank of Wingate, in Union County, which is doing an excellent business and has a high standing in banking circles of the state, and a director of the Savings Loan & Trust Company of Monroe and of the Waxhaw Banking & Trust Company, Waxhaw, North Carolina.

In political life Mr. Morrow has never been a candidate for elective office, but is a stanch democrat and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party. He is a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee; is a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Monroe; a trustee of Queen's College of Charlotte; and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. It will be seen that his interests are large and varied and that he is in many ways one of the prominent citizens of the state. He was appointed by Secretary McAdoo chairman of the Union County War Savings Committee, allotted to

R. A. Warrow

raise $732,000 and at this date $700,000 has been raised and the balance will be forthcoming in thirty days.

Mr. Morrow married Miss Carolina McKenzie, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and they are the parents of five children, namely: James M., Jr., Robert A., Jr., William A., Louise and Caroline.

James M. Morrow, Jr., volunteered in the Aviation Department of the National Army and is now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

JAMES FRED TAYLOR. Only the successful man can touch the life of a community at so many vital points and with so much direct benefit and achievement as James Fred Taylor has done in the City of Kinston. He has been a resident of that city for the past thirty years, and though he started life in nothing higher than a clerkship in a country store, he is now an officer or director in half a dozen or more large corporations and business concerns and also finds time to help forward community projects.

Mr. Taylor is a native of Lenoir County, where he was born September 8, 1864. His parents were Fred Green and Jane (Hooker) Taylor, substantial farming people of the county. Mr. Taylor had his first instruction in private schools, afterwards in the Kinston Collegiate Institute, and the Kings Mountain High School under Capt. W. T. R. Bell. After leaving school he went to South Carolina and was clerk and bookkeeper in a general merchandise store for three years. Returning to Kinston in 1886, Mr. Taylor was for ten years in the brokerage business. He eventually closed out that business because of the demands made upon his time and attention by other larger affairs.

In 1890 Mr. Taylor organized the Orion Knitting Mills, and has been secretary, treasurer and manager of this industry ever since. In 1898 he organized the Kinston Cotton Mill, was treasurer and manager until 1916, and since then has been also its president. He organized in 1903 the Chesterfield Manufacturing Company, which purchased a cotton mill, water power and farm two miles from Petersburg, Virginia, and it is now a flourishing industry. Mr. Taylor is its president and treasurer. He is a director of the First National Bank of Kinston and has been on the board since the bank was organized; assisted in organizing in 1900 the Lenoir Oil and Ice Company, was elected the first president, but resigned after four years; is a director of the Kinston Insurance and Realty Company; director of the Carolina Drainage and Construction Company, and the Carolina Land and Development Company; and from 1908 to 1912 was president of the Kinston Good Government League. In 1914-15 Mr. Taylor was president of the Kinston Chamber of Commerce, and is a director of the Kinston Fair Association. He was formerly a director and vice president of the North State Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Taylor is one of those men who, with no more time than other men have, nevertheless serve well and effectively in many positions of responsibilty and trust. Outside of business he is devoted to his home and is a deacon in the Christian Church. He was married November 12, 1895, to Miss Fannie Murphey, of Kinston. Mrs. Taylor is a daughter of James L. and Nannie (Dixon) Murphey. They have two children: Fred Murphey and Margaret.

JUDGE JESSE C. SIGMON. For a young man to ascend the bench of the County Court only three years after commencing practice certainly speaks well for his professional ability and his substantial personal character. That statement is literally true in the case of the present incumbent of the county bench, Jesse C. Sigmon, of Newton, Catawba County. His parents, Daniel Elias and Dorcas Emily (Rhodes) Sigmon, both live near the old homestead, about a mile and a half from Newton.

The father, Daniel E. Sigmon, was born at the old homestead, where George A. Sigmon now lives, the antiquated log structure having been torn away. It is in the immediate vicinity of the place where he now resides, and he is the son of Jethro and Mary (Heavner) Sigmon, and the grandson of Barnett Sigmon. The Sigmon family is numerous and highly honored in Catawba County; in fact, the claim is made that there are more Sigmons in Catawba County than residents of any other family in the state. Jethro Sigmon was born in York County, Pennsylvania, and when a boy came with his father, Barnett Sigmon, in the late '30s, to the locality of the old homestead. The head of the family was of German parentage, and found many of his countrymen to co-operate with him in making Catawba County famous for its fine farms, live stock and dairies. His sons, Daniel E. and George Sigmon, ably upheld the traditional thrift and industry of the family, and are still widely known as proprietors of productive and beautiful farms and raisers of fine dairy stock.

Judge Sigmon's father has also been actively interested in the schools of the county and has served as superintendent of education. At present he is a member of the Board of County Commissioners. The mother is a member of the well known Rhodes family, prominent in both Catawba and Lincoln counties. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Sigmon are the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters.

Jesse C. Sigmon, who was born near Newton, Catawba County, in 1885, received his preparatory education at Catawba College, Newton, and afterward took a business course at Richmond, Virginia. During a few years following he was engaged in the railroad service in the following capacities: Clerk in the master mechanic's office of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad at Richmond; in the superintendent's office at Clifton Forge, Virginia; connected with the transportation department of the Atlantic Coast Line at Wilmington, North Carolina; private secretary to the superintendent of that department, with headquarters at Florence, South Carolina; with the Florida East Coast Railroad at St. Augustine, Florida, and with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Washington, District of Columbia. He then assumed a position with the navy department of the Government, and while thus engaged pursued a law course at Georgetown University.

While pursuing his course at Georgetown University Judge Sigmon had unusual opportunities to receive instruction from some of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists in Washington. Large and valuable law libraries were also open to him, and the whole atmosphere at the national capital was calculated to broaden his outlook. He graduated in the class of 1912, solidly grounded in the law, and equipped at all points for substantial advancement. In 1913 he began law practice at Charlotte, North Carolina, but on September

1, 1915, returned to his old home at Newton to locate permanently as a lawyer and citizen. About thirty days afterward he was appointed county solicitor for Catawba County. Among local campaigns during the year 1916 one of the hottest fought in North Carolina was in Catawba County. Mr. Sigmon received the republican nomination for judge of the County Court, and he at once started an aggressive propaganda both for his own election and in behalf of the entire republican ticket. That ticket was elected by majorities averaging around 200. In a county which up to a few years ago was strongly democratic and in a general election where the tendency all over the country was strongly in behalf of the democratic national candidate, the results attained in Catawba County, largely due, as well informed men agree, to the personality and the ability of Judge Sigmon, are outstanding facts in political history. Judge Sigmon entered upon his duties as county judge in November, 1916. Possessing unusual legal talent, and with his strong hold upon popular esteem, Judge Sigmon's continued success and future are assured.

Like all his people, he is a communicant of the Lutheran Church and is president of the Luther League of the Western District of North Carolina.

Rev. Michael A. Irwin, pastor of the flourishing Catholic Church at Newton Grove, Sampson County, has done much of the pioneer and organizing work of his denomination in North Carolina, where from the time of its settlement members of the Catholic Church have been very few—and these principally people who moved into the state from elsewhere. The great leaders of the church in North Carolina have been Bishop England, who died bishop of Charleston; Bishop Gibbons, at present the venerable Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore; and Bishop Leo Haid, at present the bishop of the state and abbot of Belmont Abbey. But our notice here concerns a localized work which began at Newton Grove about 1873 by the reception into the Catholic Church of Dr. John C. Monk, a prominent physician of that neighborhood who was baptized with the members of his family by Cardinal Gibbons in Wilmington that year. Doctor Monk was such a fine character and so universally respected that his conversion to the Catholic faith aroused great interest in his home county, Sampson, and from this original impetus about 800 people have finally been brought into the Catholic Church, of whom many have moved away, and of course, many are dead. But several hundred have always remained around Newton Grove and form the vigorous community at present under the charge of Father Irwin, who has had many zealous predecessors in the pastoral office at this point.

Father Irwin was born at Portsmouth, Virginia, August 31, 1866, the eldest son of Cornelius and Cecilia Eliza (Hasty) Irwin. His father spent many years in the transportation business. Father Irwin was educated in private schools from the age of five to nine, and from nine to fourteen in parochial schools. Later he spent two years at Belmont Abbey College in North Carolina and one year in a business college in Philadelphia. He also received a fine musical education in youth, and even yet, though a priest, is widely known as a skillful violinist.

His early life was spent as a practical business man and he had the promise of a brilliant career in transportation circles. Several of his office mates eventually became prominent in the railroad world, one, in particular, being vice president of a great system. Father Irwin's first venture in business was a junior clerkship with the Seaboard Air Line at Portsmouth, Virginia. Then, a little older, he held an important position jointly with two steamship companies, the Merchants and Miners Steamship Company of Norfolk, and the Potomac Steamboat Company of Washington, District of Columbia. Afterward for several years he was the private secretary to the general manager of the Norfolk Southern Railroad. Again he was in the traffic department of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad at Newport News, and at their general offices at Richmond. Thence for five years he was connected with the traffic department of the Seaboard Air Line at its general offices at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia.

Feeling called to a more consecrated life, Father Irwin in 1896 took leave of the business world to take up his studies for the priesthood at Belmont Abbey, to which he returned after fourteen years' absence, and where he was ordained a priest by Bishop Haid, June 10, 1900. His first ecclesiastical appointment was as a member of the Apostolate Company at Nazareth, near Raleigh, North Carolina, a society established there in 1898 by the Rev. Thomas F. Price, for general missionary and charitable enterprises. Father Irwin was one of the legal incorporators of this society and remained there on duty for three years and a half helping to build up the fine foundation of church, schools, orphanages and other works that are now so much in evidence there.

In January, 1904, he was made pastor of St. Mark's Church at Newton Grove in Sampson County. However, for two years after coming to Newton Grove he still retained the office of missionary in charge of the growing Catholic Mission at Durham, North Carolina, which he relinquished when it was able to support a resident priest.

Father Irwin's work at Newton Grove occupies an important position as the center of Catholic influence in that section of the state. The membership of his church, though not large, about 425 at best, assumes a singular importance when it is kept in mind that it is drawn from a stock of native people who are by tradition and environment unfavorable to the Catholic religion. Father Irwin has built numerous churches in his territory, including the parish church in Dunn, North Carolina, a new parish recently erected out of the Newton Grove territory, and mission churches at Clinton, Benson, Peacocks, Denningtown, Rosin Hill, Bentonville, Dobbersville and Bowdentown. At Newton Grove he has enlarged the church proper, built a tower, constructed a new parish school, and dormitories for both boys and girls, and a new rectory. He now has a flourishing school with about 100 pupils. It was Father Irwin who brought the Dominican Sisters from New York to North Carolina as teachers, and there are now thirteen of these sisters connected with the management of Catholic parish schools in North Carolina. Father Irwin has now an assistant priest at Newton Grove to share in and lighten his heavy responsibilities.

Hon. Powell W. Glidewell. It is not only the skill of the successful lawyer but also the character of a worthy citizen which have brought Mr. Glidewell into prominence in Rockingham

H. B. Heiatt

County, where he has practiced law at Reidsburg for a number of years and has enjoyed many honors at the hands of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Glidewell was born on a farm in Meadows Township of Stokes County, North Carolina. His grandfather, John W. Glidewell, was a native of the same locality and owned and occupied a plantation there. Soon after the breaking out of the war between the states he entered the Confederate army and was soon on the front lines of action. In the battle of Spottsylvania Court House he lost his life and his death was a tragedy in more than one sense to the family he left behind him. He had married Martha Hicks, a native of Meadow Township, and at his death she was left a young widow with three children, named Caleb W., Minerva and Nannie. The daughter Nannie died at the age of eighteen years and Minerva married Reuben Brown. The mother of these children did her part by them while they were young, and she lived to the good old age of eighty-three.

Rev. Caleb W. Glidewell, father of Powell W., was born in Meadows Township of Stokes County April 11, 1860, and was too young to remember anything of his soldier father. His boyhood was one of limited circumstances and opportunities, and he was early involved in the task of farm labor and assisting in the support of the family. Under the circumstances he could acquire little formal education. After reaching manhood he sold his interest in the homestead to his sister and then bought another place in the same neighborhood. In 1892 he was ordained a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church and for the past quarter of a century has held pastorates in different churches in Stokes and Rockingham counties. He now lives on the Judge Settle plantation in Mayo Township of Rockingham County. He married Amanda Rierson, who was born near Danbury in Stokes County, daughter of Hardin and Elizabeth (Reddick) Rierson. Rev. Mr. Glidewell and wife reared six children: Powell W.; Edith, wife of F. P. Newan, of Hillsboro; Lona; John C.; Elizabeth, wife of W. H. Highfill, of Roanoke; and Minnie, wife of J. P. Doyle, of Las Animas, Colorado.

Powell W. Glidewell attended rural schools during his youth, also had the excellent instruction of W. A. Flynt in the Dalton Institute, and was also a pupil of the Sandy Ridge High School in Stokes County. He took both his literary and law courses in Wake Forest College and in 1903 was admitted to practice. He did his first work in the law at Wentworth, but in 1906 removed to Reidsville, where he has had his full share of the legal business in that district.

Mr. Glidewell has always been a democrat. He served the city as prosecuting attorney and is now city solicitor, and among other clients is attorney for the First National Bank of Reidsville. He has been a member of the democratic county committee, was presidential elector in 1908 and in 1912, and in the latter year had the honor of voting for President Wilson. In 1918 he was named as the party candidate for state senator from his district. He is a member in good standing of the Rockingham County and North Carolina Bar Associations and is an active member of the Baptist Church, which he has served as clerk.

August 1, 1904, Mr. Glidewell married Lillie Terry. She was born at Reidsville, a daughter of Jack and Mollie Terry. Her death occurred April 3, 1918. Mrs. Glidewell left three children: Ethel and Elizabeth, twins; and Powell W., Jr.

H. B. Hiatt, M. D. A physician and surgeon of High Point since 1911, Doctor Hiatt is a man of unusual attainments and interests in his profession. He had some of the finest training and experience that could be given in the greatest medical centers of America and has achieved no little prominence in his native state because of his special abilities and skill. He is a member of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, the American Medical Association, the American Congress of Internal Medicine, and also belongs to the Guilford County and North Carolina State Medical Societies.

Doctor Hiatt was born in Guilford County. He has a very interesting ancestry. The first American of the name was Christopher Hiatt, a native of Ireland. On coming to America in colonial times he lived in Maryland and from there moved to North Carolina and was a colonial settler in Guilford County, where he spent his last years. His son John Rufus Hiatt, great-grandfather of Doctor Hiatt was probably born in Maryland and after reaching manhood acquired large tracts of land and owned many slaves in Guilford County.

The grandfather of Doctor Hiatt was Philander Hiatt, a native of Guilford County and also a farmer and planter. During the war he was in the Confederate Army and was severely wounded in one battle and never entirely recovered from the effects of his experience. He married a Miss Knight, who survived him a few years.

John Rufus Hiatt, father of Doctor Hiatt, was born in Guilford County, and as a young man began dealing in horses and livestock. About 1895 he moved to Sampson County, and was engaged in farming there until his death at the age of fifty-four. His widow, a native of Guilford County, is now living in Sampson County.

Only child of his parents, Doctor Hiatt had unusually liberal opportunities for the training and perfection of his talents. He attended public schools, Colonel Drewry's Military School at Fayetteville, Horner's Military Institute at Oxford, and from there entered the University of North Carolina. His professional studies were trans- of Maryland at Baltimore, and after receiving his diploma he continued in post-graduate work in Johns Hopkins University and also served as interne in the University and Bayview Hospital at Baltimore.

Doctor Hiatt began his active practice at Clinton, North Carolina, where he remained two years, and was then located at Ashboro until he came to High Point in 1911.

In 1907 he married Miss Kathleen Sadtler, a native of Baltimore. They have two children, Leora and Houston B. Doctor Hiatt is affiliated with Hiram Lodge No. 98, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Carolina Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite; Lodge No. 1155 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose.

Oliver Hicks-Harrison Allen has been judge of the Superior Court in North Carolina for twenty years. He is now serving in his third consecutive term. It is probably the longest continuous term ever held by a judge of that rank in the state.

Though he has achieved such position and honor by the exercise of exceptional ability and by remarkable diligence, Judge Allen represents a family that has long enjoyed prominence in the professional and public life of North Carolina.

He was born in Wake County March 20, 1850. His father, William A. Allen, served with the rank of colonel in the Confederate army, and spent many years in the successful practice of law in Duplin County. He served as a member of the Legislature from Wake County in 1852, and after locating in Duplin County was elected to the State Senate. Judge Allen's mother was Mariah G. Hicks, who was born in Granville County.

Though the war and reconstruction occurred during his boyhood and youth, Judge Allen acquired a liberal education. In 1871 he graduated from Trinity College with the Bachelor of Arts degree, and in June, 1874, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him, and he was soon afterward admitted to the bar. He first practiced in Duplin County and later at Kinston. In a short time he was looked upon as a young lawyer of unusual powers and skill in the general practice of the law. At first he was associated with his father, and subsequently was with A. D. Ward in Duplin County and for a short time was associated with N. J. Rouse at Kinston.

While he has always been keenly interested in public events, his public honors have come to him chiefly within the line of his profession. He was elected and served as the first solicitor of the Inferior Court of Duplin County. On June 15, 1885, Governor Scales appointed him solicitor of the Sixth Judicial District, and he was nominated and elected to that office in 1886 and again in 1890. On December 10, 1896, Governor Elias Carr appointed Mr. Allen judge of the Superior Court to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of E. T. Boykin. The dignity and ability with which he presided over this court made him the logical candidate for regular election and confirmation by the people. He was nominated and elected in 1898 for the term of eight years, was re-elected in 1906, and in 1914 received the third successive election for that high office.

Prior to his judicial career Judge Allen had an active part in democratic politics, and at one time served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in Duplin County. He also served in that county as public school examiner. He is a Mason, has been junior and senior warden and master of Warren Lodge No. 101 at Kenansville, and is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, his qualification for membership in that order being as great-grandson of William Hicks, who was an officer in the Revolutionary army. Judge Allen is a trustee and member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Church.

On October 11, 1883, in Duplin County, he married Miss Sarah Moore, daughter of Dr. Matt Moore, of Duplin County. In her paternal ancestry Mrs. Allen is connected with the old Dixon family of Duplin County, and on her mother's side is related with the Middleton family. Judge and Mrs. Allen have the following children: Matt Hicks Allen; William A. Allen; Martha Moore Allen, who married B. S. Barnes of Maxton; Connor M. Allen, who is assistant attorney for the Federal Land Bank at Columbia; and Reynold T. Allen. Judge Allen has three sons in the war, Matt Hicks, major in the Judge Advocate's Department as Division Judge Advocate, Thirty-first Division, United States Army; William A., sergeant-major of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Field Artillery, and Reynold T., first lieutenant of the Three Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry.

Hon. Matthew Hicks Allen. A long and notable list would be that including even a half century's men of distinction in North Carolina, but a few lines would cover those who within a decade have achieved so much that their names are "writ large" in their state's history. A name worthy of such prominence is that of Hon. Matthew Hicks Allen, lawyer and legislator, whose activities as well as his ability measures up with any man of his age who has ever been in the public life of the state. That he has chosen Goldsboro as his home is a matter of local pride, but Duplin County can claim his birth, at Kenansville, November 29, 1884. His parents are Oliver Hicks Harrison and Sarah Cassandra (Moore) Allen. Senator Allen had early advantages, both social and educational. His boyhood preceptor was Dr. R. H. Lewis at Kinston, North Carolina, and from his school he entered Horners' Military School, going from there to Trinity College and then to the University of North Carolina, and after being graduated from the law department with credit, was admitted to the bar. The selection of law as a career was an inheritance, to some degree, for his father, long a brilliant attorney, has been a judge on the Superior Court bench of the state for twenty years, and his uncle is one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Mr. Allen entered into practice in August, 1906, as a member of the law firm of Simmons, Ward & Allen at Newbern, North Carolina, where he remained until 1910, when he came to Goldsboro and shortly afterward entered into partnership with John D. Langston, the firm name being then Langston & Allen. Subsequently, after the admission of W. F. Taylor, the firm style became Langston, Allen & Taylor, as at present. As a lawyer Mr. Allen rapidly made his way to the front rank and has been identified with litigation of much importance. At one time he devoted much attention to the prosecution of a suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission which has resulted in the reduction of the lumber rates from Eastern North Carolina to the northern and eastern markets, involving a saving of several hundred thousand dollars annually to the lumber shippers of this state. Recently as the attorney for the Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce he instituted before the corporation commission a proceeding which resulted in the restoration of certain trains to active service between Goldsboro and Greensboro, and in having sleeping car service established from Greensboro through Goldsboro to Beaufort, these changes being of vital commercial importance to the cities mentioned.

Senator Allen has been active in the ranks of the democratic party since early manhood. In 1915 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and during his period in the House was a member of the judiciary, the finance, propositions and grievances, appropriations and other committees, and as chairman of the judiciary, occupied a position of great legislative importance. In 1916 Mr. Allen was elected to the State Senate and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body, and his usefulness as a legislator has still further added to his reputation as a public official and increased the confidence of his constituents, whose interests he has striven vigorously to conserve.

Senator Allen is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association. He has long been identified with the leading fraternal organizations, is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner, is a past

exalted ruler of the Elks, and belongs to the Odd Fellows and to the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics. On all public occasions he is solicited to speak, his fame as an orator not being confined to local circles and during political campaigns his services as a speaker are at a premium. Personally Senator Allen is friendly and courteous and the number of his admirers and well wishers may almost be said to include all those who have been admitted to close companionship. He is a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at Goldsboro. In May, 1917, he entered the Reserve Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, was commissioned a captain of Field Artillery in July, 1917, in December, 1917, was promoted to major in the Judge Advocate General's Department and assigned to Camp Wheeler, near Macon, Georgia, as Division Judge Advocate, Thirty-first Division.

Walter Frank Taylor, the junior member of the law firm of Langston, Allen & Taylor, was born in Duplin County, North Carolina, April 4, 1889. His parents are Luther and Ettie (Crow) Taylor. His father is a merchant and also engages in farming. Mr. Taylor was educated in the Faison Male Academy at Faison, North Carolina, and the University of North Carolina, completing his academic course in 1911 and his law course in 1914. He entered into a general law practice at Goldsboro and became a member of the firm with which he is still connected. He belongs to the North Carolina Bar Association.

In politics Mr. Taylor is a democrat. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias and retains interest and membership in his college societies, the Golden Fleece, the Phi Beta Kappa, the Tau Kappa, and is a member of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina. Mr. Taylor was carefully reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith and belongs to St. Paul's Methodist Church at Goldsboro. He stands high in public esteem both personally and professionally.

Alexander McNiel Blair, M. D. The congenial climate of North Carolina has won for the state thousands of temporary residents from among the wealthy and prominent people of the North, and one of them who has long since come to regard North Carolina as his real home and the North only as a place of temporary sojourn is Dr. Alexander McNiel Blair of Southern Pines, Moore County. The state has no more accomplished specialist of diagnosis and radiography than Doctor Blair, who is a man of real attainments and eminence in his profession.

Doctor Blair was born at Buffalo, New York, July 30, 1873, son of James Currie and Margaret Buchanan (Foster) Blair. His parents were both born in Scotland. No doubt Doctor Blair feels more at home in this part of North Carolina because of the presence here of many families who are descended from the blood of Scotland. Doctor Blair was educated in the grammar schools and the State Normal School of Buffalo, and acquired his medical education in the medical department of Niagara University at Buffalo. He received his degree and license to practice in 1897 from the medical department of the University of the State of New York. After graduation he took up the general practice of medicine in the City of Buffalo and there enjoyed one of the best practices of the younger men.

In 1902 he went to Germany and became a special student of the famous Prof. H. Newton Heinnemann, specialist in heart and circulatory diseases at Bad-Nauheim. On his return to Buffalo Doctor Blair resumed his practice, only directed along more special lines.

On account of an earlier indication of failing health he came South in 1903, seeking a climate best suited to his individual needs. He selected as a temporary field the noted Sand Hills section of North Carolina, and located at Southern Pines in Moore County. This has for a number of years been one of the most popular and most widely patronized winter tourist resorts in the South. Here Doctor Blair has enjoyed a constantly growing success. This success is largely due to his faithful, conscientious routine of skillful work. He is a man of untiring energy and apparently seldom has an idle moment. His offices at Southern Pines are at his home, but they represent in themselves a completely equipped set of rooms such as are usually found only in large hospitals. They include a reception room, radiographic room, bacteriological laboratory and treatment rooms. The laboratory and radiographic rooms have the most complete and modern equipment known to the technical branches of science. Competent observers have pronounced the X-Ray apparatus owned by Doctor Blair without superior in the South. The work he does here not only for himself but for a large clientele of other physicians has brought him distinction as a specialist in diagnosis and radiography. With all due deference to the great surgeons and all around physicians, it is to be conceded that the ideal diagnostician is the highest culmination of the medical art. In diagnosis Doctor Blair has attained enviable rank in his profession. At his offices he has on constant duty a secretary and a trained nurse and every detail of the work is carried out with the utmost accuracy. Much of his success is doubtless due to his insistence upon thoroughness and efficiency. He keeps elaborate records, files and card indexes so as to afford every available help to a complete record of each individual case. Doctor Blair has given his entire life and enthusiasm to his profession and has allowed no outside interests to intervene.

During the summer from July until about October each year he continues his regular practice at his summer residence at Bethlehem, New Hampshire, in the White Mountains. Many of his Northern patients seek him out in that retreat. From 1904 to 1911 he spent the entire summers attending lectures and clinics of the larger cities, including Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago and Montreal.

Doctor Blair has become an enthusiastic North Carolinian and is a friend and patron of the state's best institutions. He is a member of the Moore County Medical and North Carolina State Medical Societies, being a third vice president of the State Medical Society, also a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, Southern Medical Association, American Medical Association and of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Doctor Blair married Miss Josephyne C. Anderson, of Buffalo, in 1899. They have one daughter, Helen Alice Blair, aged nine years.

Wiley Hampton McGlamery, of Greensboro, is an old time railway man, but for the past five years has been using his resourcefulness and experience to build up large and satisfying connec-

tions as one of the distributors of Ford cars in this part of the state.

Mr. McGlamery was born on a farm in Wilkes County, North Carolina, a son of William A. McGlamery, a native of the same locality and grandson of Jesse McGlamery, who belonged to some of the early Scotch-Irish families that located in Western North Carolina. Mr. McGlamery was a farmer and probably a lifelong resident of Wilkes County. William A. McGlamery was reared and educated in his native county, lived there until about 1895, when he sold his farm and other possessions and moved to Clay County. He continued farming there a few years, and then went to West Asheville, where he has invested in real estate and where he continues to reside. He married Elvira Vannoy, a native of Wilkes County and daughter of Jesse Vannoy. They reared five children, named Cora, Wiley Hampton, Annie, Benjamin and Mack Vannoy.

Wiley Hampton McGlamery was educated in the district schools of Wilkes County. He also completed a course in Hayesville College in Clay County, and soon after leaving school he went to work with the Southern Railway Company as assistant to the agent at Murphy in Cherokee County. Two years later he was assigned as a telegraph operator and clerk at Hendersonville, where he remained two years, and in October, 1902, came to Greensboro as assistant ticket agent for the company. In 1907 he was transferred to Raleigh, but after nineteen months returned to Greensboro and continued in the Southern's service until 1912. In January, 1912, Mr. McGlamery resigned from the railroad to engage in the automobile business. He has made many friends in Greensboro, has a large growing business, and is one of the leading distributors of Ford cars in the state. He is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Club, and he and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church.

In September, 1904, he married Miss Annie Martin. She was born in Rockingham County, a daughter of John D. and Annie (Dillard) Martin, both the Martins and Dillards being old families of the state. Mr. and Mrs. McGlamery have two children, Wiley H., Jr., and Dillard Martin.

Hugh White McCain, M. D. An accomplished physician and surgeon, Doctor McCain, who has been a resident of High Point for seven years, is one of the best trained and most scientifically expert men in his profession in the state.

A native of North Carolina, he grew up in a rural district, attended graded schools at Waxhaw, prepared for college at Marshville Academy and from there entered the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated A. B. in 1906. He had specialized in science and for two years following his graduation was a member of the Biological staff of the state university. He also began the study of medicine there, but completed his medical training in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1909. Even this thorough preparation did not satisfy him, and he remained two years longer at Philadelphia as an attendant in the Polyclinic Hospital. Doctor McCain located in High Point in 1911 and in addition to carrying on a general practice has been associated since 1914 with Dr. J. T. Burris and Dr. D. A. Stanton as proprietors and managers of the High Point Hospital. They bought this property from the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and while it is not one of the larger hospitals it is conceded to be one of the best equipped institutions of the kind in the state. Doctor McCain is well known to the profession over the state and is a member of the Guilford County Medical Society, North Carolina and Tri-State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

He was born on a plantation in Jackson Township, Union County, North Carolina. His grandfather, Hugh McCain, was of Scotch ancestry and probably a life long resident of Union County. Col. William Johnson McCain, father of Doctor McCain, was a native of Union County and during the war was a colonel in the Confederate army. Much of the time was spent in detached duty recruiting and also in looking after deserters. He covered a large district extending from Richmond, Virginia, to Camden, South Carolina. After the war he bought a farm in Jackson Township, Union County, and became a man of large business affairs there. Besides supervising the cultivation of his farm he was a lumber manufacturer, at first operating a mill by water power on Cain Creek, and later having a portable steam mill. He also had a grist and flour mill and cotton gin. His home was on his farm until his death at the age of fifty-nine. Colonel McCain married Mary Jane Walker, a native of Jackson Township and daughter of a planter. She is still living at Waxhaw, Union County. There were seven children: John Walker, Margaret (now deceased), George A., James E., William R., Laura J. and Hugh White.

Doctor McCain married in 1912 Alma Cunningham. Mrs. McCain was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, daughter of Oscar E. and Clara (Welborn) Cunningham. Dr. and Mrs. McCain have one daughter, Alma Virginia. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Doctor McCain is affiliated with Numa F. Reid Lodge No. 344, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery.

Charles Jerome Boland is one of the men who have risen to substantial position and dignity in the cotton mill industry in North Carolina. He was born on a farm, was educated in common schools and by diligence and close application worked his way from one responsibility to another.

For eleven years he was superintendent of the Daisy Hosiery Mills, for three years was superintendent of the Sellers Hosiery Mills, and in 1913 organized the Southern Hosiery Mills, with a fine equipped plant at Burlington. He is secretary and treasurer of the company and general manager of the business. He is also vice president of the Walker Hosiery Company of Burlington.

Mr. Boland was born in Alamance County, North Carolina, February 7, 1884, son of Augustus and Catherine (McClure) Boland. On December 21, 1905, he married Miss Catherine Elizabeth Willis, of Alamance County, daughter of Frank P. Willis, a blacksmith by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Boland have three children, Howard, Willis Gray and Carlton Brown. Mr. Boland is a deacon in the Macedonia Lutheran Church of Burlington.

Albert Hubbard Bangert, mayor of Newbern, has been prominently and successfully identified with that city for many years, and besides his real estate business he is practically interested in farming and has done much to develop the agricultural interests of Craven County.

Mr. Bangert was born in Newbern August 29,

Yours Truly
H. W. Mitchell

1873, a son of Sebastian and Caroline A. (Jacobs) Bangert. His father was for many years engaged in the baking business but eventually gave all his time and attention to real estate.

Mayor Bangert had a public school education and was also educated in Trinity College at Durham. He began his active career associated with his father in handling real estate, and is one of the best informed judges of realty values and farming opportunities in Newbern. Mr. Bangert personally owns 1,200 acres of land, and gives much of his time to the supervision of the fields and crops.

He has also been prominent in local politics and for fourteen years represented the First Ward in the City Council. In 1913 he was elected mayor of the city and his first term called for a second, and he was re-elected in 1915. He gave the city a thoroughly progressive and efficient administration of affairs. He is chairman of the Craven County democratic committee.

Mr. Bangert is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of Sudan Temple of the Mystic Shrine and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

Rev. Archie Thompson Lindsay is owner and president of Linwood College near Gastonia in Gaston County and has been actively identified with North Carolina educational and church work for many years. He is a man of the loftiest Christian character, of high ideals in connection with school progress and uplift, and has given great usefulness and power to his exceptional talents.

Linwood College, of which he is now owner, is a school which has contributed to the cultural advantages of this section of North Carolina for a great many years. It is located in a most beautiful and picturesque spot at the foot of Crowder's Mountain in Crowder's Mountain Township, six miles from Gastonia, the county seat, and five miles from the Town of King's Mountain.

The history of the school is briefly stated as follows: In 1883 Miss Emily C. Prudden, of Massachusetts, came to Gaston County, and at the place which for years had been known as all Healing Springs and had become noted as a health resort she founded a private school. A hotel for many years was maintained at the springs. For four years Miss Prudden continued at the head of the school. Subsequently Judge E. C. Jones, a wealthy citizen of Minneapolis, who had been coming to the All Healing Springs for his health, bought the hotel property and also the school. He placed in charge of the school as principal Mr. J. A. Hampton. The institution was continued under the name Jones Seminary, a school for girls, and continued about thirteen years. At the end of that time the school was leased from Judge Jones by the board of home missions of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Rev. A. G. Kirkpatrick was then in charge, and he continued the school's president for about three years. In 1902 the Rev. Mr. Lindsay leased the school from the board of home missions and took charge as principal and president. A little later he bought the building and grounds, and it has since been his own property and conducted as a private institution. He then renamed the school Linwood College.

Throughout Mr. Lindsay has made it the policy of Linwood College to offer the best of educational training and positive Christian environment and influences to the young people in the school. It is also a school for people of limited means, and by its curriculum measures up to the name college, since it is not strictly a preparatory or high school. Scholarship is emphasized, industry is rewarded and there is every encouragement to economy and earnest and thoughtful preparation for lives of duty and usefulness. Some of the fads and fancies and dissipation of private and finishing schools is completely discouraged in this institution. Mr. Lindsay sustains a faculty selected with the greatest of care and including teachers of broad and thorough training and culture and devoted to their special lines of work. Apart from the instruction offered Linwood College has an atmosphere which is ideal for young women. The college is located in a place long noted as a health resort, and perhaps no better testimony to the healthfulness of the locality could be found than that the school has never had a case of serious illness or a death among the pupils.

The school buildings at present comprise three large dormitories, a large recitation hall, the president's residence and other minor buildings. Plans are contemplated for increased construction. The buildings, together with the beautiful and attractive grounds, comprise a spacious and beautiful estate, representing a financial investment of over $90,000. The springs, formerly known as All Healing Springs, and famous for their curative properties, in themselves constitute a splendid resource to this valuable property. There are four principal springs, one of sulphur, one of manganese, one of iron, and the all-healing spring, while another spring is of finest pure freestone drinking water.

Mr. Lindsay for three years maintained a coeducational school, but at the close of the school year ending in the spring of 1917 the boys' department was dropped, and it is now exclusively a school for young women.

Archie Thompson Lindsay was born at Fayetteville, Tennessee, in 1877, a son of John and Mary Frances (Sloan) Lindsay, the father now deceased. His parents were of Scotch ancestry and the Sloan and Lindsay families were early settlers in South Carolina. Mr. Lindsay's paternal grandfather went from Abbeville, South Carolina, to Tennessee, in 1826. Though a native of Tennessee Mr. Lindsay was educated largely in South Carolina. He attended the public schools of Fayetteville, and also Erskine College at Due West, South Carolina. He was graduated from Erskine with the degree A. B. in the class of 1898, and the fall and winter of 1898-99 he spent in Erskine Theological Seminary. This is the ministerial school of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. The school year of 1899-1900 he spent as a student in the theological seminary at Princeton. He also did general work in the university proper. While there he registered for the course in jurisprudence and political economy under Woodrow Wilson, then professor of that department, and also had work in literature under the eminent Doctor Van Dyke.

As already noted, Mr. Lindsay came to Gaston County in 1901. Besides his work as an educator he has been an active and beneficial factor in the public life of the county. He is now serving as a member of the board of county commissioners, representing Crowder's Mountain Township. He is a member and director of the Gaston County Chamber of Commerce.

He is a regular minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and for thirteen years was pastor of Pisgah Church near the college. While not now a regular pastor, he conducts preaching services at the college every Sabbath. Mr. Lindsay married Miss Octavia Louise Whitelaw, of Raleigh, North Carolina. Her three children are Archie Eugene, William Ashley and Janet Louise.

Graham Kenan has won an enviable place at the bar of Wilmington. For a number of years he has been associated in practice with Judge W. P. Stacy, who recently was elevated to the Superior Court Bench of the Eighth District.

Mr. Kenan was born November 20, 1883, at the old family seat and plantation, Kenansville in Duplin County, North Carolina. His parents were James Graham and Annie (Hill) Kenan. His early home training was such as to encourage him in every resolution to make the best of his opportunities, and besides the advantages of the public schools and the Horner Military School he pursued the regular course in the University of North Carolina, where he graduated from the literary department in 1904 and from the law department in 1905. Coming at once to Wilmington, he engaged in the general practice of law with Mr., now Judge, W. P. Stacy. The firm were largely interested in corporation work and Mr. Kenan is attorney for a number of business enterprises and for the past two years has served as county attorney for New Hanover County.

December 18, 1913, he married Miss Sarah Graham Kenan, daughter of William Rand and Mary (Hargrave) Kenan, of Wilmington. Mr. Kenan is a member of the Cape Fear Country Club, the Cape Fear Club and the Carolina Yacht Club. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

William Pinckney Knight, M. D. Twenty years a practicing physician and surgeon, Doctor Knight has been identified with several North Carolina communities, and his present home and the center of his widely radiated practice is White Oak Mills in Greensboro.

Doctor Knight was born on a plantation in New Bethel Township of Rockingham County, North Carolina, and represents a family that has been in North Carolina for four generations. His great-grandfather was probably a native of Ireland, while his wife was of Scotch birth. The great-grandfather was a pioneer in Rockingham County. Most of the family records agree that grandfather Samuel Knight was born on the old plantation in Rockingham County, and he owned and occupied a good farm in New Bethel Township of that county and spent all his days as an agriculturist.

Pinckney Knight, father of Doctor Knight, was born on the same farm as his son March 22, 1818. Reared to farming pursuits, he proceeded to the ownership of the plantation, and erected a complete set of buildings near the house in which he was reared. At the outbreak of the war he gave up his business and family interests to enter the Confederate Army, and fought four years. At the close of the war he returned home and lived on the farm, engaged in its quiet routine of duties until his death at the age of seventy-four. He married Tabitha Williams, who was born in the same township as her husband, and died at the age of forty-eight. She left eight children: Lucy, Lindsey, Sallie, John Wesley, Olivia, Ora, William Pinckney and Minnie. All these are still living except Minnie. The father had three children by another marriage, named France, Cicero and Rufus, all still living.

Doctor Knight received his first advantages in the rural schools of Rockingham County. He attended the Oak Ridge Seminary and finally entered the Baltimore Medical College, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1898. After a year of valuable experience as an interne in the Maryland General Hospital he began practice at Saxapah in Alamance County, but seven months later removed to Haw River and was there 3½ years. Since then he has been located at Greensboro at White Oak Mills. Doctor Knight enjoys fellowship with members of the profession in the Guilford County and North Carolina Medical Societies. He is a stockholder in the North State Milling Company. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lodge No. 552, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge No. 158, Knights of Pythias; Buffalo Chapter No. 202, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and White Oak Camp No. 304, Woodmen of the World. He and his wife are members of the Buffalo Presbyterian Church.

Doctor Knight married in 1906 Miss Nellie Maude Hendrix. Mrs. Knight was born in Guilford County, daughter of William Julius and Mollie (Cannon) Hendrix. Doctor and Mrs. Knight have five children: William, Mildred, Helen, Holt and Margaret.

Hon. Nathaniel Lindsay Eure. A lawyer of long and successful practice at Greensboro, Mr. Eure has shown much ability and leadership in public affairs, and is a former member of the Legislature from Guilford County.

Mr. Eure was born on a plantation in Jackson Township, Nash County, North Carolina. His great-grandfather was one of the earliest lawyers of the North Carolina bar. His grandfather, Dempsey Eure, located in Wilson County and owned a plantation which was operated with the aid of slave labor. He spent his last years there. Alfred B. Eure, father of Nathaniel L., was born in 1808. Wilson County was probably his birthplace. He acquired a very good education, and in early life taught school. After his marriage he moved to Nash County, bought a plantation in Jackson Township, and prior to the war cultivated it with his slaves. He lived there until his death at the age of sixty-six. He was three times married. By these wives he had fourteen children. The third wife, Delilah Finch, whose father was Gaston Finch, was born in Nash County and died at the age of sixty-six. Her mother was Polly (Lindsay) Finch. Her grandfather, Clayborn Finch, began life poor but in time became an extensive land owner and slave owner. Delilah Finch Eure was the mother of six children: Stephen E., Hilliard M., Frank F., James B., Delilah and Nathaniel L. Three of the older sons of Alfred B. Eure, Gillian P., Elijah and Alfred, were soldiers in the Confederate army and the last two died while in service.

Nathaniel L. Eure attended Stanhope and Mount Pleasant academies, Oak Ridge Institute, and for three years was in the literary department of University College, North Carolina. He also studied law at the college, and in 1899 was licensed to practice. After two years at Nashville he came to Greensboro, and has been steadily gaining favor and many of the important rewards of the successful lawyer in this city. He served two

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terms as judge of the Municipal Court, and represented Guilford County in the Legislature in 1915.

In 1914 Judge Eure married Annie Elizabeth Preyer. Mrs. Eure was born in Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Robert O. and Ellen (Yost) Preyer. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, was well educated and was a man of considerable wealth. Her maternal grandfather, Rev. William Yost, also of Germany ancestry, is a minister of the Evangelical Church and is still active at the age of eighty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Eure are members of the West Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Judge Eure is a member of its official board. He is prominent in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, being a member of Greensboro Council No. 13, has served as chancellor, as chancellor of the State Council and as representative to the National Council.

Lafayette Monroe Pharr, a retired resident of Wilkesboro, is a veteran Confederate soldier and has had a long and active career in this part of North Carolina.

He was born on a farm a mile south of Rocky River Church in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, May 10, 1845. His grandfather, Robert Pharr, was a descendant of one of seven brothers, natives of Wales, who came to America in colonial times and whose descendants are now found in many states of the Union. Robert Pharr owned a plantation in Cabarrus County adjoining Rocky River and had slaves to cultivate his land. He married a Miss Kimons, and both lived to a good old age.

Harvey Hugh Pharr, father of Lafayette M., was born also in Cabarrus County, in 1818, and became a farmer on land given him by his father. He added to its domain and remained a planter in his native county until his death at the age of fifty-five. He married Johanna Davis, who was born in the same county and died there at the age of fifty-three. Their three children were Lafayette M., Mary and Zimri.

Lafayette M. Pharr grew up on the old farm and at the age of sixteen enlisted in Company H of the Seventh Regiment, North Carolina Troops. He saw some active service in the eastern part of the state, including the battle of Newbern. He then accompanied the regiment to Virginia, where on account of his youth and size he was discharged from the army. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted again, in Captain Dixon's company of the Thirty-third North Carolina Troops, and saw another three months of active service in Virginia before he was given an honorable discharge. In 1863 he enlisted for the third time, now in Company C of the Tenth Battalion of Artillery, and was with that regiment in all of its movements until the close of the war. When hostilities ended he was stationed at High Point, North Carolina.

After this meritorious service as a soldier Mr. Pharr engaged in farming on his father's land and in 1867 bought a place nearby. After a year his father gave him a plantation on Caldwell's Creek, but in 1870 he and his father exchanged farms and he returned to the old homestead, operating it until 1889. He then sold out and removed to Wilkesboro, where he engaged in the livery business for a number of years. He also bought a farm near the town, but kept his home in the city. Mr. Pharr has done much to develop his land and on his mountain farm has an orchard of upwards of 600 trees.

In 1868 he married Miss Lucretia Kirkpatrick. She was born on a farm adjoining the Pharr homestead, daughter of L. Curtis Kirkpatrick. Her death occurred in 1872. For his second wife Mr. Pharr married Flora Belle Welborn, who was born in Wilkesboro February 22, 1856, member of an old and prominent family. Her father was Elisha M. Welborn and her grandfather, Joseph Welborn, both natives of Randolph County. Mr. and Mrs. Pharr reared five children, named Lois Mabel, Welborn E., Renn Bynum, Lillian F. and Maude. The sons Welborn E. and Renn Bynum are now publishers of the Hustler, a semi-weekly paper at North Wilkesboro. Mr. Pharr is an active member and vice commander of his camp of United Confederate Veterans.

Francis Clyde Dunn. Some men have it in them to develop their abilities in proportion to their opportunities and to grow in power with their years and increasing responsibilities. Such a man is Francis Clyde Dunn of Kinston. While a member of one of the good and substantial families of Lenoir County, his early beginnings in commercial life were humble enough, and it was rather by the diligent application he made to his routine duties than to any influential connections that he rose to success and prominence.

He was born at Kinston May 29, 1872. His parents were William Walter and Susan (Roundtree) Dunn and were farming people of Lenoir County. Mr. Dunn attended the public schools of Kinston and also the University of North Carolina, and after leaving college spent a year on a farm. Going to New York City, he sought opportunity in the commercial life of the metropolis and was employed a year as a bookkeeper. On returning to Kinston he took a position with the Orion Knitting Mills, and was soon promoted to shipping clerk and then to bookkeeper.

In 1898 Mr. Dunn was one of the organizers of the Kinston Cotton Mills and its first secretary. In 1901 he organized the Lenoir Oil and Ice Company, and has since been secretary, treasurer and general manager and is now president of the company. His interests have grown rapidly in the past fifteen years. In 1902 he became one of the organizers of the Chesterfield Manufacturing Company at Petersburg, Virginia, served six years as secretary and is still on its board of directors. He is a director of the Orion Knitting Mills, and was one of the two most active in the organization of the Caswell Cotton Mills of Kinston. This company was organized in 1907, and the plant is now one of Kinston's best known industries. Mr. Dunn has been treasurer and a director of the mills since they were established. He is also a director of the Kinston Insurance and Realty Company, director of the Caswell Banking and Trust Company, president of the Kinston Fair Association, and a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he has been very active in both Masonry and Odd Fellowship. He has membership in the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and also the Mystic Shrine. He is a charter member of both the local lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a past noble grand, and is past grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

Mr. Dunn was married July 22, 1903, to Miss Ida Ellison of Washington, North Carolina. They

have four children: Francis Ellison, Susan Elizabeth, Isabelle Loeb and William Clyde.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYCOCK, of Fremont, where he has recently taken up the practice of law and has distinguished himself thus early in his professional career, is a son of the late Benjamin Franklin Aycock, Sr., who was a prominent figure in North Carolina, serving ten years as state senator and as a member of the Corporation Commission from 1908 until his death on April 26, 1910. Senator Aycock was also a farmer. He married Sallie Farmer, and to their union Benjamin Franklin Aycock, Jr., was born June 17, 1893.

The latter was well educated in the grammar and high schools and entering the University of North Carolina he finished the academic course and graduated in 1914 and continued his studies in the law department. He was admitted to practice in August, 1916, and has since been located at Fremont. At Fremont he was a member of the school board, is a member in good standing of the Wayne County and North Carolina Bar associations, and elected mayor of Fremont in May, 1917. He enlisted in the army in September, 1917, and at present is serving at Camp Greene, North Carolina, in the Quartermaster Corps.

M. LUTHER MATTHEWS, M. D. While he responded to the demands made upon him as a general practitioner in medicine and surgery for a number of years, Doctor Matthews since locating at Sanford in Lee County has given his exclusive attention to his specialty as a physician and surgeon of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Doctor Matthews is one of the leading specialists of this kind in the state, and so ranks not only in his home community but among the profession generally.

Doctor Matthews was born at East Bend in Yadkin County, North Carolina, in 1874, son of Dr. Joseph M. and Mildred (Davis) Matthews. The Matthews family has lived in Yadkin County for more than 100 years, and is of English origin. Dr. Joseph Matthews, who is now retired from active practice and lives at Cameron in Moore County, was born in Yadkin County in 1849. He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, and after that practiced his profession for about twenty years at East Bend and for a period of ten years at Mount Pleasant in Cabarrus County. From Cabarrus County he came to Cameron. He was one of the early patrons and later the principal in charge of the old Union High School at East Bend. This was an historic educational institution of Western North Carolina, and a school that in its early years attracted students from all over the South. Dr. M. Luther Matthews himself was a student and a teacher in this school, so that the institution is one of peculiar interest and attachment to the Matthews family.

Dr. Luther Matthews was reared at East Bend and from Union High School entered Trinity College, where he remained a student one year. Following that he taught three years in Union High School and in the Wilkesboro Seminary, and eventually entered the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, where he spent two years, and finished his medical studies in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he was graduated with the class of 1903.

The next four years Doctor Matthews had a busy practice at his old home town of East Bend. In 1907 he moved to Cameron in Moore County, and was soon established in a growing and profitable practice, which he continued until January 17, 1918. At that date he came to Sanford in Lee County and has since offered his services only in his special line as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. For this branch of his profession he had gradually been preparing himself by individual experience and also by post-graduate work at Tulane University in New Orleans and other medical centers. He is a member of the Lee and Moore Counties Medical Societies, the Medical Society of North Carolina and the Americal Medical Association.

Did he not enjoy such high rank in his profession Doctor Matthews would be regarded as a highly useful citizen because of his interests as a farmer. He grew up on a farm, and he has translated the experience of his boyhood into a permanent and abiding interest in all things agricultural. The success he has enjoyed as a physician has enabled him to take numerous opportunities to acquire good farms and farming lands. For some years past he has raised besides the staple crops of cotton from 300 to 500 bushels of corn yearly. In partnership with Mr. Poindexter he owns a farm of 523 acres in Lee County not far from Cameron, and they have in Moore County a farm of 128 acres. Individually Doctor Matthews has a farm of 245¾ acres in Moore County and another tract of seventy-one acres and one of twenty-five acres close to Cameron. In encouraging and supervising the productive enterprise on this land he is doing his part as a patriotic citizen.

His success in his profession and the substantial resources he has accumulated in land and various business interests have been achieved through his own efforts, hard work and intelligence. Doctor Matthews began life with no money whatever, and paid all his expenses while in college. It was for this reason that he was not prepared for practice until nearly thirty years old. Doctor Matthews now owns valuable business and residence property in Cameron and at Sanford he has a home on what is called the best resident site in the city. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Doctor Matthews married Miss Ruth Huff, daughter of Mr. J. G. Huff of East Bend in Yadkin County. They are the parents of four children: Ernestine, Olivia, Ellen and John Martin.

THOMAS FLETCHER BULLA, superintendent of schools for Randolph County, has won a deservedly high place in educational affairs, and his work in directing and supervising the schools of Randolph County has received much commendation both at home and in other quarters of the state.

His own personal career is a reflection of a very sturdy and splendid ancestry, his lineage running back into the colonial days of North Carolina. He is directly descended from Thomas Bulla, who was born in England and came to America, where he spent the rest of his years in Pennsylvania. He married a Quakeress in Pennsylvania, and a number of generations of the family were identified with the Friends Church, and that religious connection no doubt influenced some of their migrations. Thomas Bulla, Jr., a son of the first American of the name, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a colonial settler in North Carolina. His location was in what afterwards became known as Browns Cross Roads, close to where Randolph

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County's first courthouse was located. In that locality he was a man of industry and quiet leadership. He married Hester Widows, who survived him and late in life removed with a son to Indiana, where she spent her last years in Wayne County and died when upwards of ninety years of age. Her remains are buried in the family cemetery on the bank of the Elkhorn River.

Her son, Daniel Bulla, great-grandfather of Professor Bulla, was born in Pennsylvania in 1782. He succeeded to the ownership of the old Bulla homestead in Randolph County, but about 1834 sold that and like many other North Carolina settlers of the time, especially Quakers, started for Indiana. In the absence of railroads he and his family made the journey with teams and wagons, carrying their household goods and other possessions with them. After about a year in the Hoosier state he returned and bought back the homestead farm, where he was content to live the rest of his days. He was a man of good education for his time. This education has an interesting memorial in a diary which he kept as a record of his daily experiences during his trip to and from Indiana. In that book he chronicled the principal events of the trip, telling of cost of provisions, weather conditions, state of roads, distance traveled each day, and many other items, all of which has not a little interest for his descendants. This cherished log of the family trip to Indiana is carefully preserved by Professor Bulla. Daniel Bulla married Sally Cunningham. Both are at rest in the family cemetery in Back Creek Township of Randolph County. Their children were named Archibald, Alexander, Calvin, Chesterfield, Daniel, Alfred, Xantippe and Sarah. Archibald and Alexander both became physicians, the former holding various places of trust and responsibility in public life, while the latter practiced at Jackson Hill in Davidson County.

Calvin Bulla, who represents the next generation of the family, was born in Back Creek Township of Randolph County in 1816. He acquired a farm in that township, and made it his home the rest of his days. He died at the age of fifty-five. He married Linda Wade, who was born in Back Creek Township, daughter of James and Mary (Millikan) Wade. She survived her husband many years, passing away at the age of eighty-four. Both were members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Their seven children were named Daniel Webster, Haywood, Benjamin Franklin, John M., Mary Jane, Parthenia and Louetta.

Professor Bulla's father was Benjamin F. Bulla, who was born in Back Creek Township in 1854. He occupies his father's homestead and for many years has lived there cultivating his crops and performing all the duties of the public spirited citizen. He married Harriet Ann Redding, who was born on a farm three miles west of Ashboro, daughter of Thomas and Louisa (Steed) Redding and granddaughter of Jonathan Redding, who was a farmer and lifelong resident of Randolph County and died at the age of eighty-six, while his wife passed away at eighty-two. Thomas and Louisa Redding had four children, named Harriet Ann, Martha J., William Franklin and Jennie. The children of Benjamin F. Bulla and wife bore the names Louetta, Mattie, T. Fletcher, William Ogburn, Franklin M., Calvin E., Mary Wade, Dewey C. and Kate.

Thomas Fletcher Bulla has been directly associated nearly all his life with schools and institutions of learning either as a scholar or as a teacher. From rural schools he entered Liberty Normal at Liberty, North Carolina, and in 1911 graduated from Guilford College. After leaving college he was for two years an instructor in the Woodland Academy in Wayne County, but in 1913 was elected superintendent of schools in Randolph County, and has held that position by re-election ever since. He is a member of the North Carolina Teachers' Association and in 1914-15 was secretary of the Randolph County Historical Society. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, while his wife is a Friend. In 1914 Mr. Bulla joined the State Militia and was commissioned captain, but resigned in 1916.

May 1, 1916, he married Miss Mary Lamb, a native of Guilford County and daughter of Shubel and Prudence Lamb. Mr. and Mrs. Bulla have one son, Thomas Fletcher, Jr.

OSCAR CARROLL DANIELS. One of the leading specialists in eye, ear, nose and throat in North Carolina is Doctor Daniels of Goldsboro. He took his general medical degree from the Medical College of Virginia in 1903, practiced along general lines for a number of years, but since coming to Goldsboro in July, 1913, has confined his attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which he has won well deserved reputation as a specialist. Doctor Daniels did post-graduate work in the New York Post Graduate School in 1913 and again in 1916.

Doctor Daniels was born in Pamlico County, North Carolina, January 2, 1881, a son of Paul Jones and Mollie E. (Small) Daniels. His father was a farmer and Doctor Daniels grew up on the farm but had good advantages both of public and private schools. Before coming to Goldsboro he did general practice at Oriental in Pamlico County.

He is a member of the Wayne County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. At Goldsboro he is a member of the Algonquin Club.

Doctor Daniels was married October 6, 1904, to Miss Jessie Holdeman, of Staunton, Virginia. They are the parents of one child, Oscar Carroll, Jr., born July 5, 1911.

HARTWELL S. POOLE. One of the representative men of Montgomery County, Hartwell S. Poole, farmer and banker, needs no formal introduction to the people of this section, for the whole of his busy life has been passed in his native section of the state. He was born about two miles southwest of Jackson Springs in Montgomery County, North Carolina, in 1862. His parents were Hartwell S. and Eliza (Harris) Poole, and his maternal grandfather was Roland Harris. Both families are old ones in the state and in earlier days were in affluent circumstances. The Pooles originated in England and came to Montgomery County from Virginia about 1815. After the death of the elder Hartwell S. Poole, the three children left fatherless were taken to the home of the grandfather.

On account of the disorganized condition of the country and the paralysis of many of its industries, Hartwell S. Poole in boyhood had fewer opportunities and advantages than he was entitled to. His grandfather was a farmer and the youth learned the principles of agriculture on the home place and took interest in his work, having a natural inclination in that direction. Although his opportunities were meager, he was a young man of energy and enterprise and when he found him-

self, at the age of twenty-six years, possessed of a capital of $100 he determined to venture it all in a farm of his own. In January, 1888, he invested this capital in twenty-seven acres on a high plateau in Montgomery County. The story of his progress is well worth telling. In 1889 he and his wife moved into a little log hut on the property, taking with them several head of cattle and one mule, and that year Mr. Poole put up a barn. Through personal labor with a little help he cleared ten acres of his land and on this he planted cow peas, thus introducing the necessary nitrogen into the soil, and followed with corn and cotton, oats and wheat, but for three years reaped no real profit from his farm. In the meanwhile he had the assistance of his admirable wife and under her care the garden and poultry yard supplied a large part of the food. Mr. Poole continued his scientific methods with his land and within three years he estimated that he had increased its value five times over. He kept wide awake to every opportunity to increase his income and found one source in "running turpentine."

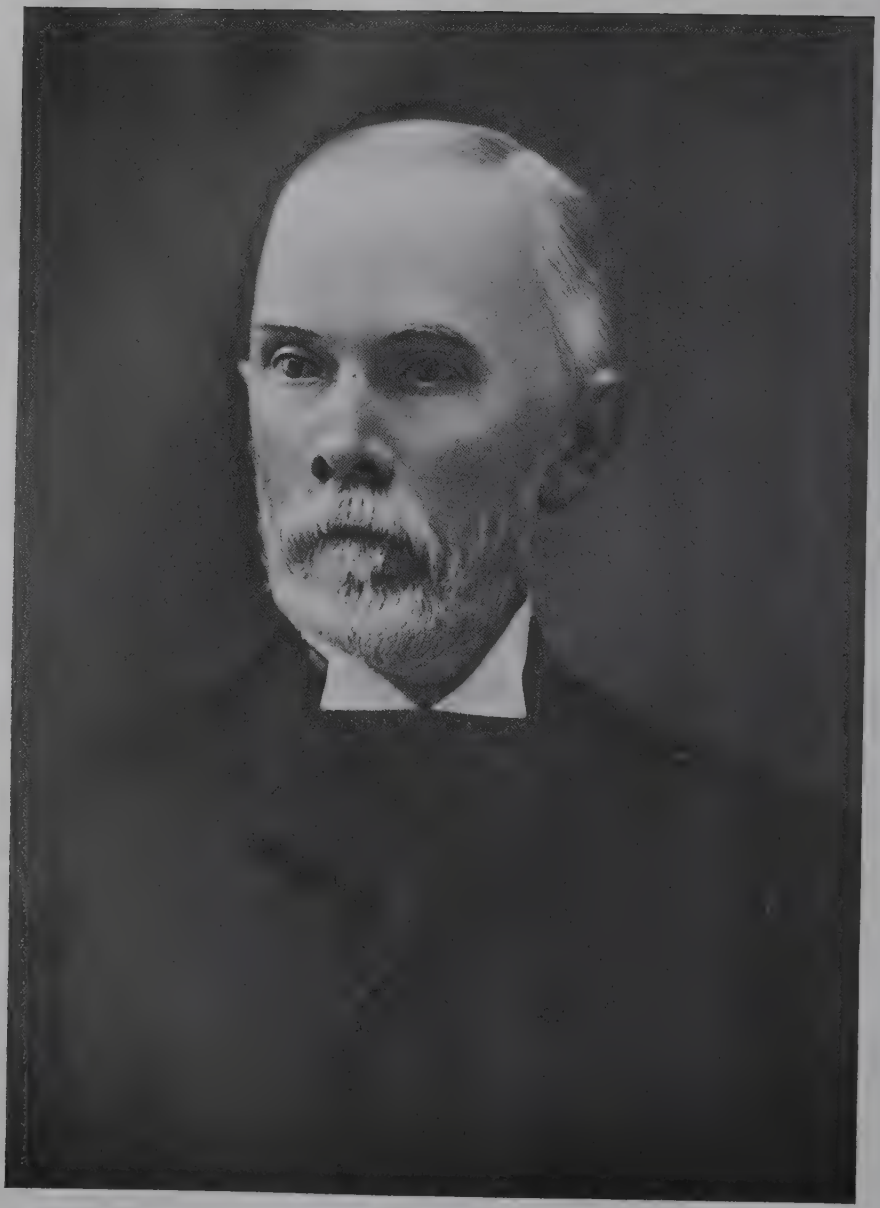
By this time Mr. Poole's hardest days were over and from then on until the present his farming operations have been important and profitable. He now owns 352 acres, which highly improved farm is situated eight miles from Candor, a little east of south and about half way between Jackson Springs and Norman, and it is valued at many thousands of dollars. Mr. Poole has been methodical and scientific in his farming operations and his success is most gratifying. He still manages his farm industries but has widened his other activities and each day during business hours he may be found in the bank at Candor, of which he is cashier. He has become one of the substantial men of his county and in considering his well directed efforts all along the way one is forcibly impressed with the fact that in any career, industry, perseverance and an open mind are most helpful factors. Mr. Poole is naturally regarded by his neighbors in the light of an expert and on all matters concerning soil production his advice is eagerly sought. He is farm demonstrator for three counties, Moore, Montgomery and Richmond, called the Sand Hill Section, and was appointed by the Federal Government.

Mr. Poole was married to Miss Sarah McLeod, who is a daughter of John A. McLeod, of Montgomery County, a family well known and respected here that can trace a sturdy Scotch-Irish origin. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Poole, as follows: Clarence R., Julian H., Clifton A., Herbert G., Shelton R., Marshall O., Elma N., Melvin C. and Jeannette E. To the World war Mr. and Mrs. Poole have contributed three noble young men, a sacrifice laid on the altar of patriotism. One of these, Julian H., is a second lieutenant, and another, Clifton A., is a sergeant in the medical corps in the United States army. Mr. and Mrs. Poole are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MAXCY LUTHER JOHN. In the field of general law one of the most eminent figures of the bar of Southern North Carolina during the past quarter of a century is Maxcy Luther John of Laurinburg. Mr. John has fairly earned his position in the law, and during twenty-five years of practice has been a faithful conserver of all the interests confided to his care and fine judgment, thus establishing a career that is deserving of more than a temporary place in the history of the bar. His standing as a citizen is firm and broad and he has been a progressive and prominent factor in public life.

Mr. John was born in 1866, in Marlboro County, South Carolina, and is a son of James Thomas and Margaret MacRea John, both now deceased. The great-grandfather of Maxcy L. John, Griffith John, was one of three brothers who came from their native Wales to America, first settling in Pennsylvania, from whence Griffith John and a brother went to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, prior to the Revolutionary war. Later members of the family moved to Marlboro County, South Carolina, where, in 1825, was born Capt. James Thomas John, the father of Maxcy L. John. He was a son of Daniel and Mary (Spears) John, and was a captain of militia in Marlboro County, but when the war between the states came on enlisted in the regular Confederate army as a private. He was in all branches of the service, first in the heavy artillery on the coast, then in the light artillery, and subsequently in the cavalry and infantry. At the close of the war he had risen to the rank of lieutenant, and as such had acted in the capacity of captain of his company, and after his first service in the heavy artillery the remainder of his service was in Virginia. All of those who knew him in the army accorded him a high place as a brave and efficient soldier and officer. After the war, in 1866, he located in what is now Scotland County, then a part of Richmond County, North Carolina, not a great distance from his former home in Marlboro County, South Carolina. The place where he located is at what has since been known as John, which is now a station on the Atlantic Coast Line in the southeastern part of Scotland County. His wife's estate embraced a large body of unimproved land in that vicinity, and for the next few years Captain John was busily engaged in clearing and putting considerable tracts of this rich land in cultivation. He became one of the largest and most successful farmers in this section of the state, and a man of wealth and influence, as well as a most valuable and valued citizen. He was particularly generous in the education of his children, who received the best of college and professional training. His death occurred in 1910. His wife, to whom he was married in 1856, was before her marriage Miss Margaret MacRae, a member of one of the old Scotch families of this section of North Carolina. Besides Maxcy Luther, the following sons were in the family: Dr. Peter John, of Laurinburg, a prominent physician and surgeon, a graduate of the University of North Carolina and of the medical department of the University of Maryland, with extensive hospital experience; Hon. Henry M. John, of Lumber Bridge, North Carolina, a large farmer and an ex-member of the North Carolina Legislature; Rev. Dr. R. B. John, a Methodist minister, who has occupied a number of important positions as a minister and a presiding elder, and who on December 1, 1916, became president by unanimous choice of the Carolina College for Women, at Maxton; and J. T. John, who lives at the old place at John Station and is a prominent farmer, merchant and millman.

Maxcy Luther John was prepared for college at Laurinburg, in the famous school conducted by the late William Graham Quackenbush, and then entered the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1888. Following this he taught school for three years and then took the law course in the University of North Carolina, grad-



L. W. Humphrey

uating in the law department in 1892. He began the practice of his profession that year at Laurinburg and has continued to be one of the most successful lawyers in this part of the state and ranking with its leaders. He was very thorough as a student, and this characteristic has dominated the practice of his profession, his law library being one of the largest and most comprehensive to be found in this part of the state. Mr. John has been three times county superintendent of schools of Scotland County and three times mayor of Laurinburg. As mayor he was active in enforcing the law and maintaining law and order, in encouraging civic betterment, as an exponent of clean and efficient government, and as a promoter of public-spirited movements for the growth and development of the town.

Mr. John married Miss Lila Hamilton Bell, of Mocksville, North Carolina, daughter of Dr. W. M. and ——— (Martin) Bell, and granddaughter of Dr. J. F. Martin, of Mocksville, a distinguished man of his day and one whose name appears prominently in the history of North Carolina. He was a surgeon in the Confederate service during the war between the states, and for several years was the head of a notable medical college at Mocksville. Mrs. John is also descended from Sallie Johnson Lanier, who was the half sister of the mother of George Washington. Mrs. John is a graduate of Peace Institute. She and Mr. John have three children: Frank Bell, Mary and Margaret MacRae John.

Colonel L. W. Humphrey. Of the names that meant most to the life and destiny of North Carolina during the last half of the nineteenth century that of Colonel L. W. Humphrey is one that deserves long and distinguished memory. He was a lawyer, a gallant soldier, a public leader of power, influence, broad views, disinterested motives and noble patriotism. The name Humphrey means "protector of the home."

He was descended from old English ancestry. The Humphrey family is reputed to be of Danish origin, but intermarried with the Normans, and went to England with William the Conqueror. The family long flourished in Devonshire, England.

The record of the family's settlement in Onslow County, North Carolina, has not been accurately kept. The county was represented in the Assembly of the state in 1812 by Lotte Humphrey and nine years later by W. D. Humphrey. Colonel Humphrey's grandfather was Daniel W. Humphrey, while his father was Williams Humphrey. Williams Humphrey had four sons and two daughters, Williams, Daniel, Indiana, Ann, Edgar and Lotte. Indiana Humphrey married Dr. John Shackelford of Greensboro, and their son John Williams Shackelford, was a member of Congress when he died January 18, 1883. Ann married Maj. George Ward of Jacksonville, North Carolina.

Lotte Williams Humphrey, the youngest of these six children, was born at the home of his parents near Richlands in Onslow County June 30, 1830. With superior advantages in early life his training brought out his best powers and capabilities. He early gave promise of his career of usefulness and public life, and in 1854 was elected as a democrat from Onslow County to the State House of Commons. In that House he was associated with many distinguished North Carolinians, and in the following session he voted for the constitutional amendment enlarging the electorate for members of the Senate by removing the freehold requirement for qualification. At the same time another figure came into North Carolina's public life, Zebulon B. Vance, representing the whig party. Vance and Humphrey, representing different parties and different sections of the state, were for a long period of years opposing forces in state politics, and their relations developed many matters of conflict and antagonism. After his first term Mr. Humphrey was re-elected without opposition.

In 1856 he married Miss Rebecca G. Bradley, daughter of Dr. John Bradley of Onslow County. He studied law under Chief Justice Richmond M. Pearson at Richmond Hill in Yadkin County. Receiving his license in 1857-58, he opened his office and soon found himself engaged in a lucrative practice.

In August, 1858, he was elected to the State Senate. In the Senate he became chairman of the committee on corporations, in charge of the charters of all cities and towns and incorporations of all railroads. He was also a member of the committee on the deaf and dumb asylum, and of the committee on public buildings.

Amid the turmoil of politics in the year 1860 Mr. Humphrey was again chosen senator from his district. With his varied legislative experience he now was acknowledged as a leader in the Senate. He was again made chairman of the committee on corporations and was appointed chairman of the committee to investigate the charges against the management of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. He stood with Governor Ellis in the latter's recommendation that North Carolina should make adequate preparations for defense in view of probable hostilities between the North and South. He actively supported the proposition for a convention to consider the subject of secession, and gave his closest attention to all the grave questions that came before the Assembly during the year 1860.

After returning from the special session of June, 1861, Mr. Humphrey assisted in organizing a military company in which he was elected first lieutenant. This company was known as the "Gatlin Dragoons," and for nearly a year it served as an independent company. In the summer of 1862 Lieutenant Humphrey raised another company, known as the "Humphrey Troops," of which he was captain. In Eastern Carolina at that time were ten unattached cavalry companies, and in August, 1862, Brigdier General T. L. Clingman, carrying out instructions from Adjutant General Martin, ordered the commissioned officers of these companies to report at Goldsboro for the purpose of effecting a field organization, the regiment to be known as the Forty-first North Carolina State Troops, being the Third Regiment of Cavalry. In conformity with this order the officers of six of these companies met, and Captain Humphrey was elected colonel, receiving every vote cast except his own. General Clingman reported the results of the election to General Martin, and his election as colonel of the Third Cavalry was fully recognized by Adjutant General Martin, and he was officially recognized with that rank. However, a few days later Colonel Z. B. Vance, on being inaugurated governor, chose to disregard this election and appointed a former whig as colonel of the Third Cavalry. He thus ignored the patent claims and merits of Colonel Humphrey, and his action was one that Colonel Humphrey resented all through his life. Colonel Humphrey remained in the army until the early months of 1863, when, as

the result of a long cavalry ride and severe illness he gave his resignation to the army. He had rendered highly valuable services to the Confederacy. A careful examination of historical records shows that the Third Cavalry was responsible for the protection of the line of the W. & W. Railway, keeping open this line of communication and supplies and protecting a vast section of North Carolina from incursions of the enemy. His work as a soldier was done largely in the capacity of a partisan ranger, and similar to the operations carried on in the Carolinas during the time of the Revolution by Marion and Sumter, "the swamp foxes" of the Revolution. Mr. Humphrey was well suited for this service, being tall and well knit, and admirably qualified to undergo the hardships of constant vigilance and action. He was a man of fine intelligence, prompt to decide, resolute, quick in thought and deed.

In December, 1863, he was elected by the justices of Onslow County as solicitor for the county. The office of solicitor was at that time much more important than the duties of the office today make the position. He filled the office with credit until the reconstruction period. After the fall of Newbern Onslow County became the theater of partisan warfare and open to the incursions of Federal troops. In view of these depredations Colonel Humphrey removed his family into the interior, and carried his negroes to Davie County, placing them on farms.

In June, 1859, Mr. Humphrey had suffered the loss of his first wife. Four years later in September, 1863, he married Miss Ida Clingman, only daughter of Dr. Henry Pattillo Clingman and sister of Nixon Poindexter Clingman, elsewhere referred to in this publication. Late in 1864 Colonel Humphrey brought his family back to his plantation in Onslow. Affairs reached a crisis in February, 1865, Wilmington having been occupied by the Federal Army and in consideration for the safety of his family he located them in Goldsboro. They were at Goldsboro when that city was entered by Sherman's forces, and on the 24th of March, 1865, while Sheman's army was still marching through Goldsboro, a son was born in Colonel Humphrey's home amid the tumult of marching soldiery and clank of artillery. After the fall of the Confederacy, Colonel Humphrey, in order to place his family beyond the danger of military law and terror, took his wife and children to Norristown, Pennsylvania.

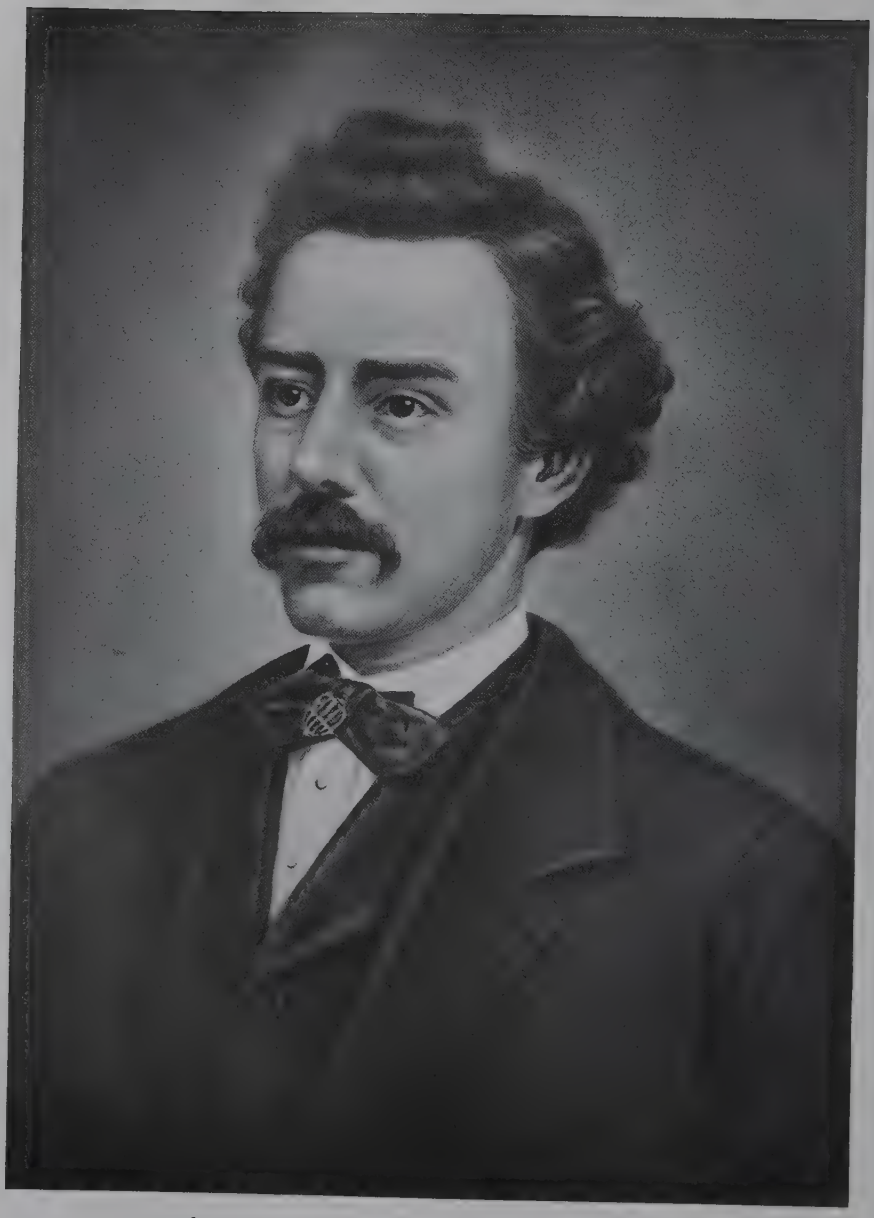
In August, 1865, following the example of General Lee and many other public men of the South, Colonel Humphrey filed his application for pardon and amnesty. Conditions having quieted somewhat, he brought his family back to Goldsboro in the fall of 1865 and opened his law office and took up the duties of citizenship. While resuming the practice of his profession he also continued the operation and management of his plantation in Onslow until well into the '80s, when he sold it to Mr. Richard B. Bassett.

Only a few words may be devoted to the period of reconstruction. Colonel Humphrey was in full sympathy with his former democratic friends and kept himself a conservative and one who at every possible occasion worked for the restoration of law and order and the political power where it belonged. In 1872 he was elected senator from Wayne County, and did all possible to promote the success of Judge Merrimon, the conservative candidate for governor. When the Assembly met in November, 1872, occurred that notable political contest between Judge Merrimon and Governor Vance for the United States Senate. Here it was that the differences between Colonel Humphrey and Vance during the war bore special fruit. He refused to enter the caucus of his party because he did not wish to be bound by its action in case the caucus favored the election of Vance. It was a long and bitter contest, and Colonel Humphrey steadfastly supported Judge Merrimon. When the election came out of the caucus and into the meeting of the two houses Vance and Merrimon were still rivals and the republicans forsook their own candidate and voted for Merrimon, thus giving him a majority, but the bitterness of the contest did not end there, one of the results being that Colonel Humphrey became a supporter of the Brogden administration two years later.

In the meantime, as state senator Colonel Humphrey served as chairman of the committee on internal improvements, was a member of the finance committee and other committees. His committee had to deal with bills concerning the railroads of the state, and he was particularly influential in this class of legislation. He introduced the bill which passed, providing for a uniform rate of interest in the state.

Governor Brogden virtually secured Colonel Humphrey's election to the presidency of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, a position for which he was well qualified by his talents and business training.

Two plans of administration were open, one to run the road in connection with the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, with facilities toward the North, and the other in connection with the North Carolina Railroad then controlled by the Richmond & Danville Railroad, with facilities for western or state travel and traffic and steamship connection at Morehead City to the North. Colonel Humphrey pursued the latter plan. As a result of arrangements made with the Richmond & Danville, freights from Raleigh east were turned over to the A. & N. C., and an arrangement made with the Clyde Steamship Company for a line of steamers from Morehead City to New York or Philadelphia. The road began at once to haul an immense amount of freight. Colonel Humphrey by reason of this movement was in high favor with the people of his section, who looked forward to great things from this arrangement. But the patronage of the road through the region which it passed was not sufficient to make it a profitable property, and with all the economy and wisdom of his administration the receipts were barely sufficient to pay running expenses. Colonel Humphrey continued as president of the road until 1877. On the change of administration at Raleigh he was replaced by a Vance democrat, Maj. John Hughes. Major Hughes reversed Colonel Humphrey's policy and made the road a cooperating line with the Wilmington & Weldon at Goldsboro. About that time an effort was made by the Wilmington & Weldon to lease the Atlantic & North Carolina. This was in direct antagonism to the views and policies of Colonel Humphrey, who soon published in the Goldsboro Messenger a notable article in which he made it plain that the proposed lease would not be to the advantage of either the Atlantic and North Carolina or the people of the eastern section of the state. As a result of his arguments the project was defeated, and it was a great personal triumph for Colonel Humphrey, who even after he had retired from the presidency exerted a beneficial influence on the railroad property.



Mrtaw P. Pingman.

After some years Colonel Humphrey ceased active practice, though both he and his friends afterwards regretted this course, since he was by nature and talent singularly fitted for the service of the law. He continued to be prominent in the politics of his section, though on account of the predominance of the negro element he never attained an ambition to sit as a member of Congress. When the welfare of the state was concerned Colonel Humphrey, more than most men who had been through the bitter partisanship of the period, could submerge his own feelings and convictions when the larger interests required. A notable instance of this pure patriotism is found in his action when Vance was a candidate for re-election as United States senator in 1890. The Farmers' Alliance then controlled the Assembly and it seemed doubtful whether Vance could be nominated. Colonel Humphrey, in spite of all the reasons for personal opposition to Vance, believed that at this juncture he could be of more service to the people of North Carolina than any one else. He therefore subordinated his personal hostility, and undoubtedly was the chief element in securing Vance's re-election. He always felt that in so doing he had performed a distinct duty to the state.

As the years passed Colonel Humphrey found congenial occupation in managing his private affairs and in promoting such local improvements as interested him and appealed to him for support. Devoted to his family, happy in his home and with his friends, the current of his life ran on evenly, bringing him every satisfaction to be desired. Eventually, at the age of three score, his life drew to its close. The Goldsboro Daily Argus, February 12, 1891, in reference to his death said: "'It is appointed unto all men once to die.' The lament of the prophet who was king in Jerusalem, 'man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets,' finds an echo after centuries in our own souls, each and all of us, when, according to the dispensation of Him who 'doeth all things well,' we come with sorrowful hearts and sore oppressed to stand beside the bier of our loved ones and look for the last time upon the face of our dead. It is in such hours of earth's supremest sorrow that supremest faith in God is born.

"No sadder death has occurred in a long time in Goldsboro than that of Colonel Lotte W. Humphrey. From earliest manhood he had been an active and progressive citizen, of modest disposition, courtly manners, broad charitableness toward his fellowmen—ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy and champion the interests of the masses.

"He was elected by the democrats to the House from his native county at an early age, before twenty-two, an honor that is of rare occurrence, and was frequently re-elected to represent them in both the House and the Senate, his constituency being only too glad to confer their highest distinctions upon him.

"During the earlier years of his public life he studied law with Chief Justice Richmond M. Pearson, and in due time was licensed by the Supreme Court and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he had attained to eminent distinction and enjoyed a lucrative practice at the outbreak of the war. Being thoroughly in sympathy with the South's cause, he promptly enlisted in the Confederate Army, himself organizing two companies in his native county, which were assigned to service in the coast defenses of our state during the entire war.

"At the cessation of hostilities Colonel Humphrey moved to Goldsboro, where his life has been an open book during the quarter of a century that intervened, and where he has won many strong personal friends who deeply mourn his loss and sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family in their great affliction. On domiciling here Colonel Humphrey again resumed his profession and readily secured an important practice, during which time he was elected by the democrats of this county to represent them in the Senate one term. Subsequently, being a man of large property possessions and much individual business, in consequence, he found it necessary after some years to retire from the practice of law and from that time to his demise on Thursday night he concerned himself with the management of his estate.

"Colonel Humphrey was the truest man to his friends we have ever known. Nor did they have to seek his favors. He was ever solicitous how he could serve them, and prompt and gracious in the tender of his aid. To befriend his friends was, indeed, one of his highest pleasures.

"But it was in his home life that the deceased was chiefly admirable. He was of the old school of gentlemen, and was a prince of courtesy and hospitality in his home. His children were his companions and confidants; his wife was his counsellor and guide. Their every wish received his tenderest consideration and their happiness was his greatest joy; and now that he has gone 'the unknown way from whence no step comes back,' they have the consolation of knowing that the white-winged messenger stole not upon him unawares."

To Colonel Humphrey by his first marriage were born two children: Eliza Hill and Richard Bradley. The latter died in early infancy. Eliza Hill Humphrey married Furnifold M. Simmons, of Jones County, son of Mr. F. G. Simmons and Mrs. Mary (Jarman) Simmons of Jones County. Hon. F. M. Simmons was then a young lawyer of ability and great promise, and that promise has been richly fulfilled, since subsequently he became United States Senator from North Carolina. His wife, Eliza, died in the bloom of early life, leaving three children: Mary Rebecca, who married Louis A. Mahler, of Raleigh; James Humphrey, who married Miss Hall, of Newbern; and Eliza Humphrey, who married Graham H. Andrews, of Raleigh, youngest son of Colonel A. B. Andrews, president of the Southern Railway Company.

Colonel Humphrey by second marriage left six children: Paul Clingman; Ada Clingman, who married Col. J. E. Robinson; Earle Ambrose; Lotte Williams; Lyndon Meer; and Don Clingman.

Henry Pattillo Clingman, M. D. The name Clingman has many distinguished associations with North Carolina. The Clingmans have been leaders in church, in the profession of medicine and as soldiers.

Henry Pattillo Clingman, M. D., was in his time one of North Carolina's most distinguished medical men and was a citizen of the highest character and attainments. He was born at Huntsville, North Carolina, at the old Clingman homestead on the Yadkin River, April 4, 1813, and after a life of unusual length, experience and service he died at the home of his only surviving child Mrs. Ida C. Humphrey, at Goldsboro June 7, 1906. At the

time of his death he was ninety-three years two months three days old. He was a great-grandson of Henry Pattillo, D. D., who was born in Scotland in 1726 and came to America with an older brother. After completing his ecclesiastical course in the Province of Virginia he established himself in Granville County, North Carolina. In 1775 Doctor Pattillo was sent as a delegate to the first Provincial Congress, where his ability as a statesman and his intrepidity as a patriot were spontaneously recognized. He was chosen chairman of that memorable body.

Henry Pattillo Clingman was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Medicine in 1840 with the degree Doctor of Medicine. Afterward he matriculated at the Medical University of Pennsylvania, in two separate sessions, the second being a post-graduate course. The Pennsylvania College, however, ceased to exist in the year 1861 on account of the war between the North and the South. While in the Pennsylvania College of Medicine Doctor Clingman was held in such distinction by Dr. Benjamin Rush, of the faculty, that when matters of controversy arose in his class he invariably joined with Clingman until it got to be proverbial in his college career that "Clingman's decision should pass." Upon his graduation he was immediately tendered the chair of anatomy in his alma mater, an honor the young doctor declined, being adverse to the environment of city life and loving, instead, nature and humanity and desiring to spend his life in the associations and enjoyments of the former and devote his professional skill to the service of the people among whom he had grown up. From first to last he was one of the keenest and most alert of his professional brethren, always kept apace with the advancement of medical knowledge, and was a great doctor even in his advanced years, combining with experience and knowledge a splendid physique and mental talent.

Doctor Clingman had many services and experiences beyond those of the quiet country practitioner. He was a veteran of two Indian wars—the Seminole and the Cherokee—and was with the military escort that conducted the Cherokees out to their new home in the Indian Nation. He was one of the early presidents of the Mocksville Medical Society. In the early '50s he migrated with his family to Arkansas, making the long journey in two wagons and a carryall, the trip consuming six weeks. In after years he talked most entertainingly of this trip and his varied experiences in the far West, where he conducted his profession and where he also lived as a pioneer and hunter.

Doctor Clingman was a double first cousin of the late Senator and General Thomas Lanier Clingman. Their mothers, the Misses Poindexter, were sisters, and their fathers were brothers. In early manhood Doctor Clingman married Mrs. Samuel Nixon, relict of Doctor Nixon of Shreveport, Louisiana. Her maiden home was in Norristown, Pennsylvania. To this union were born three children: Lieut. Edward Peter Clingman, the late Nixon P. Clingman, the gifted North Carolina poet, and the only daughter, Ida, who became the wife of the late Col. L. W. Humphrey. Doctor Clingman and his wife spent their declining years in the home of their daughter.

One who was closely associated with him during his work at Goldsboro has written an appreciative tribute to the late Nixon Poindexter Clingman, and from that memoir the following paragraphs are chiefly quoted.

Nixon Poindexter Clingman was born at Huntsville, North Carolina, November 1, 1847. From his ancestors on both sides he inherited in blended power the mental endowments, physical structure and grace of person with elegance of manner. His youth was contemporary with that turbulency of public life which culminated in the war between the states. In that struggle he lost his only brother, four years his senior, Lieutenant Edward P. Clingman. Edward enlisted at the age of seventeen in the Confederate Army and fell on the field of valor while leading a brilliant cavalry charge on July 28, 1864, near Atlanta, Georgia, having rendered over three years and three months of service in the western army.

Edward and Nixon were devoted to each other; they were constant companions at school and in all their boyish exploits. The untimely death of Lieutenant Clingman brought abiding sadness to the soul of Nixon, across whose boyish countenance with the coming of the crushing news there crept "the hush of feeling and the calm of thought" which lingered there through all the afterwhile of his own too brief career.

On the marriage of his only sister, Ida Clingman, to the late Col. L. W. Humphrey, an officer in the Confederate service, Nixon Clingman went to live with them at the Colonel's plantation home in Onslow County, and became a protection to his sister while the Colonel was absent from home. When the Federal troops began encroaching upon that section of the state Colonel Humphrey moved his family to a safer distance. Young Nixon, however, chose to remain behind in the midst of danger on the plantation. During several months he had a number of exciting encounters with Federal scouts. On one occasion a Federal soldier had leveled his pistol on him, when young Clingman, with the agility of a tiger, sprang upon his would-be assassin, himself unarmed, and grappled with him in a deadly struggle, which was only ended by a number of other Federal soldiers coming to the rescue of their comrade and taking the youth a prisoner. On the way to the enemy's camp, marching between two of his captors, he knocked one of them down and made good his escape. After much suffering he finally joined his anxious family at Goldsboro, and that city was ever afterwards his home.

In the office of Colonel Humphrey, young Clingman took up the study of law with such application and success that at the age of nineteen he had creditably passed the required examination before the Supreme Court of the state and had been granted a license to practice. The law did not seem to reach the aspirations of his poet's soul, and he drifted away from it into literary work on the leading newspapers of the town, the Goldsboro Messenger especially. His writings adorned the columns of that paper and increased its circulation a hundred fold. It was largely his literary influence that made that the most widely read and influential newspaper in the state in its day. His published poems appeared in its columns for the first time. Those poems were written not as labored or studied productions to meet the requirements of the editor, but were simply the spontaneous effusions of a poet's soul when occasion presented or sentiment prompted. They were received with appreciation and widespread demand, and each one had to be republished in subsequent issues of the paper, and often through several editions.

His friends and admirers have deeply regretted

that Mr. Clingman did not oftener give voice to his poetic genius. That genius was fathomless in resources of imagination and majestic in sweep of its fancy and in grace of diction. It was only on rare occasions that he would touch the lyre. Like many another genius his mortal life was circumscribed in years. At the home of Colonel Humphrey he passed away July 12, 1885, in his thirty-seventh year. When the news became public the press of the entire state were generous in the editorial tributes to his memory and worth both as a writer, whose style was inimitable, and as a poet of rarest genius and abounding promise. North Carolina will always esteem as one of its brightest literary lights the late Nixon Poindexter Clingman, a poet of undoubted front rank. His revered mother, to whom one of his most beautiful poems is inscribed, followed him within a year to his long home, and a few years later Colonel Humphrey passed away, and together their mortal remains repose in the family plot in beautiful Willow Dale Cemetery in Goldsboro.

Earle Ambrose Humphrey has risen to distinction during his twenty years of practice at the Goldsboro bar, and while he has handled general litigation, he is recognized perhaps as the chief authority on the subject of taxation law, and much of his time and attention have been demanded by that specialty.

The Humphrey family has long been identified with the legal profession at Goldsboro, where Mr. Humphrey was born June 21, 1872. His parents were Colonel Lotte William and Ida (Clingman) Humphrey. His father was also a well known lawyer. Mr. Humphrey was educated in public schools, in a military school, began the study of law under Colonel Isaac L. Dortch, and was graduated in February, 1896, from the law department of Columbian University at Washington, D. C. He at once took up regular practice at Goldsboro, and besides his private practice he has been solicitor of the Wayne County Court since 1913. He is a well known member in high standing of the North Carolina Bar Association, and member of the State Senate, having been elected in November, 1918.

Mr. Humphrey was married April 27, 1903, to Elizabeth Ridout, of Maryland. They have one son, Earle Ambrose, Jr., born August 19, 1906.

Col. L. W. Humphrey, his father, was not only active as a lawyer but a man of prominence in public affairs and in business. He was president of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway, served two terms in the North Carolina Senate, and at one time was solicitor for Onslow County.

Don Clingman Humphrey, a brother of Earle Ambrose, is also a successful Goldsboro attorney. He was born in Goldsboro December 15, 1884, attended the Goldsboro High School, the Bingham Military School at Mebane, and took both the literary and law courses in the University of North Carolina. He graduated in 1906 and has since practiced law at Goldsboro, and from 1909 to 1918 was city attorney. He is member of the Wayne County Bar Association, belongs to the Algonquin Club, the Masons and the Elks, and in politics is a democrat.

Albert Sidney Grady has been in the practice of law at Mount Olive for the past nineteen years, and besides his well earned distinctions in the profession he has also accepted the opportunities to serve the public welfare in many ways.

Mr. Grady is a native of Duplin County, North Carolina, born at Albertson October 19, 1871. His parents were William Henry and Emeline (Simmons) Grady. His father was both a farmer and teacher. The Gradys have been residents of North Carolina a great many years. His great-grandfather was William Grady and his grandparents were Sherwood and Harriet Grady. In the maternal line he is descended from Daniel Hargett Simmons, and this line is traced back to Daniel Simmons, one of the De Graffenried colonists who located at Newbern about 1650.

Albert Sidney Grady received practically all his early education under the immediate direction of his father and mother, who were trained and cultured people and unusually competent to direct his studies. He became a lawyer by studying in private law offices, and in September, 1897, was admitted to the North Carolina bar. Mr. Grady has practiced at Mount Olive since January, 1898, and has been accorded a large general practice. When the Wayne County Court was organized he was appointed substitute judge. He served as mayor of Mount Olive from 1907 to 1909, and is now a trustee of the town board of education and secretary of the board. He also belongs to the Wayne County Bar Association and is an elder and clerk of sessions in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Grady was married August 13, 1906, to Miss Carrie English, of Mount Olive. Her parents are Julius A. and Eva (Davis) English. Mr. and Mrs. Grady have one child, Eva English.

Claudius E. Foy. By birth and early associations Claudius E. Foy was a member of one of the old and aristocratic families of North Carolina. The war dissipated the family resources and as a young boy he had to carve his own destiny. How well he has succeeded is thoroughly appreciated by the citizens of Newbern, who know Mr. Foy as one of that city's most substantial business men and public spirited citizens.

He was born in Jones County, North Carolina, May 10, 1850, a son of Charles H. and Elizabeth P. (Oliver) Foy. His father had a large plantation in Jones County, and was one of the leaders in the old whig party. He served as colonel of the State Militia.

When the war between the states closed Claudius E. Foy was fifteen years of age. The family being impoverished, he went to work at that time and earned a living for himself as clerk in a general store at Carolina City. In 1867 he removed to Newbern and continued clerking in a general store until he had mastered the fundamentals of business practice.

In 1869 he entered general merchandising for himself and due to his early beginning he has had an active career covering more than half a century. Subsequently he removed to Jones County and conducted a general store in that locality for several years, but since 1873 his home has been in Newbern. He built up a large general mercantile and cotton commission business under the firm name of Gates-Foy & Company, but in 1880 acquired Gates' interests. In 1895 Mr. Foy branched out as a dealer in fertilizers and in 1906 he organized the Craven Chemical Company, of which he is the president and treasurer. In January, 1885, he established the Bank of Green, Foy & Company, which later organized the Citizens Bank of Newbern, of which Mr. Foy was cashier for a number of years, or until 1895. He is now a director of the Newbern Banking & Trust Company, a director

of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, and has exerted much of his influence in the development of Jones County and eastern North Carolina. He helped materially in improving the Trent River Navigation, organizing the Trent River Transportation Company. He formerly served as director of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. He promoted the Eastern Carolina Land & Railroad Company. After the sale of that company to the Wilmington & Newbern Railroad, later a part of the Atlantic Coast Line System, he served as director. For many years he was a director of the first Board of Trade at Newbern. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Newbern Academy, and from 1903 to 1910 served as a county commissioner of Craven County, being chairman of the board. While on the board he organized the State Association of County Commissioners and was its president until 1910. While chairman of the Craven County Board he built what is generally recognized as the best county jail in the entire state. He also built the first steel and concrete bridges in the county and has been a constant worker for good public roads either through his official influence or as a private citizen. Mr. Foy has for many years been an elder in the Presbyterian Church and is clerk of sessions, and is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married July 6, 1871, to Miss Agnes C. Paton, daughter of the distinguished David Paton, architect of the North Carolina State Capitol, whose career is briefly sketched on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Foy have four children: Claudius B., David F., Agnes G. and Annie E.

Raymond Pollock, M. D. A physician and surgeon who has won his way to enviable prominence in medical circles in North Carolina, Dr. Raymond Pollock for the past seven years has been located at Newbern. It is now nearly twenty years since he took his medical degrees, and the associations of the name Pollock with medical practice goes back much further, since his father and grandfather were also eminent physicians.

Doctor Pollock was born at Kinston, North Carolina, February 15, 1876, a son of Dr. John Alfred and Agnes (Jones) Pollock. His early life was spent in an excellent home and he was well educated at first in the public schools of Kinston, and Horner's Military School at Oxford, North Carolina, and later in the University of North Carolina. Doctor Pollock took his medical course in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he graduated M. D. in 1899. For a time he practiced with his father at Kinston, and then removed to Dover, North Carolina, where he was surgeon for the Goldsboro Lumber Company. There he had his home and offices for nine and a half years. In December, 1910, he removed to Newbern, and his name has steadily grown in favor as a thoroughly equipped general practitioner.

Doctor Pollock is a member of the Craven County and the North Carolina State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He is a deacon in the First Baptist Church at Newbern and trustee of the Newbern graded schools.

On January 15, 1906, he married Miss Agnes Gates Foy, daughter of Claudius E. Foy, of Newbern. They have three children, Emily Elizabeth, Agnes Paton and Raymond, Jr.

Shortly after the United States declared war with Germany he enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps as commissioned captain and was called to service in October, 1917. He was placed in charge of the One Hundred and Twentieth Field Hospital, One Hundred and Fifth Sanitary Train at Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina, where he remained until sailing for France in June, 1918. He is now serving in France.

David Paton. The people of North Carolina have always felt a justified pride in the beautiful state capitol at Raleigh, a building dignified and beautiful, and in every way worthy of the self-sacrificing spirit of those who built it and of the two generations of citizens who have had the privilege of using it. At the time of its erection it was one of the most notable public buildings in the United States, and having stood for more than three-quarters of a century has lost none of its dignity and symmetry of proportions when measured by the most exacting standards of modern taste and design.

In an appropriate place in the Hall of History is hung the portrait of David Paton, architect of the capitol. David Paton was an architect thoroughly schooled in his profession and under the best influences of ancient and modern masters. While he lived in North Carolina only during the seven years he was engaged in supervising the capitol, he married in this state and one of his children still lives in Newbern, Mrs. C. E. Foy, who with her sister, Mrs. E. M. Shute, of New York, provided the portrait now hanging in the Hall of History at Raleigh, North Carolina. Some facts about the career of this eminent architect cannot but prove of interest to the people of North Carolina.

David Paton was born in Scotland in 1801 and he was of a prominent family which was one of the oldest in Scotland. Capt. John Paton, a Scotch hero who died as a martyr for the Presbyterian religion, was his great-grandfather. He was born at Meadow-head in the parish of Fenwick and Shire of Ayr. He was in the Scots army or militia who went to England in January of 1643 and was at the Marstan-Muir. His wife was named Janet Linsdey. Their son, David Paton, was the grandfather of David Paton, the present subject. He married Eleanor Campbell, the sister of Lord Campbell of Monzie Castle. The Campbells were descendants of the Earl of Breadalbine. The father of David Paton, the present subject, was named John Paton. He married Eleanor Roper, the sister of Sir Timothy Roper. John Paton was an extensive builder, and constructed the greater part of the new town and also the famous Dean bridge across the water of Leith at Edinburgh, Scotland.

David Paton was liberally educated at the University of Edinburgh. He took up the profession of his father, through whom he gained a thorough, practical experience, and also studied under Sir John Sloan, R. A., professor of architecture to the Royal Academy of London.

Circumstances brought Mr. Paton to New York in 1833, and while in that city he entered into a contract with Mr. Town acting for the State Capitol Commissioners of North Carolina to superintend the work on the capitol at Raleigh, which had been in progress for over a year but had encountered great difficulties, largely for lack of a supervising intelligence over the entire enterprise. David Paton came to Raleigh in the fall of 1834.

Thos. Carrick

He was then thirty-three years of age. He was not only an accomplished architect but an experienced builder. He knew how to work and how to employ workmen to the best advantage. When he came, the cost of overseeing was $25 a day. He reduced it to nine dollars a day. Twenty-eight stone cutters were being paid $81 a day, and he reduced the wage to $56. He found himself not only the supervisor of the work, but the superintendent, and also bookkeeper and paymaster. In fact he had all the details as his responsibility. He made the working drawings, and was builder, architect and designer. While his practical efficiency was of the greatest value to the enterprise he did not fail to incorporate in his work the spirit of his earlier instruction and acquaintance with the best models of architecture of classic and modern times, and of that spirit the State House in its present form is a beautiful exemplification. He won the esteem and confidence of the commissioners and of the private citizens and remained thoroughly devoted to his task until it was completed. In 1837 he was invited to become architect of the Federal Government in construction of the arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina, but he declined to abandon his contract with the State of North Carolina.

He saw the completion of his great task in the summer of 1840. The first appropriation for the building had been made in December, 1832. Practical builders acquainted with modern cost of construction and material are amazed at the fact that the State Capitol at Raleigh, which was in course of construction for more than seven years, cost in the aggregate only $530,000.

When the contract was finished in the summer of 1840 Mr. Paton returned to New York, and soon afterward, at the earnest solicitation of his father, sailed for Edinburgh. He remained in that city nearly ten years, returning to America in 1849. For more than thirty years he was professor in the American Institute of Architecture of Brooklyn and the Mechanical Institute of New York. There he rendered splendid service to his profession by training others, as he was trained himself, to study the beautiful, to build solidly and to erect noble edifices. Hundreds of architects in America have given their tribute and gratitude to the influences of David Paton exerted during their period of training.

David Paton died at Brooklyn March 25, 1882. He was not only a great man in his profession but had the nobility and simplicity of nature and the finest virtues of the Christian citizen.

Mr. Paton married Eleanor Nicol in Scotland, but she died before he came to America, in 1833. She was survived by a daughter, Eleanor Murry, who married John Wyld, a banker in Glasgow, also a cousin to William Gladstone. Since 1606 there had been in the Wyld family a succession of parliamentary membership, but owing to the death of their son, John Paton Wyld, the long line was closed. During his service as architect at Raleigh, David Paton courted and married Miss Annie B. Farrow, of Washington, North Carolina. By this marriage there were eight children: Anna, who died unmarried; Theresa, who became the wife of Elbert Snedeker, once the general manager of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway; Sarah, who married Nathaniel Bush, an architect of Brooklyn; Maltida, who became the wife of William Van Gordon, of New York; Mary, who married Oscar Silvey, of Denver, Colorado; John Paton, of New York; Esther, whose first husband was H. F. Hopkins and who afterwards married E. M. Shute; and Agnes Charlotte. Agnes Charlotte just before the outbreak of the Civil war came to Washington, North Carolina, to visit her Grandmother Farrow. The war coming on she remained with her grandmother and grew up so southern in her sentiments that she did not care to return permanently to the North. She has ever since lived in North Carolina and is now the wife of Mr. C. E. Foy, a prominent business man of Newbern, North Carolina.

Rev. Thomas Carrick is one of the interesting citizens of North Carolina by reason of his forty years of service in the Baptist ministry, and also by varied other connections and relations to his respective communities. Rev. Mr. Carrick now resides at High Point and gives much of his time to the supervision of a farm near that city.

Mr. Carrick was born on a farm in Healing Springs Township of Davidson County, North Carolina. His grandfather, John H. Carrick, was born on a farm midway between Alexandria, Virginia, and Georgetown, D. C., in 1784. He grew up there to the age of eighteen, and in 1802 came with his father's family with wagons and teams to what is now Healing Springs Township in Davidson County, North Carolina. The great-grandfather spent the rest of his days in that locality. John H. Carrick was reared as a farmer and on reaching manhood bought land and established a plantation in Davidson County. He owned a number of slaves, and was a man of great ability and vigor. His death occurred in February, 1883, when in his ninety-ninth year. His life thus covered a remarkable period in the nation's history. He was born only a year or so after the close of actual hostilities between the colonies and Great Britain, had grown to manhood before the second war with England, was past middle life when the war with Mexico came on, and he lived through the period of the struggle between the North and the South, and also witnessed the beginning of the revival of prosperity in the South after the devastation wrought by the war. He married Sally Bean, who was born in Healing Springs Township, daughter of William Bean, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. William Bean was a slave owner and planter and also owned and operated a flour mill. Mrs. Sally Carrick died in 1847, the mother of three sons and four daughters.

John Carrick, father of Rev. Mr. Carrick, was born in Healing Springs Township in 1813 and after reaching manhood bought land near the old homestead and was a prosperous general farmer of that locality until his death, at the age of eighty-six. He married Lucy Nooe, who was born in Jackson Hill Township of Davidson County, daughter of Thomas and Lurania (Davis) Nooe. The Nooe family settled in Wake County in colonial times. Thomas Nooe, grandfather of Mrs. John Carrick, was owner of 640 acres of land near the Falls of the Neuse River. Mrs. John Carrick died in 1877, at the age of sixty years.

Rev. Thomas Carrick, who was one of a family of nine children, gained his primary advantages in rural schools, attended Abbotts Creek Academy, and in 1875 graduated A. B. from Wake Forest College. The following two years he spent in the Southern Theological Baptist Seminary at Greenville, South Carolina, and was ordained to the ministry in his home church in Healing Springs Township. His first pastorate was at Greenville, North Carolina, where he remained ten years, and

following that had another long pastorate of ten years at Lexington, North Carolina. Since then he has held pastorates in different places, and since 1897 has been a resident of High Point. Mr. Carrick has always been fond of country life and farming, and finds time among other responsibilities to conduct the operations of a tract of land near High Point. He is deeply interested in the work of home and foreign missions. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

In 1880 he married Miss Mary H. Bain, who was born at High Point, daughter of John A. and Nancy W. (Doak) Bain. Her father was a farmer and owned land now included in the City of High Point. Mr. and Mrs. Carrick have four children: Thomas Bright, Mary Stephens, Doak Bain and Carey Walton. These sons have given excellent accounts of themselves. Thomas B. is a civil engineer living at Hoboken, New Jersey; Mary is a graduate of Meredith College and Cornell University, and is now in charge of the domestic science department of Greensboro College for Women. Doak B. is a graduate of Cornell University with the degree of Ph. D. and is now in the department of pomology in the United States Department of Agriculture. Carey Walton, who graduated Master of Science from Cornell University, is a professor in Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana.

William David Burns, A. B., LL. B. The distinguishing work and that which has the greatest value at present and for the future of William David Burns as an educator has been in connection with the development, upbuilding and administration of the Piedmont High School at Lawndale in Cleveland County. Here is a school with a mission, and as it has been in existence for over twenty years, it is possible to say that the mission has been worthily fulfilled, though with its present equipment and outlook the promise for the future is vastly better than ever before. Some of those who have looked into the workings of Piedmont and are thoroughly acquainted with its methods and with its graduates have called the school equal to some of those high class exclusive preparatory institutions of the North and East. Undoubtedly it deserves all the recommendations it has received, and while the scholarship records and the character and achievements of its graduates are giving it an ever wider fame, the school continues as in the past to serve the needs of young men and women whose lives for the most part would be barren of opportunities without the presence of this institution in their midst.

Piedmont High School was established twenty-one years ago and has always enjoyed the generous patronage of the people and with its growing reputation for thoroughness and efficiency it has attracted students from all over the state and even from outside North Carolina's boundaries. A number of years ago a joint stock company was organized, was chartered by the Legislature, and as a result of donations from friends abroad and in the immediate vicinity, from former students and even from the current student body, revenues have been supplied to keep the equipment and buildings somewhat tardily apace with the increasing needs of the school. A number of buildings have been erected on the handsome campus, and though two or three disastrous fires have occurred the institution has recovered and has been better and greater after each successive visitation. One of the most persistent and generous benefactors of the school was the late Major H. F. Schenck, who died September 25, 1916. A man of wealth, he had given his time, talents and his means to the cause of popular education, and he is reported to have said that while he never received anything from Piedmont in the way of financial dividends he had never invested money in anything that pleased him better than the money he put into the high school.

From a bulletin issued by the high school the purposes are defined as follows. "To prepare boys and girls thoroughly for college and to fit them for the practical duties of life. It is as much our purpose to develop nobility of character and a high sense of honor as to impart knowledge of text-books, and no effort is spared to teach a proper appreciation of each one's rights and duties as members of society, and to educate the heart as well as the brain in those Christian graces that constitute true nobility of character."

Officials of such well known institutions as Trinity College and Wake Forest College, other educators, ministers, editors and citizens, have again and again expressed their appreciation of the splendid work done by Piedmont. While space does not permit a general notice of these remarks, room should be found for some of the statements made by the treasurer of the Cleveland Mill and Power Company, John C. Schenck, who has long been in a position to understand the influence of the high school upon that community. He says: "The citizens of this county and state are greatly indebted to you (Mr. Burns) for having placed within reach of so many worthy young men and women an excellent preparatory education at so small cost to them. The beautiful and elevated location of your school, its charming mountain scenery, its delightful physical environment of richly wooded hills and flowing streams, its healthful atmosphere and water, all add much to its attractiveness; but those are not the features that appeal most to me. I would base my admiration and high opinions of your school mainly upon my observation of the worthy ambitions and high ideals with which your ever loyal student body always seems to be inspired. * * * Although your excellent baseball and basketball grounds have been sufficiently utilized, they have not seriously detracted from the excellent literary society work for which your school has deservedly won a wide reputation. I congratulate you on the marked success of so many of your old students, who, as thinkers, orators and debaters, are excelling in this state."

A local paper recently had a good deal to say about the Piedmont High School, including the following: "It is to this institution that many of the mill boys and girls go when they have completed their courses down in the village schools. In conversation with Professor Burns he stated that in all of his experience in teaching he had found that the boys and girls from the mill communities were just as quick of mind and just as easily managed, just as noble in character as any students coming to him from any other walks of life. It was a mill boy who two years ago carried off the scholarship at his school. It was a cotton mill boy who a few years back went up from the Lawndale mill settlement to the A. and M. College at Raleigh where he led his classes and where he is today one of the professors of the institution."

As a matter of fact, among the many students

who have been in Piedmont High School and have prepared for college are a number that have made brilliant records as students in higher institutions. One of the most notable of these was H. Rowland English of Cleveland County, who was under the instruction of Professor Burns from early boyhood. He went from Piedmont High and on his student qualifications was admitted to Leland Stanford University, and won the gold medal for debating in that institution, and was also chosen as representative of the university in a Tri-State contest and there carried off the honors. There are a number of other similar cases.

William David Burns has given practically all his active life to educational work. He was born in Onslow County, North Carolina, in 1868, a son of William Edmondson and Susan (Jenkins) Burns. Both parents are now deceased, the father dying when the son was only three months of age. Professor Burns has always felt an especial debt of gratitude to his mother felt the inspiration she gave him and the self sacrifices she endured in helping him to a liberal education. She was a woman of great nobility of both heart and mind. Her last years were made tragic by paralysis.

This branch of the Burns family was established on the eastern shore of North Carolina in 1745 by Walter and Francis Burns, brothers, who came from Ayrshire, Scotland. The most distinguished member of the family was Professor Burns' great-great-uncle, Captain Otway Burns. He was a practical ship builder by trade, and during the War of 1812 was a privateersman and as captain of the Snapdragon played havoc with British shipping, capturing a million dollars worth of boats and cargo. After the war he settled down to business in Onslow County, and became a very prominent character in public and political affairs during the '20s and '30s. For eighteen years he was a member of the Legislature, and became one of the leaders in the building of the Western North Carolina Railroad and also advocated various other public improvements for the western part of the state. Himself a resident of Eastern North Carolina, he naturally incurred unpopularity with the politicians of that section, since in this particular period of the state's history there was ever an active contention between the political factions of the two sections of the state. It was because of his distinguished career that the Town of Burnsville was named in his honor. Captain Burns was a big man and one of the leaders of his day. It illustrates his far sightedness when it is recalled that about 1815-16, more than 100 years ago, he advocated the drainage of Matamosqueet Lake in Eastern North Carolina, a project that has recently been completed in 1917.

William D. Burns received his early education in public schools and in the Jones County Male and Female Academy. He early began teaching, and in intervals of this self-sustaining employment he spent four years altogether in Wake Forest College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1897. At Wake Forest he distinguished himself and won the highest honors in both the junior and senior debates, and his forensic qualifications have enabled him to train and direct the talents of many students at Piedmont. He also studied law at Wake Forest, was given his LL. B. degree, but has never practiced the profession.

After one year of teaching at Moorehead City Mr. Burns became connected with the Piedmont High School in 1897, and has been its principal and business manager ever since. He teaches Latin and History, and the business management of the school devolves upon him and he has been responsible for its great success during the past twenty years. He is an active member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Burns married Miss Annie Clapp, daughter of the late Dr. J. C. Clapp, of Newton, Catawba County. Her father was a noted educator and was connected as president and in other capacities with Catawba College for forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have three children, Mary, Billy and Bobby. Mrs. Burns, who was educated in Catawba College, Peabody Conservatory of Music and the Maryland Institute of Art and Design, has in addition to looking after her family been able to give her cultivated tastes and accomplishments to Piedmont High School and is serving as matron of the institution.

Rev. W. E. Abernethy, D. D. It is due his individual attainments and services and those of his honored father that an appropriate sketch of Doctor Abernethy should appear in this publication. In response to the request for such an article the following was prepared by Hon. J. D. McCall, whose service in that connection is hereby acknowledged.

Rev. W. E. Abernethy was born in Burke County, North Carolina. His father was the late Dr. Robert Laban Abernethy, founder of Rutherford College, who traced his lineage to the Royal family of England. He was a man of wonderful gifts. He literally educated himself and became in turn one of the greatest educators the South has ever produced. Dr. R. L. Abernethy was not only a profound philosopher but his linguistic accomplishments were marvelous, especially as they were the result of his own unaided efforts. Without assistance he mastered seven languages. He was an eloquent speaker and an exponent of the sublimest faith I ever witnessed. He was in truth an intellectual giant.

W. E. Abernethy had the advantages of an early and thorough education. He was graduated from Rutherford College when but seventeen years old. After he graduated he read law under Col. George N. Folk at Lenoir, North Carolina, and made a brilliant record as a law student. As soon as he finished his law course he began to teach law at Rutherford College and continued to teach it for ten years. He was also professor of Latin and Greek in that institution twelve or fifteen years. Upon the death of his father he was elected president of Rutherford College, and as head of that institution he presided with marked distinction for four years.

After he quit the college he was elected county superintendent of the public schools of Burke County, which position he held for several years. He then embarked in the newspaper business and edited the Morganton Herald for a year. While editor of that paper he wrote some of the most brilliant editorials ever published in the South. Every article he produced was a literary gem, but it is as a public speaker and pulpit orator that he shines the brightest. In the opinion of the writer he is the profoundest scholar in the Southern Methodist Church. He is the equal of Webster in ponderous sublimity of thought, of Calhoun in cogent, clear metaphysical reasoning, of Clay in moving impetuousness. Sergt. Smith Prentiss scarcely surpassed him in his ability to strike at

will the chords of human passion. He is a born actor. His style is elegant and judicially enriched from the classics. He has more of the world's history at his tongue's end than any man I have known. He is as familiar with Greek Mythology as the average man is with Webster's blue-back speller. I do not think I exaggerate when I say "his logic is as powerful as the club of Hercules and his eloquence as irresistible as the lyre of Orpheus." The writer once sat on the platform with a distinguished North Carolinian while "Will" (as we call him) was addressing an audience of 5,000 people on the subject of "General Education." In the midst of his impetuous and matchless delivery of that speech the distinguished North Carolinian unconsciously exclaimed: "My God, I have never heard such eloquence." During the great constitutional amendment campaign in North Carolina in 1900 he was invited to deliver an address on the amendment in the City of Charlotte. He spoke in the county courthouse on the night of April 7, 1900, and those of us who heard it will never forget his sublime, eloquent and dramatic discussion of the immortal amendment which is now a part of our State Constitution. His knowledge of constitutional legislation by the Federal Congress and by the different states of the Union was astonishing, and from his well stored mind he poured forth a torrent of gems as varied in color and as symmetrical in form as was ever seen in a revolving kaleidoscope. Witty, sarcastic, argumentative, impetuous and sublime—it was a masterpiece. His friends knew when he entered the ministry that he would make a great preacher, and he has made good. He is in every sense of the word a great preacher and teacher. Analytical, logical, pungent, he is a powerful and eloquent defender of the faith, and his friends hope, some day, to see him wear the "Episcopal Toga."

Noah James Rouse. There is a class of individuals who in their own communities are naturally accorded leadership in public and private enterprise. This industrial sovereignty is conferred by reason of a popular recognition of superlative ability. Varied and diversified talents adapt these few men to captain enterprises of an important and differentiating nature, and they are, therefore, placed in a position to render highly valued and valuable service to the commonwealth, while at the same time securing for themselves a competence which assures their independence. By originating, organizing and helping to direct large enterprises of a commercial, agricultural and financial nature, by promoting movements for county and state improvement, and by rendering an honorable account of himself in professional, business and public life, Noah James Rouse, of Kinston, has accomplished just such a double result through his well directed labors. He has succeeded as a lawyer, business man and banker, and has also rendered his community valuable service in the handling of its civic affairs.

Noah James Rouse was born September 13, 1861, in Lenoir County, North Carolina, a son of Noah and Mary Eliza (Harper) Rouse. His father was a prominent farmer of Lenoir County and for some years a member of the board of county commissioners, and Noah J. was given good educational advantages, first attending the common schools of La Grange and subsequently pursuing a literary course at the University of North Carolina, from which institution he was graduated in 1881. For one year after graduation, in association with J. Y. Joyner, now superintendent of public instruction of North Carolina, he conducted the La Grange Academy, a school of high grade at La Grange, North Carolina, and after a year of educational work he entered the University of North Carolina Law School, then directed by Hon. John Manning. Under this excellent preceptorship his advancement was rapid, and in August, 1883, he was admitted to the bar. He began practice at Kinston, where for many years he devoted himself to a general line of professional business, but gradually turned more and more toward a corporation practice, until at this time he is one of the best known corporation lawyers in this part of the state. The reputation of the eminent men in this field is not made in a day. In this broad domain unusual ability not alone demands natural abilities, but the most thorough preparation and strenuous, continuous and intense application and industry, while broad education and extensive knowledge of business, commercial and industrial principles are also requisites for success. In corporation law Mr. Rouse has steadily advanced to the front in reputation and the legitimate rewards of such a standing. However, he has not permitted the larger and more important matters involved in corporate interests to withdraw him from general practice, but has all the time been and is still engaged in an extensive practice embracing the various activities incident to the important business section in which he lives.

As Mr. Rouse became more and more deeply involved in corporation practice, he naturally came into contact with interests which attracted him toward financial, commercial and industrial affairs —fields in which he soon became an active factor. He has been president of Rouse Banking Company of La Grange, North Carolina, since its organization in 1899, and upon the organization of the Citizens Bank of Kinston in 1901, converted into the First National Bank of Kinston in 1908, he was elected its president, which position he continues to fill. In addition, he was one of the organizers of the Bank of Kinston, now the National Bank of Kinston. In 1896 he was one of the organizers of the Kinston Tobacco Warehouse Company, the first to be organized in the community, an enterprise which was promoted to encourage the tobacco growers of the community and which was the forerunner of the great tobacco industry of the city today. In 1902 he assisted in the organization of the Kinston Cotton Mills, becoming president of that organization, a position which he retained until the pressure of other business caused his resignation therefrom in 1916. Formerly he was a director of the Chesterfield Manufacturing Company at Petersburg, Virginia, but the weight of so many other duties caused his resignation from that office also. He is a director of the Kinston Insurance & Realty Company and assisted in the organization of the Lenoir Oil & Ice Company.

One of the most forceful citizens of his community, Mr. Rouse has always used his fine legal and business talents in the furtherance of what he has conceived to be for the best interests of the locality, merging the characters of attorney, business man and citizen into a high personal combination which has been generally recognized as an example well worthy of emulation. He is a member of the executive board of the Kinston Fair Association and a trustee of Atlantic Christian College, Wilson, North Carolina. He has served as chairman of the Kinston Township Board of School Directors and as chairman of the

Lenoir County Board, and was the first chairman of the board of city school directors, holding that position until he resigned to assume the duties of mayor of the City of Kinston, to which office he had been elected in 1903 and in which he served until 1907. His administration was one which served to advance the interests of the city in many ways and was characterized by the installment of a number of greatly needed civic and municipal reforms, and became notable for law enforcement. Prior to this time he had served very acceptably as a member of the city board of alderman. As a democrat he has been active in the work of his party. He has twice been a presidential elector from the Second Congressional District, supporting Grover Cleveland in 1892 and William J. Bryan in 1908. He was temporary chairman of the Democratic State Convention held in Raleigh in 1914. In 1913 he was appointed by Governor Locke Craig as a member of the constitutional commission to revise the state constitution and recommend amendments to the constitution for submission to the voters of the state.

On October 15, 1889, Mr. Rouse was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Holland Rountree, of Kinston, and they have two sons, Robert Harper and Charles Francis. Robert, after his collegiate course, entered upon the study of the law at the University of Virginia, taking the three-year course at that university, and after a summer course at the University of North Carolina was admitted to the bar in September, 1916, immediately entering upon the practice of the law with his father and so continued until the entry of the United States into the war with Germany, whereupon he promptly volunteered, before the enactment of the selective service law, and entered the first officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, from which he was graduated in August, 1917, and commissioned a lieutenant. Then, having volunteered for service overseas, he was immediately ordered to a port of embarkation, arriving "over there" on October 3, 1917, and is at this time actively engaged with the American forces in France. Charles, who is ten years old, only regrets that the new selective service law will not make him eligible to join his brother in the service of his country.

Mr. Rouse attributes much of his success to the assistance and encouragement of his wife, who, in addition to being a lady possessed of many charms and graces, is likewise a capable and intelligent woman of business. She is the efficient director of the Woman's Work Department of the Kinston Chapter of the Red Cross. The family hold membership in the Christian Church, in which Mr. Rouse is chairman of the official board of an elder. As an agriculturist he has also been successful. He is the owner of the Governor Caswell home, known as Caswell Lodge, and adjacent thereto is a well cultivated and extensive farm on which Mr. Rouse employs from twelve to fifteen tenant families. This property, on which there are twelve flowing wells, is particularly well adapted for stock-raising, and Mr. Rouse has made a specialty of high-grade and registered stock. Widely and favorably known in professional and business circles, he is also a general favorite socially.

Mr. Rouse has been a consistent and earnest supporter of the administration of President Wilson, and has been at the forefront of those who have at all times upheld the President in his war policies and in his efforts and determination to maintain American rights. It is not surprising, therefore, that his energies have been directed along many lines of war activities. He is the food administrator, fuel administrator and chairman of the legal advisory board of the county. He has always felt that all registrants under the selective draft law are entitled to advice and assistance without charge, and he has always rendered such service without any compensation whatever. He is also a member of the Four Minute Speakers of the county, and has been subject to many calls to speak, to which he has responded in behalf of the drives incident to the carrying on of the war.

PATRICK F. POPE. North Carolina is a very old state, but the day in which individuals make history has not yet passed. The larger cities and communities of course depend upon the total aggregate of the services and activities of a large group of individuals, but there are some live and flourishing towns scattered over the state which reflect in a most interesting and instructive way the enterprise and forcefulness of one or at least a very few men.

One of these communities which well illustrates the vital relationship with a single citizen is Coats in Harnett County. The citizen of greatest individual usefulness and service there is Patrick F. Pope, an extensive lumber manufacturer whose name has been associated with nearly every business and industrial enterprise undertaken since Coats was put on the map.

He was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1872, a son of Willis J. and Margaret (Mitchell) Pope. From his earliest youth, aside from his limited time spent in local schools, he has been connected with the great lumber manufacturing industry of Eastern North Carolina. From time to time other enterprises have taken his attention, but his main interests are still largely concentrated in lumber.

The part of his history which concerns the community of Coats had its beginning in 1902, when he bought a tract of timber in Grove Township of Harnett County, and setting up machinery began making lumber. According to the story which has been told, he already had a large pile of finished lumber stacked beside the right of way when the first freight train pulled into the village from Apex. About the only other business enterprise on the site at that time was a general country store, 20 by 40 feet. Mr. Pope was not content to see Coats merely a side track station for his lumber mill and set about on a broad and liberal plan to bring other men of enterprise to the community and upbuild a varied and important town. Some of the local citizens soon promoted a bank, in which Mr. Pope subscribed for stock and was elected its first president, an office he continued to hold until the institution was on a sound basis. He gave to the community a grist mill, a brick plant, a cotton gin, a roller flour mill, a big general store and apparently everything he touched prospered and has been a source of general benefit to the community. He also served five years as mayor, but had to resign from that office on account of the press of urgent business duties. He supplied the capital to an inventor of a new window shade and thus financed the Everlasting Window Shade Company. As proprietor of the leading mills at Coats he installed facilities for the operation of an electrical plant and a supply of water to the town. During the last year or so Mr. Pope has sold his mercantile interests, to which he did not have time to attend, but which has contributed largely to his individual prosper-

ity. He has also sold the electric light plant, but still owns the water system of the town.

In recent months Mr. Pope bought some large timber tracts near Goldsboro, and is now operating an extensive lumber manufacturing plant in that vicinity under the name of the Saulston Lumber Company. He is president and practically entire owner of the Coast Brick Company of Coats, which made the brick for all the store buildings in the town. His lumber mill, cotton gin and other industrial interests at Coats are carried on under his individual name. He is also a large farmer, and has some of the fine land in this section of the state.

Mr. Pope is as big in character and public spirit as he is in business enterprise. He has served as county commissioner of Harnett County and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He married Miss Maggie E. Bain, of Cumberland County, and they are the parents of four children: Herman, Tyson, Elsa and Linwood.

AVERITT A. MCLEAN. In times of war and stress, perhaps, frail substitutes for cotton may be found in paper, nettle fiber and woodpulp, but for the ordinary uses of peaceful, civilized life, nothing can take the place of cotton. Private fortunes and community prosperity, in many sections of the South, rest on the cotton crop, and when the looms and spindles in the great mills are busy, business flourishes and people are happy, comfortable and contented. This has been the experience of Averitt A. McLean, table damask manufacturer and owner, with his sons, of profitable cotton mills at Gastonia and Bessemer City, North Carolina.

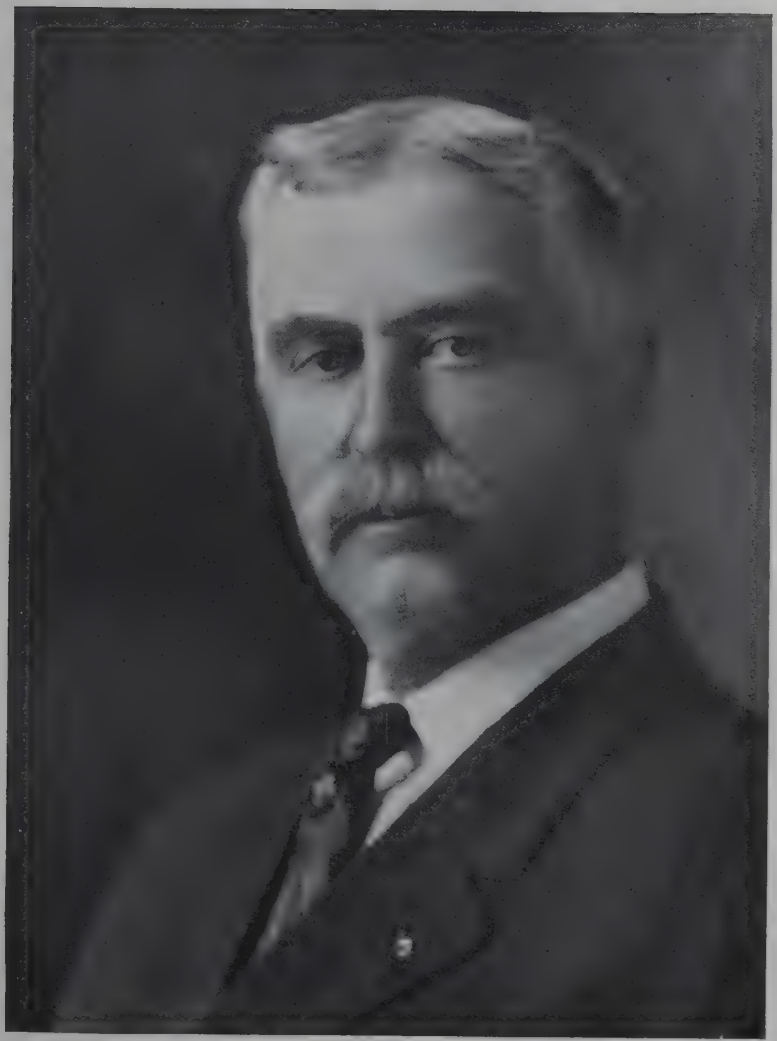
Averitt A. McLean was born at Swansboro in Onslow County, North Carolina, in 1858. His parents were Robert S. and Margaret L. (Wilson) McLean, both of whom have passed away. Robert S. McLean was born in Glasgow, Scotland. In the year of 1832 he came to the United States and settled at Swansboro, North Carolina, where his industry, thrift and good judgment brought him independent fortune and he became well known on the eastern shore. He was a large planter and engaged in merchandising, went into the turpentine industry and dealt in naval stores, owning his own fleet of boats whereby he shipped the same to New York. The precipitation of the war between the states changed his fortune, as it did those of many others, and his wealth was dissipated to a large extent. About the time the war ended he was postmaster at Swansboro, and in that connection an interesting story may be related. When he crossed the Atlantic Ocean another Glasgow boy, who had been one of his boyhood friends, named Allen Pinkerton, came over on board the same ship, and like himself, was on his way to make his fortune in America. When they separated in New York City they proposed to keep each other informed of their movements. Mr. McLean soon found interests absorbing his time in his new home at Swansboro, while Allen Pinkerton probably met with like conditions first in Canada and later at Chicago, Illinois, in which city he established himself, and, as the founder of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, became a world wide character. It was while Mr. McLean was postmaster that a general circular from the Pinkerton Detective Agency reached him, in relation to a bold Adams Express robbery. He wrote to Mr. Pinkerton and started a pleasant correspondence that continued until the death of Mr. McLean. One of Mr. Pinkerton's sons, Robert S., was named in honor of Mr. McLean.

The period immediately following the close of the war between the states was an unfortunate one in which to grow up, and Averitt A. McLean had but meager educational advantages and fewer opportunities of every kind that would have been his portion under other conditions. He was no laggard, however, but bravely went to work as a boy, and after he left home spent ten years in Wilmington, North Carolina, and it was during that time that he became connected with the firm of Powers, Gibbs and Company, in the commercial fertilizer business. He learned its details, and when the great Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Company was organized he became associated with the same and was business representative of the corporation in the Carolinas and Virginia, and while in that capacity resided at Richmond, Virginia, for five years. He has never severed his connection with the Virginia-Carolina, although since engaging in the cotton mill industry in Gaston County his duties with that corporation are not as active as formerly.

Mr. McLean came to make his home at Gastonia, North Carolina, in 1895, and owns one of the most handsome modern residences in that place. This is a great cotton manufacturing center and Mr. McLean has large interests here. He is president of the Huss Manufacturing Company and owns the company mill operated at Bessemer City, five miles west of Gastonia, and is, also, owner and president of the Atlas Mill at Bessemer City. In both enterprises his sons, Averitt A. McLean, Jr., Robert S. McLean and Earl D. McLean, are associated with him. A. A. McLean, Jr., is secretary and treasurer of both the Huss and Atlas Mills, and Robert S. McLean, who is now in France with the United States Army, is vice president. Both mills are operated with all modern equipment, and the Huss Manufacturing Company, operated by that company, with a capital stock of $180,000, is equipped with 136 looms and 45,000 spindles, its product being a fine quality of mercerized and plain table damask. The Atlas Mill is capitalized at $100,000 and is equipped with 5,000 spindles. Here coarse yarns are manufactured, being used in the manufacture of gas masks and cartridge belts. The manufacturing of fabrics of all kinds has made rapid strides forward under the management of such able business men as the McLeans, and it may be questioned if the day will ever return when Americans will depend upon another country for products they can better manufacture at home.

Mr. McLean in young manhood was married to Miss Effie D. Senn, of Columbia, South Carolina, and they have four children: Averitt A., Jr., who is a graduate of Trinity College; Robert S. and Earle D., are also, college men; and Lillian Grace. The younger son, Earle D., who is now in the United States Navy, was interested in agricultural pursuits, and on their farm of 350 acres, which adjoins Gastonia on the east, he has practically demonstrated the value of the latest scientific theories on the subject.

Mr. McLean is one of the representative business men of Gaston County. He has led a busy life filled with responsibilities, and that success has attended him is largely a matter of personal effort, for, as noted above, it may be seen that he had but few early advantages, fewer, possibly than many of the present employes in his own mills,



T. A. McLean

whose youth found far easier conditions, but it remains to be seen if they, at his age, will occupy an equally foremost place in the business world and command the respect and esteem of so large a body of their fellow citizens.

WILLIAM GRIMES CLARK since leaving the University of North Carolina, where he completed his education, has been an active factor in business affairs at Tarboro and is one of the men who most frequently have been called upon to serve the city and county in the more important administrative positions.

Mr. Clark, a son of W. S. Clark, was born at Tarboro April 20, 1877. He received his early education in Horner's Military School, and attended the University of North Carolina from 1893 to 1896. After leaving college he became associated with his father in the general merchandise business, but since 1914 has been engaged in farming and real estate operations.

From 1900 to 1904 Mr. Clark was a member of the board of town commissioners, and again from 1910 to 1915 filled a similar position, and during that time was chairman of the finance commission of the town. In 1914 he was elected for a four year term as chairman of the board of county commissioners of Edgecombe County and is still filling that office. An active democrat, he was a delegate from North Carolina to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1912.

Mr. Clark is a director of the Farmers Banking & Trust Company of Tarboro and is president of the Cotton Belt Land Company. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Thompson Orphanage at Charlotte, North Carolina, and a member of the Tar Heel Club.

April 17, 1901, he married Ruth Hardistry, of Prince George County, Maryland. They have two children, William Grimes, Jr., and John Hardisty.

MARION LESLIE DAVIS after a brilliant university career was admitted to the bar August 27, 1906, and has since been located at Beaufort. Professional honors as well as political have come to him in generous measure and his is one of the recognized names in North Carolina public life today.

He was born at Beaufort August 9, 1879, a son of John D. and Narcissa Elizabeth (Webb) Davis. His people were in comfortable circumstances and he was liberally educated, at first in the Beaufort grammar and high schools and afterwards in Wake Forest College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1905. Besides his high standing in scholarship Mr. Davis became a leader in a number of student activities at Wake Forest. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1904, was senior speaker in 1905, commencement orator, was member of the College Glee Club from 1903 to 1906, of the orchestra for two years, was senior critic of the Phi Society 1904-05, chief marshal of the Phi Society anniversary in 1904, was assistant keeper of rolls in 1903-05, and assistant in the Department of History the year following his graduation. He was also a member of the Philomathesian Society.

Mr. Davis continued his law studies in Wake Forest and was graduated LL. B. in 1906. Both before and since his admission to the bar he has enjoyed positions of trust and responsibility in his home city. He served as alderman of Beaufort in 1901-03 and city clerk in 1903. He was town attorney from 1907 to 1909 and county attorney from 1907 to 1910, and in 1912 was again elected county attorney. He served as trustee of the Beaufort graded schools and secretary from their organization in 1909 until the day before election in 1910.

In 1907 Mr. Davis was a representative from Carteret County in the general assembly, and was a member of the State Senate from 1911 to 1913. He has been one of the ablest leaders of the democratic party in the county. He was a member of the Third Judicial Executive Committee 1908 to 1910, again in 1912, and was secretary of the committee from 1908 to 1910.

Mr. Davis is a past master of Franklin Lodge No. 109, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Supreme Knights of Harmony. For a number of years he served as deacon of the Baptist church and chairman of the board of trustees, for eight years was superintendent of the Sabbath school and in 1908-09 was vice moderator and in November, 1909, became moderator of the Neuse-Atlantic Baptist Association. In 1910-11 he served as president of the Wake Forest College Alumni Association. Mr. Davis married Miss Ruth Ivey.

ELISHA BETTS LEWIS. The name Lewis has for a great many years figured prominently in North Carolina educational circles. Elisha Betts Lewis, of Kinston, has been prominent in educational affairs. For a number of years he has been an active executive official in fraternal organizations.

Mr. Lewis was born in Halifax County, Virginia, December 4, 1867, and has lived in North Carolina practically since he was four years of age. He is a son of Dr. Richard Henry and Eleanor (Betts) Lewis. His father was a physician and educator and was for several years before his death in 1917 the oldest living graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and also of the University of North Carolina.

Doctor Lewis taught school forty-four years in North Carolina and Elisha B. Lewis was educated under his father's direction at Wake Forest College and the University of North Caholina. In 1889 he became principal of the Asheville, North Carolina, public schools and remained there until 1894. While there he was granted a leave of absence to take special courses in Cook County, Illinois (Chicago), and in 1895 he finished the course in the University of North Carolina. From Asheville Mr. Lewis went west to Arizona as a public school teacher, and while there became connected with the United States Interior Department as Indian agent. He also spent a year in Montana on a ranch and as a teacher. From the far West he was called East as special instructor in geography in the Browning School of New York City.

Returning to North Carolina, Mr. Lewis was superintendent of the Concord Schools one year, and then removed to Kinston, where for one year he was city clerk. In 1900 he became private secretary to Congressman Claude Kitchin of the Second Congressional District. He has been associated with Congressman Kitchin as secretary ever since, and has spent much of his time in Washington.

In 1903 Mr. Lewis was elected a member of the Sovereign Executive Council of the Woodmen of the World, and since 1905 has been state manager for that order. He was also active in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and for six years has served as its national representative.

Mr. Lewis is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Soudan Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and was appointed grand steward of the Grand Lodge of Masons in North Carolina. In local affairs he is now serving as secretary of the Kinston Chamber of Commerce and the Kinston Fair Association.

On December 20, 1890, Mr. Lewis married Miss Dora McDaniel, of Trenton. They are the parents of six children: Richard Henry Lewis, McDaniel, Meriwether, William F., Donovan and Marjorie. The three oldest are lieutenants in the National army.

Romulus Alonzo Whitaker, M. D. Because of his upright life, his splendid service to his profession, and the influence he had upon men and his varied material interests the death of the late Dr. R. A. Whitaker was an event that brought widespread sorrow and regret. He lived out his active years chiefly in Jones and Lenoir counties, and was in practice at Kinston for fifteen years.

Doctor Whitaker was born in Jones County, North Carolina, January 8, 1857, and was not yet sixty years of age when he died, as a result of a stroke of apoplexy, July 18, 1916. His ancestors were of English origin, and some of them were among the earliest settlers in the colonies of Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana. His immediate ancestors located in Wake County, North Carolina. His parents were Thomas Jefferson and Sarah Elizabeth (Koonce) Whitaker. The father was especially prominent and influential in Jones County during the Reconstruction Era, during which troublous times he filled with credit and with an unshaken courage the offices of sheriff and clerk of courts.

The late Doctor Whitaker, being a member of an old and substantial family, had good advantages, though much of his youth was spent in the decade of the war and Reconstruction. He was trained by private tutors until he entered Trinity College, where he remained until graduating in 1882. He took his professional course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1885, and subsequently took special courses in the Johns Hopkins University.

Doctor Whitaker began practice at Trenton in Jones County, North Carolina, and soon had built up a large practice and became recognized as a physician and surgeon of exceptional skill and of remarkable wisdom and judgment in the handling of his cases. The successful practice he had enabled him to accumulate a large amount of land in Jones County. In 1901 he removed to Kinston and continued the practice of medicine there. He became prominent in Lenoir County not only professionally but in business affairs, in social life and in politics. He was a man of striking personality, was a congenial associate, had a host of warm personal friends, and proved himself a friend in need to all classes, especially when engaged in the work of his profession.

He took a prominent part in the North Carolina Medical Society from the time of its organization, and at one time was a delegate from his state society to the Virginia Medical Society. He served in that capacity in 1905. For two terms beginning in 1909 he was superintendent of health in Lenoir County. Doctor Whitaker was a stockholder and director in the Caswell Cotton Mills at Kinston, and for a number of years gave more or less active supervision to his extensive land holdings in Lenoir and Jones counties.

He wielded a large influence in the democratic party in his section of the state. He was affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity, the Lenoir County Medical Society, and was a trustee of the Methodist Church at Kinston.

Doctor Whitaker was married at Farmville, Virginia, December 18, 1885, to Miss Martha A. Bidgood, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Bidgood, of Farmville, Virginia. Doctor Whitaker's second marriage occurred at Trenton, North Carolina, April 8, 1896, when Miss May C. Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Murray of Wilson, North Carolina, became his wife. Both wives were members of prominent and influential families in their respective states. By his first wife Doctor Whitaker had the following children: Dr. R. B. Whitaker, of Whiteville, North Carolina, who married Miss Stella Gilmer, of Lewisburg, West Virginia; T. J. Whitaker; R. A. Whitaker; Mattie Whitaker, wife of Mr. W. D. Hood. By the second marriage there were three children, Paul Whitaker, Marvin Whitaker and Miss Margaret Rountree Whitaker.

Romulus Alonzo Whitaker. One of the young men whose careers have started with great promise and practical ability in the field of law is R. A. Whitaker, who has been rapidly establishing himself in the esteem and professional confidence of the people of Kinston since leaving law school.

Mr. Whitaker was born at Trenton, Jones County, North Carolina, November 11, 1890, a son of Dr. R. A. Whitaker. He was liberally educated, attending the public schools of Trenton and Kinston, and his alma mater is Trinity College. He graduated A. B. and in 1915 completed his law course there and at once established himself in the general practice of law at Kinston. Mr. Whitaker is a democrat, and is active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, being lay committeeman and also a member of the Baraca Class.

During the early part of the year 1918 Mr. Whitaker became associated in the practice of law with G. V. Cowper, under the firm name of Cowper & Whitaker, and, although the junior member, his capacity and influence at once became felt in the practice of the firm in Lenoir and adjoining counties. His career as a lawyer, however, was soon interrupted by the call to military service in the war with Germany, and Mr. Whitaker volunteered to serve in the aviation department and at this writing is pursuing his course in the School of Military Aeronautics at Austin, Texas.

John T. Brittain. There are many old families in North Carolina whose histories run back in an unbroken line prior to the Revolution, but it is one of the distinctions of the Ashboro lawyer, John T. Brittain, that his lineage goes back in one line at least more than two centuries, while in the paternal line this family were the first recorded permanent settlers in Guilford County.

Obviously a book might be written concerning the activities and experiences of such a family, but here it is possible only briefly to sketch the outstanding names and facts. The Brittain lineage goes back to James Brittain, a native of Wales. As a young man he immigrated to America, early in the eighteenth century, and after a short residence in Pennsylvania moved to Virginia. From Virginia he came on a tour of exploration through

Yours Very Truly

John T. Britain

the colony of North Carolina. It was a prospecing and also a hunting trip. North Carolina was at that time almost a virgin wilderness, and only here and there in the more favored locations had colonists acquired small tracts of land from the Crown. Altogether, the hunting trip gave James Brittain a favorable impression of the new wilderness country to the south. After his return to Virginia he married a Miss Witty, and then with his bride and her sister and husband, Simon Moon, returned and settled in what is now Guilford County. The old annals of this locality give these two families credit of being the first permanent settlers of Guilford County. They located there several years before the Moravians settled at Bethabia in what is now Forsyth County. It was a country to delight the heart of a true frontiersman and hunter. Indians were more numerous than the whites and occasionally were disposed to hostility at the invasion of Europeans. Wild game of every variety and in utmost abundance satisfied the sportsman's instincts of James Brittain. The lands which he secured as his home were in Bruce Cross Roads Township, a tract that is now owned by the Stafford heirs. In that location he cleared and improved the first farm land in Guilford County. The locality is known as William Smith's Long Hollow. There James Brittain spent the rest of his days.

His son, Samuel Brittain, Sr., was born in what is now Bruce Cross Roads Township of Guilford County in the year 1742. That date serves as an indication of the very early settlement of the family here. Samuel Brittain made the acquaintance of his wife by a rather romantic circumstance. When he was a young man the peace of the community was somewhat disturbed by the presence of a hostile Indian chief, who had a band of his followers in Stokes County. Samuel Brittain, Sr., with a party of other settlers, including Mr. Moore, went in quest of those Indians, and while on the expedition in Stokes County met Mary Perkins. This casual acquaintance developed to the closest ties of matrimony. Mary Perkins was a daughter of Valentine Perkins, who it is said had Indian blood in his veins. Valentine Perkins had four daughters, one of whom married a Dalton, another a Gibson and another a Wakefield. His only son, Thomas Perkins, went to Western North Carolina. Valentine Perkins married a Miss Stringfield.

After his marriage Samuel Brittain, Sr., settled on Reedy Fork at Hannah Moore's Ford, two miles east of Oak Ridge. A few years later he moved to Brittain's Branch, where, about 1770, he erected a substantial log house. This was the residence in which he died in 1837. When General Greene and Lord Cornwallis were camped near Guilford Court House, Samuel Brittain, Sr., made General Greene a present of a barrel of whisky. When Cornwallis heard of Greene's success on Brittain's Branch he, too, sent for a barrel, but the supply of whisky had conveniently given out before the arrival of the British.

The children of Samuel Brittain, Sr., were Samuel, James, Joseph, William, John, Annie, Mary and Nancy.

Of these Samuel Brittain, Jr., was the grandfather of John T. Brittain of Ashboro. He was born in Deep River Township of Guilford County in 1797. Having inherited a portion of the home farm, he was engaged in general farming and lived in that neighborhood until his death. He married Jemimah Stanley. It is through his grandmother, Jemimah Stanley, that John T. Brittain's colonial connections date back furthest in North Carolina history. Jemimah Stanley was a daughter of Strangeman Stanley, who married a Miss Farrington, daughter of Nathaniel Farrington. Nathaniel Farrington was a Revolutionary soldier and was one of the giants of his time, standing seven feet tall and of great strength and capacity. He was a planter in Deep River Township. Jemimah Brittain survived her husband several years and finally moved to Indiana, where she died in 1874. She reared seven children, named John M., Henry M., Marian F., Harmon, Cyrus, Naomi and Julia.

John Moore Brittain, father of John T., was born in Deep River Township of Guilford County November 19, 1822. He bought the estate owned by his father and grandfather and was one of the successful men engaged in farming and stock raising there until his death on September 7, 1887. He married Milliacent Trueblood, who was of the very earliest North Carolina colonial families. She was born in Pasquatank County, North Carolina, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Outland) Trueblood. She was lineally descended from John Trueblood, whose early settlement in the Province of North Carolina is perhaps best indicated by his will, which is deposited in the Museum at Raleigh and which bears date 1692. So far as known, this antedates any document of the kind in the state. The line of descent in the Trueblood family is through the following heads of generations: John, 1; Amis, 2; John, 3; Fisher, 4; and Isaac, 5. Isaac (5) Trueblood's mother was named Peele. Her grandfather, John Peele, though a Quaker, contributed £200 to an American officer commanding Colonial troops to be used to buy necessary supplies. Mary Outland, mother of Milliacent Trueblood, was a member through her mother of the Copeland family.

Isaac's daughter Milliacent married John M. Brittain December 31, 1844. Their seven children were named Isaac, James, Rachel J., Bettie A., Martha C., Mary R., John T. and Loula S.

John T. Brittain was born on his father's farm in Deep River Township of Guilford County February 1, 1862, and during his youth he was educated in the rural schools and the Oak Ridge Institute. He commenced teaching school at the age of nineteen, and was considered one of the best teachers in Guilford County. He led all his classes and was the best mathematician in his section of the county. He also took his stand among men early and before reaching his majority was overseer of two public roads, and for four years was deputy sheriff in Guilford County, commencing at the early age of twenty-one years and being considered a faithful officer. He ran a flour mill four years and began reading law while a miller. He finished preparation for his profession in the famous law school of Greensboro conducted by Dick & Dillard. He was licensed to practice in 1888, and after a brief experience at Greensboro moved to Ashboro, where he has enjoyed some of the best successes of his profession for thirty years. He was elected mayor of Ashboro in May, 1895, and served in the Legislature of 1901 from Randolph County, and was reelected in 1902, leading the democratic ticket. Since then he has declined to become a candidate for public honors. He is now practicing his profession under the firm name of Brittain & Brittain, his son, Basil F. Brittain, being his law partner. This son was educated at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and entered practice in 1914. He has made a host of friends in the county and is meeting with success in his profes-

sion. The firm owns the best law library in the county.

In 1886 Mr. Brittain married Virginia Lanier. Mrs. Brittain was born three miles north of Greensboro, daughter of James F. and Caroline (Dennis) Lanier. She is the fifth generation of direct descent from Henry Lanier, who was a member of the North Carolina Militia and during the British invasion in the Revolution took active service with the army of General Greene and fought in the battle of Guilford Court House. After that battle Henry Lanier entertained General Greene and his army, turning over the abundance of his stores for feeding them. His home was on the present site of the Speedwell Iron Works in Rockingham County. Henry Lanier had a son, Sampson Lanier, and his son in turn was James Lanier, who was the father of James F. Lanier, father of Mrs. Brittain. Grandfather James Lanier married a Miss McCuiston. Mrs. Brittain's maternal grandfather, Joseph Dennis, a son of William Dennis, and grandson of Daniel Dennis, was a man of excellent education and an early school teacher. He died when only thirty-six years old. Joseph Dennis married a Miss McCuiston.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Brittain consists of six children, named Joseph A., Basil F., Kate Erwin, John Moore, Carrie L. and Samuel Caldwell. The son, Joseph A. Brittain, married Claudia Stack in 1910. He is working for the Southern Railway, running as flagman from Spencer, North Carolina, to Monroe, Virginia. They have four children, namely, Robert O., Mary M., Sarah E. and Margarett. Basil F. was married in 1915 to Miss Mary Ballard, of Iredell County, and has two children, Virginia and Florence. Kate Erwin is stenographer for the firm of Brittain & Brittain. John Moore, at the age of eighteen, volunteered in the American army in the war against Germany and is now in France serving as a soldier. Carrie L. and Samuel Caldwell are at home with their father and mother and attending the Ashboro graded schools. Mr. and Mrs. Brittain are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DELSON MILLAN HILL. In every profession there are a few men who seem so qualified by kind nature that it is assured from the first that they will lead, and talents and abilities are conceded them very early. Particularly, perhaps, is this true in the law, because in this profession all the legal lore ever published could never produce a great lawyer, a Marshall, perhaps, with the natural inborn gift that compels recognition. Thus it may easily be seen that all young lawyers do not come rapidly to the front, nor do all young men in other professions, and when a happy exception occurs it is worth taking note of, for in all probability the dignity of the bench and other honors await him before middle life.

Delson Millan Hill, one of the brilliant young members of the Wilson bar, was born in Wilson County, North Carolina, April 22, 1892, a member of one of the old state families. After completing his high school course Mr. Hill entered the University of Virginia, and when he was graduated in June, 1915, he had completed both the academic and law courses. He immediately entered into practice at Wilson and has already won professional reputation.

Mr. Hill was married July 1, 1915, to Miss Mary Rawp, who is a daughter of Gillian Rawp, of Tarboro, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have one little daughter, Mary Gillian. They are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Wilson and they take part in its many pleasant social as well as religious activities.

Politically Mr. Hill is a democrat but his profession rather than politics has claimed the greater part of his attention thus far. He is a valued member of the Commonwealth and the Country clubs.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS. One of the citizens whose part has been a commendable one in the business and civic affairs of Chatham County over a long period of years is Joseph J. Jenkins, cashier of the Chatham Bank at Siler City. His individual record as a progressive factor in that community covers a period of thirty-five years and is in line with the substantial achievements credited to the family through several generations.

Mr. Jenkins was born on a plantation in Williams Township of Chatham County, son of Augustus S. Jenkins, a native of the same township, grandson of Joseph J. Jenkins, also a native of the same township, and great-grandson of Sanford Jenkins, who was probably a native of Granville County, North Carolina. Sanford Jenkins removed to Chatham County and bought a tract of unimproved wilderness in Williams Township, and on the land which he cleared and improved spent the rest of his days. He married Elizabeth Barbee. Their son Joseph J. Jenkins was a planter with slave labor, and spent all his life in Williams Township. He married Marina Herndon. They reared four sons, Stanford, Augustus S., Thomas Mansfield and E. Wesley, all of whom were soldiers in the Confederate army, the two older dying in service.

Augustus S. Jenkins enlisted in Fisher's Regiment of North Carolina troops and was with that command until the battle of Malvern Hill, where he received wounds from which he died soon afterward, leaving his family when his children were still young. He married Celia Haseltine Kirby, who was born in Williams Township of Chatham County, daughter of Osborne and Biddie (Riggsbee) Kirby. Her grandfather was Wiley Kirby and her maternal grandparents were John and Phoebe (Stone) Riggsbee. Mrs. Augustus Jenkins died in 1879. She was the mother of two sons, William Graham and Joseph J.

Mr. Joseph J. Jenkins spent his early life in the country, attended rural schools and also the Apex High School, from which he entered the University of North Carolina and took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1886. For five years Mr. Jenkins taught school and was then chosen sheriff of Chatham County and by re-election was held in office for six years. From sheriff he entered the Chatham Bank, and was one of the officers in that institution until 1908, when he was again elected sheriff and served one term. In 1900 he was supervisor of the United States Census for the Fourth North Carolina District. After his second term as sheriff he returned to the Chatham Bank and has since been its capable and genial cashier and much of the success of the institution is due to his management. Mr. Jenkins is also interested in farming as a practical business, and has one of the good places of Chatham County, two miles from Siler City, operated by tenant labor.

Mr. Jenkins married December 27, 1893, Albra T. Pearson. Mrs. Jenkins was born in Orange County, North Carolina, daughter of P. M. and Minerva (King) Pearson. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins had one son, Joseph J. Jenkins, Jr., who died in

1908, and two daughters, Margaret and Minerva. Their mother died in 1904, and for his present wife Mr. Jenkins married Emma Bray, who was born in Siler City, daughter of Reuben and Emily R. (Dorsett) Bray. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have two sons, William Graham and Frank Kirby. Mr. Jenkins and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Besides the political activities of Mr. Jenkins above mentioned he was the nominee of the republican party for Congress from the Fourth District in 1898 and again in 1916, and also nominee for secretary of state in 1904.

Capt. William Henry Snow, who came to the Piedmont section of North Carolina some years after the close of the war in which he had participated with the rank of captain in the Union army, was in many ways an enlightened citizen and progressive factor in the material upbuilding of this section of the state. His life is an interesting one not only for its influence in North Carolina, but for the many incidents and changes of his personal career.

He was born in Washington County, Vermont, September 18, 1825, son of Josiah Snow and grandson of Solomon Snow. William Snow, brother of Josiah, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Josiah Snow was a farmer and stock raiser in Washington County, Vermont. That was long before railroads were built, and it was his practice to drive his stock across the country to market in New York State. One time he took a drove of sheep to market, and it is supposed that he was robbed and murdered, since he was never heard of afterwards. He married Emily Haynes, who died soon after her husband's disappearance, leaving one son and one daughter. The daughter died at the age of twenty years.

Captain Snow was only four years old when his mother died and after that he lived with relatives on a farm in Washington County, Vermont. The responsibility of earning his own living was thrust upon him when a boy. His first work was as a bobbin boy in a woolen mill. He was identified with some of the cloth factories of New England for several years, and in 1851 moved his family to the great industrial center of Lowell, Massachusetts. In the course of the same year he made a voyage half way around the globe to Australia, where under contract with the English Government he installed the first telegraph line ever constructed south of the Equator. He remained in Australia five years. When he was ready to return to the United States he planned to embark on the Royal Charter. A man who owed him a sum of money failed to pay at the agreed upon time and the delay caused him to miss the boat. At that time ships from that part of the world made infrequent trips, and such was his disappointment when the vessel left port that he wept tears. But it was fortunate, since the Royal Charter was never heard from after she left port. He then secured passage on the next following vessel, and on the way home visited different ports in South America, and finally rejoined his family in Lowell. At Lowell he then established a packing house and kept a provision store. Early in 1861 Captain Snow started for California. He had reached Chicago when the news of the outbreak of the war came, and retracing his steps he returned to Lowell, where he soon recruited a company, which was mustered in as Company B of the Eighth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. As captain of this company he was with his command throughout the period of the war. The war over he returned to Lowell. About that time his wife was suffering with tuberculosis and physicians advised that she could not live long in the New England climate. During the war Captain Snow had been in North Carolina and was so impressed with the salubrity of the Piedmont section that he determined to move here for the benefit of his wife. He located at Greensboro, and how fortunate he was in the choice of a home is well indicated by the fact that his wife, who had lost one lung altogether, enjoyed reasonable health here for nearly thirty-five years.

Captain Snow was ever alert to business opportunity and had much of the typical New England instinct in that direction. He had not been long in North Carolina before he began studying means of using the abundance of good hickory, dogwood and persimmon timber for which there was no demand except for fuel. Finally he established a factory at Greensboro for the manufacture of handles and for mallets used by quarrymen. Hickory had never before been used for such a purpose, but it proved on demonstration to be the very best material. He also experimented with dogwood and persimmon timber for shuttle blocks used in weaving mills, and succeeded in securing their introduction into a number of factories in New England, thus creating a market for millions of dollars worth of southern timber. The business he established has been continued and has expanded to many other states.

His business enterprise extended to still another important direction which has meant a great deal to North Carolina and the entire South. Some years after he came to the state he bought land and engaged in tobacco culture. At that time all tobacco was cured on the stalk in large barns without artificial heat. Captain Snow considered the space requirements as an expense not justified if some better method could be found. He experimented by erecting a small building in which he installed heating facilities and in such way that the temperature could be perfectly controlled. Thus he originated the artificial curing method, which is with some modifications the only one in use today by big tobacco concerns. At first his neighboring growers scoffed at the idea, but in a season or two he had demonstrated to their complete satisfaction that his method was the correct one, and thus the idea which he translated into practice has brought untold savings in labor, time and expense, and may be said to have been one of the revolutionary changes in tobacco growing.

What he did in these directions is only typical of his spirit of progressiveness in everything. Captain Snow was the original promoter of the Ashboro Railroad, and spent a large sum of money in its construction. His life was prolonged to advanced age and he died November 18, 1903, having lived more than three quarters of a century.

January 1, 1849, Mr. Snow married Lydia Jane Cramer. She was born in Chittenden County, Vermont, January 17, 1830, daughter of Russell and Sarah (Smith) Cramer and granddaughter of Francis Cramer, who was a native of Holland. Russell Cramer was a farmer near Charlotte, Vermont, where he and his wife lived and died. They reared four sons and four daughters.

Mrs. Snow died December 25, 1902. They had two children, Ernest Ansil and Bertha Emily, wife of J. Elwood Cox, a North Carolina business man and citizen whose career is sketched on other pages.

ALTON R. MOFFITT is one of the resourceful and energetic younger business men of North Carolina. Not yet thirty years of age, he has attained the station of an independent business man and is manager and one of the owners of the Fayetteville Light & Power Company.

He was born at Sanford in Lee County, North Carolina, in 1892, son of W. B. and Mary (Matthews) Moffitt, both now deceased. The Moffitt family has long been identified with Lee County and especially with the Deep River section of that county. W. B. Moffitt was born there and for thirty-five years, up to the time of his death, was in active business at Sanford. He and his brothers were owners of the Moffitt Iron Works, one of the large and important industries of Sanford. At the beginning W. B. Moffitt had associated with him four of his brothers, and two of them are still continuing the iron works.

As the son of well to do parents Alton R. Moffitt had good advantages both at home and at school, but in early life showed his self reliance by choosing a career in which he might achieve his own success. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Sanford and Elon College. Mr. Moffitt has been a citizen of Fayetteville since 1912. He became connected with the Fayetteville Light & Power Company, and in 1915 was made manager, secretary and treasurer, and is one of the owners of the business. His talents for business and technical affairs have found an active outlet through work which has engaged him at Fayetteville.

The Fayetteville Light & Power Company was organized in 1912 to take over the property of the old Fayetteville Gas & Electric Company. The gas plant of this company, forming a prominent part of its business in Fayetteville, is an historic local industry, having been established in 1867 and having been in continuous operation ever since. The new company since taking over the properties has installed many miles of new mains to take care of increased patronage, and the gas plant has been equipped with modern machinery and a new 50,000 cubic foot steel holder. The gas furnished is of the highest quality. The company has modern offices and display room up town in the Smith & Sandrock Building. In efficient and economical operation and in quality of service rendered its patrons this is one of the leading public utilities of the state.

Through his work with this company Mr. Moffitt has already rendered important service and has identified himself with every other organization and movement for public advancement and benefit. He is one of the working members of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Moffitt married Miss Irene Allen, of Fayetteville.

ROBERT GALLOWAY VAUGHN. Some of the largest and most important financial and business responsibilities at Greensboro are borne by Robert Galloway Vaughn, who is himself a man of achievement and enjoys some of the best social and family connections in the state.

He was born at Madison in Rockingham County, North Carolina, where his grandfather spent his life as a successful planter, and near where his father, Joseph Mitchell Vaughn, was born on January 1, 1834. Joseph M. Vaughn when a young man engaged in the manufacture of tobacco and subsequently was a merchant at Madison, looking after both his store and his farm in that vicinity. He lived to a good old age and died at Madison in his eighty-second year. He married Cassandra Jarrell Black, who was born in Madison, North Carolina, January 24, 1842, and is still living at Madison, where her father, Pleasant Black, was one of the old-time planters and merchants. Joseph M. Vaughn and wife had three sons and one daughter, Edgar D., James M., Robert G. and Loula, wife of Harry J. Penn.

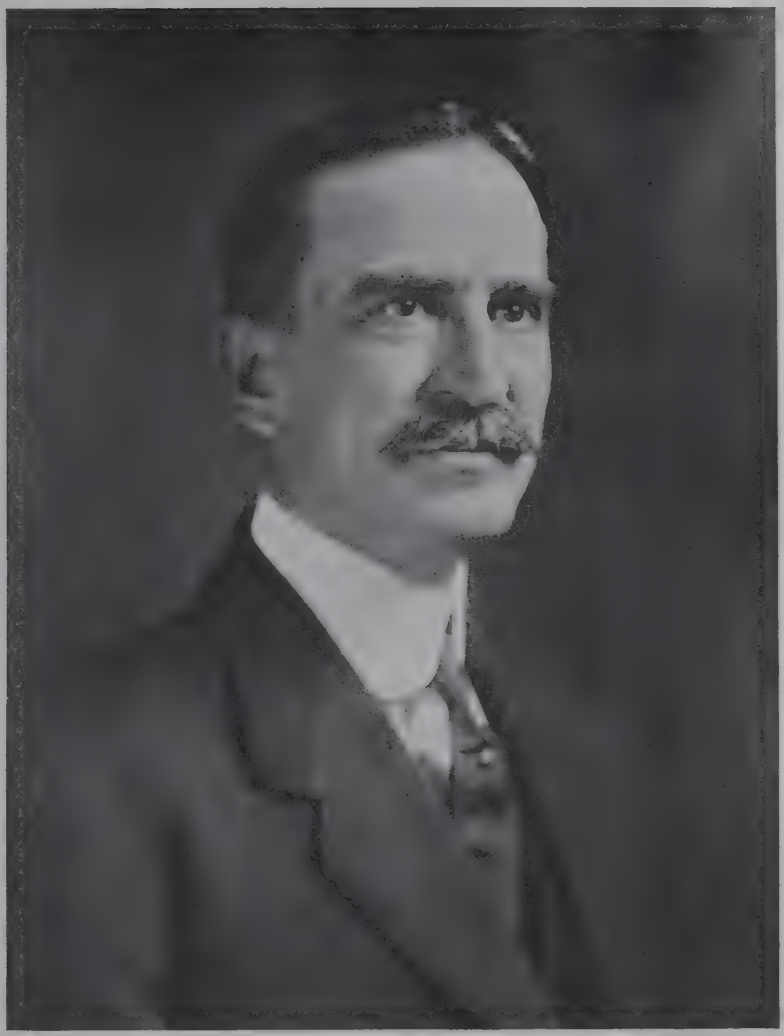
Robert Galloway Vaughn was educated in public and private schools at Madison, and from there entered the University of North Carolina. However, before going to the university he had two years of experience as clerk in a bank at Reidsville, and this definitely decided him in his choice of business instead of a profession. Therefore in order to get into business life as early as possible he abbreviated his work at the university to two years. Subsequently he took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Baltimore, and from there came to Greensboro and accepted a position in the Piedmont Bank, of which he subsequently became cashier. In 1900 Mr. Vaughn resigned to become treasurer of the Southern Life and Trust Company. In 1907 the American Exchange National Bank of Greensboro was organized and took over the banking department of the Southern Life and Trust Company. Mr. Vaughn went with the new institution in the capacity of cashier, and in 1910 was elected its president, the office he holds today.

He is also chairman of the board of directors of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company of Greensboro and New York, is vice president and treasurer of the Southern Life and Trust Company, vice president of the Southern Real Estate Company, a director in the Justice Drug Company, the Underwriters of Greensboro, the Southern Underwriters of Greensboro, the Southern Stock Fire Insurance Company, the Greensboro Securities Company, the North Carolina Trust Company, and the Irving Park Company. Mr. Vaughn with all these numerous interests, has that type of business mind which functions readily without confusing and with a thoroughness and precision that are the admiration of his business associates.

Mr. Vaughn and his wife are active members of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, in which he is a trustee and elder. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Greensboro Country Club. In 1893 he married Margaret Virginia Smith, a native of Greensboro and member of an old and prominent family of North Carolina and Virginia. Mrs. Vaughn's father was the late Rev. Jacob Henry Smith, D. D., one of the foremost divines and educators of the last century, being pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro for thirty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn have five children, Mary Watson, Josephine M., Robert G., Jr., Margaret Smith and Cynthia Norris.

GEORGE ALLAN HOLDERNESS. For many years George Allan Holderness has been the man around whom centered big movements in business and industry and civic progress in Edgecombe County. His influence and activities are by no means confined to that one section of the state, and he is in fact one of the big men who are pushing forward the wheels of progress for the entire commonwealth.

Mr. Holderness was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, June 15, 1867, but for many years his interests have been centered in and around Tar-



Sincerely Yours

boro. Mr. Holderness is a pioneer in the development of the telephone in this state, is a prominent banker, and perhaps even more prominent as a farmer.

In the spring of 1895 he and W. H. Powell began agitating a telephone system for Tarboro, and in the fall of that year the Tarboro Telephone Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $2,500. They started with a very small plant and with facilities for only seventy-five telephones. Even men as foresighted as they could not anticipate the rapid growth which successively made their equipment behind the demand in Tarboro. On May 24, 1897, the Tarboro Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated with a capital of $10,000, and the same interests were behind the Carolina Telephone Company, which had been organized in February, 1896. From this there followed a rapid development of individual companies and consolidation, until in January, 1900, the Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated with $50,000 capital, consolidating the old Tarboro Telephone and Telegraph Company with the Carolina Telephone Company, the Fayetteville Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Scotland Neck Telephone Company. In the new corporation Mr. Holderness became secretary, treasurer and general manager. The system continued to grow by the purchase of outlying exchanges, and in October, 1903, the first contract for long distance service was made with the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. In 1905 the operating department was put under charge of a telephone engineer, while Mr. Holderness was made secretary and treasurer, the office which he still holds. Thus in twenty-two years he has made a dream which he dreamed on a street in Tarboro come true in a business which today is one of the most up to date organizations and corporations in the South.

A couple of years ago a special correspondent of the News-Observer of Raleigh came to Edgecombe County to make a survey of business and agriculture and had a great deal to say in his article on Mr. Holderness as a farmer, proprietor of two splendid farms, the Panola Farm and the Cotton Valley Farm. Mr. Holderness is a farmer on more than 2,200 acres of land, and in farming as in everything else has gone in for the best of everything. He is one of the leading hog raisers of the state, keeping about 2,000 head, fed from the crops grown on his own land of peanuts, corn and soy beans. He also keeps a herd of seventy-five dairy cows and markets the product chiefly at Tarboro. Other stock interests include about 175 head of beef cattle, 100 sheep and some fifty mules. Mr. Holderness was the originator of the "Buy a Pig" movement in Edgecombe County. In 1914 this movement was represented by a carload of hogs, while in 1917 it involved the handling of 30,000 swine. His business as a farmer is an example and inspiration for a large community. He was one of the first to build silos, and has thoroughly convinced many hundreds of farmers of their usefulness and value. He has also invested a large amount of money in a thorough system of drainage and has about 850 acres of his farm underlaid with tile.

Mr. Holderness is president of the Farmers Banking and Trust Company of Tarboro, and in 1914 was president of the North Carolina Bankers Association. He is a director of the First National Bank of Richmond, Virginia, and is a director of the Williams Company, manufacturing sweet potato breakfast food at Greenville, South Carolina. He was one of the organizers of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company and has made his judgment and influence count as a director in many other important business concerns.

Mr. Holderness is a member of the Capital Club of Raleigh, of the Tarboro Golf Club, and in an advisory capacity has been a factor in the success of the democratic party in North Carolina. He served four years as a member of the State Prison Board, and in 1916 was elected a member of the State Senate for two years. While in the Senate he was chairman of the appropriation committee.

November 28, 1899, Mr. Holderness married Miss Hattie Howard, daughter of the late Judge George Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Holderness have seven children, five sons and two daughters.

EDWARD MAYO LAND is a North Carolina lawyer of wide experience and growing reputation and is now in practice at Goldsboro, member of the firm of Dickinson & Land.

Mr. Land is a native of this state, having been born in Edgecombe County, August 26, 1878. His parents were Virginius W. and Mary (Mayo) Land, a prominent family of the state. His father was a large farmer and lumber manufacturer. His family moved to Littleton, North Carolina, in 1891, where both his parents died in 1899. Reared in a home of comfort, Mr. Land was given good opportunities in his early life. He entered the University of North Carolina in 1895, graduating and receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1899. He studied law in an office in 1900-01, and at the summer school at the University of North Carolina in 1901, receiving his license to practice in the fall of 1901.

In 1902 Mr. Land began the general practice of law at Kinston, North Carolina as a member of the firm of Land & Cowper (G. V. Cowper), continuing this association until 1906, when he formed a partnership with Mr. N. J. Rouse. Mr. Land moved to Goldsboro in January, 1914, but the firm of Rouse & Land was continued until January 1, 1917, when the present firm of Dickinson & Land was formed.

Mr. Land served several years as county attorney in Lenoir County and was a member of Governor Locke Craig's general staff with the rank of major. He has been an active figure in politics, serving several years as secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee of Lenoir County. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the North Carolina Bar Association.

On October 7, 1917, he married Miss Marie Long of Statesville, North Carolina, the youngest daughter of Judge Benjamin F. and Mary (Robbins) Long, a prominent family of North Carolina.

He is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Kappa Alpha Fraternity (Southern), and formerly a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

CHARLES DAVID BENBOW. Public spirited, wide-awake and thoroughly progressive, Charles D. Benbow has achieved an honorable record as a promoter of all enterprises conducive to a bigger and better Greensboro, his home city, for which he believes nothing is too good, and for whose advancement and prosperity he is ever willing to freely contribute his time, energy and money, his loyalty as a man and a citizen being above reproach. A native of North Carolina, he was born

in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, and is of Welsh ancestry, being a descendant in the fifth generation from the immigrant ancestor, his line of descent being thus traced: Charles, Thomas, Charles, De Witt Clinton and Charles David.

Charles Benbow was born in Wales in 1704, and in 1718, a lad of fourteen years, came to America, accompanying his brother Gershom, who, it is said, settled in South Carolina. Having had no money with which to pay his passage across the ocean, the ambitious youth had sold his time while yet in Wales to A. M. Carver, of Pennsylvania, with whom he immediately went to live. Honest and eminently trustworthy, he secured the respect of the family with which he lived, and in due course of time married the daughter, Mary Carver. He subsequently bought land in Bladen County, North Carolina, and on the farm which he cleared spent his remaining days.

Thomas Benbow grew to manhood in Bladen County, but subsequently moved to Oak Ridge, in what is now Guilford County, locating near the spot on which the battle of March 15, 1781, was fought. Establishing a tannery there, he operated it until his death. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and both he and his wife, Hannah (Stanley) Benbow, who was of the same religious belief, were buried in the Friends' Cemetery at Guilford College.

Charles Benbow was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, December 6, 1787. He succeeded to the business established by his father, and for a number of years operated the tannery at Oak Ridge. Removing later to Fayetteville, he owned and operated the Cross Creek Cotton Mill for a long while; later in life he returned to Oak Ridge, and was there a resident until his death, July 24, 1868. Both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Saunders, were members of the Society of Friends, but their bodies after death were laid to rest in the Methodist Cemetery at Guilford College. They reared five children, as follows: Paris S., Jesse, Thomas J., Julia Ann and De Witt Clinton.

Born at Oak Ridge, Guilford County, North Carolina, February 23, 1832, De Witt Clinton Benbow received good educational advantages, after leaving the public schools attending first the New Garden School, now Guilford College, and later the Friends' School, in Providence, Rhode Island. In the latter city he subsequently took up the study of dentistry, and after returning to North Carolina was engaged in the practice of his profession, having offices in Fayetteville, Greensboro and Mount Airy, Greensboro at that time having been a small village. He was also interested in a cotton mill at Fayetteville, where he resided a number of years. Removing to Greensboro in 1866, he embarked in business as a merchant, putting in an extensive stock of general merchandise, and continued thus employed for ten years. In the meantime he had acquired valuable farm and city property, and in 1875 built the Benbow Hotel, now known as the Guilford Hotel.

He was one of the promoters of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, of which he owned one-eighth of the stock. One of the very first to agitate the subject of good roads, he built at his own expense a road a half mile long, extending east from the city limits to his farm, making it from "nigger head" rock. He also built a macadamized road extending south from the city limits to another one of his farms, a distance of two and one-half miles. He was a vigorous advocate of temperance at a time when teetotalers were rarely seen in the state. He continued an active supporter of all beneficial enterprises until his death, which occurred at his home in Greensboro in 1902.

The maiden name of the wife of De Witt Clinton Benbow was Mary E. Scott. She was born in Greensboro, a daughter of David Scott. David Scott was born on a plantation lying six miles north of Greensboro, and there grew to manhood. Subsequently settling in Greensboro, he was here engaged in mercantile pursuits for a period of thirty-five years. At the same time he was interested in agriculture, owning a farm, which he operated with slave labor until the outbreak of the Civil War. He continued a resident of Greensboro until his death in 1875, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife, the maternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was Mary Wright. A daughter of William Wright, she was born on a plantation in Rockingham County, near Reidsville, and died in Greensboro in 1843. She was the mother of five children, Adolphus, Rufus, Mary, David and William. Mrs. Mary E. (Scott) Benbow died in 1898, leaving three children, namely: Charles David, the special subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of R. H. Crawford; and Lilly.

Following the educational path trod by his father, Charles D. Benbow attended both Guilford College and the Friends' School in Providence, Rhode Island. He afterwards took a course of study at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. Soon after his return to North Carolina, Mr. Benbow went to Pinehurst to superintend the erection of various buildings for Mr. Tufts, the founder of the now noted winter resort. At that time there was but one hotel in the place, a building containing thirty-two rooms, and twelve cottages. When he left there, five years later, there were accommodations in hotels and cottages for upwards of 5,000 people. Returning to Greensboro, Mr. Benbow became associated with his father in the management of some of his properties, and superintended the erection of the Benbow Building and managed the Benbow Hotel, at the same time having charge of the Grand Central Hotel in Columbia, this state.

The democratic convention that nominated Governor Glenn was invited to meet at Greensboro. The committee in charge said there were not sufficient hotel accommodations for so large a gathering. Mr. Benbow assured the committee that there would be at the date appointed, and immediately began the construction of the "Benbow Arcade," which was entirely completed in forty-six days, with its 126 rooms ready for guests. Like his father, Mr. Benbow has always taken a genuine interest in local affairs, and has heartily endorsed and supported beneficial projects of all kinds. He is interested in financial matters as one of the directors of the Greensboro National Bank.

Mr. Benbow married in 1880 Elizabeth C. Perry, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island, a daughter of Edward and Hannah Perry. Three children have been born of their union, namely: Mary, Charles D., Jr., and Edward Perry. Mary, wife of R. Watt Richardson, has three children, Robert. R. Watt, Jr., and Mary. Charles D. married Marjorie Long, and they have two children, Mary Long and Charles D., Jr. Edward Perry married Ann Riddick, and they are the parents of three children, Elizabeth, Edward and De Witt Clinton. Fraternally Mr. Benbow is a member of Greensboro Lodge No. 80, Knights of Pythias; of Buena Vista Lodge, Independent Order of Odd

R. C. Matheson

Fellows; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Religiously he belongs to the Society of Friends, and Mrs. Benbow is a member of the Baptist church.

LEMON LEE MATTHEWS. The subject of this sketch was born in Sampson County on March 15, 1871. He was the youngest child of William S. and Catharine (James) Matthews, both of whom were lineal descendants of Edmund Matthews and Mollie Price, who eloped from Virginia in 1768 and settled on Crane Creek in the southeastern part of Sampson County. Edmund Matthews was the father of twenty-two children, and, through these, he was the ancestor of more than two thousand people in Sampson and adjoining counties. The father of William S. was Lazarus, one of the twenty-two, and therefore Lemon L. Matthews was the great-grandson of Edmund and Mollie Matthews.

Lemon L. Matthews was reared on his father's farm in Turkey Township, and with his two brothers, W. L. and R. D. Matthews, endeavored to earn a living when farming was not at all profitable. During his early years, by careful and systematic reading, with such aid as he could secure from the free schools of the county, he acquired a liberal education far in advance of the average man of his day. He was a close thinker and, at the same time, blessed with a clear and accurate memory. He loved knowledge for its own sake and early in life determined to make teaching his profession.

With a large brain, keen to every line of intellectual pursuit, he soon acquired a reputation throughout the eastern part of the state, and in 1907 he was elected superintendent of schools in his native county, which office he held with conspicuous ability until his death on June 23, 1918. Mr. Matthews was a pioneer in certain educational lines, and to him perhaps more than any other man is due the credit for our county commencement system, which has become a recognized part of our educational policy in North Carolina. He also took a large interest in rural development and was in active co-operation with the various local organizations in Sampson County.

For several years prior to his death Mr. Matthews was engaged as an assistant teacher in the Eastern Carolina Training School at Greenville during the summer sessions of that institution. He was regarded as one of the state's best instructors in this line of work, and he was never so happy as when aiding others to obtain a liberal education.

In 1896 Mr. Matthews married Miss Bettie S. Powell, a daughter of ex-Sheriff C. S. Powell of Johnston County. Five children blessed this union, namely: William Elmer Matthews, Katy Lou Matthews, Edith Matthews, Charles Matthews and Emmons Matthews.

In his family Mr. Matthews was a kind and benevolent husband and father, always interested in the development of his children, physically, morally and intellectually. Among his friends and companions he was always a courteous gentleman, slow to anger and always a believer in the good intentions of others. He was easily imposed upon, for he seldom suspected treachery or duplicity in others. He knew no evil except as he saw it in others, and then always with sorrow and a kindly sympathy. He was as gentle as a woman and as innocent as a child. His daily life was an inspiration to his family and friends, and his memory will hover as a benediction over the community in which he lived. In a world of greed, he sought no gain; in the world of morals and intellectual development, he coveted the highest honor—that of service to his fellow men.

Mr. Matthews was a member of the Universalist Church; he was a member of Hiram Lodge No. 98, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Clinton, North Carolina, and was also an Odd Fellow and a Pythian. He was fond of the fraternal life which he found in the lodge room, and was always a faithful member of the several orders to which he belonged.

No man is perfect, but in so far as it was possible for him to be so Mr. Matthews led an exemplary life. His character was clean. He was a tall man, sun-crowned, who lived above the fog, in public duty and in private thinking.

ROBERT CLARENCE MATHESON, M. D. For over a quarter of a century Doctor Matheson has practiced medicine in the community of Madison, Rockingham County. His name is associated with all that is best and most skillful in medicine and surgery, and to that profession he has given the very best of his talents and his capabilities.

Doctor Matheson was born at Taylorsville, in Alexander County, North Carolina. He represents one of the old families of that section. His great-grandfather, Alexander Matheson, was born in Scotland and with several brothers came to America in colonial times. Alexander Matheson made his pioneer home in what is now Alexander County, North Carolina, and was one of the founders of Taylorsville. His son, William Matheson, grandfather of Doctor Matheson, was born in that county and became an extensive farmer and planter. Part of his land was in the Town of Taylorsville and he owned some extensive tracts nearby. He married Jennie Bogle, of a well-known pioneer family of Iredell County.

Robert P. Matheson, father of Doctor Matheson, was born at Taylorsville in 1834 and the activities that engaged him upon reaching manhood were merchandising. He built up a large business at Taylorsville and from his profits invested heavily in real estate. He owned much town property and also several farms in Alexander and adjoining counties. He was also a man of public leadership and during the war between the states served as clerk of the Superior Court of Alexander County and also represented Alexander County in the State Legislature during the stormy period of reconstruction. He was a democrat and a stanch friend and admirer of Governor Vance. He married Martha C. C. Carson, a native of Taylorsville, where she is still living. Her parents were Alfred and Mrs. (Correll) Carson, and her grandfather, Robert Carson, was a planter and slave owner and lived to be ninety-four years of age, his life being terminated by an accident. Robert P. Matheson and wife had seven children: Walter C., Mary Ida, William Herbert, Emma, Robert Clarence, Charles B. and Edith, who passed away at the age of seven. The son Charles has represented Alexander County in both branches of the Legislature.

Robert C. Matheson was reared and educated at Taylorsville, also attended the Bingham School at Mebane, and later took up the study of medicine under Dr. A. G. Jones of Walnut Cove. He completed his education in the College of Physicians

and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1891. He at once returned to Rockingham County and began practice at Madison, and the years have brought his services a great increase of appreciation and constant demand upon his time. He is a member in good standing of the Rockingham County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He is also affiliated with Dan River Lodge, No. 249, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; with Mayodan Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Doctor and Mrs. Matheson are members of the Presbyterian Church. In February, 1883, he married Miss Essabella Busick, who was born at Wentworth, daughter of D. Wesley and Fanny (Lindsay) Busick.

LAWRENCE BRETT is a prominent civil engineer, has been a resident of Wilson, North Carolina, since May, 1909, and his work and experience have brought him more and more into touch with many of the larger engineering problems connected especially with great drainage propositions.

Mr. Brett is president of the Brett Engineering and Contracting Company of Wilson, and the scope of this company's enterprise extends all over the southeastern states, though to a large degree in Eastern North Carolina. The company has the organization, the experience and the resources that enable it to handle nearly every class of engineering work, including municipal, drainage, highway, and it also has handled a number of contracts for road building, dredging and development work in general.

Mr. Brett is a native of Kansas and was born at Larned November 12, 1884, when that town was out on the western frontier amidst treeless and almost rainless prairies. His parents were Charles H. and Mary (Taylor) Brett, his father a real estate man. Mr. Brett was educated in the public schools and in the University of Kansas, and graduated as a civil and mining engineer in 1906. For several years he was in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture as a drainage engineer. During that time he had charge of the surveys and assisted in designing improvements and promoting the success of the project for flood prevention along the Neosho River in Southeastern Kansas, involving seven counties. Mr. Brett next went into the Florida Everglades, and was the first man to carry a surveying expedition across that unique area. His preliminary surveys inaugurated a drainage work which is still in progress and which eventually will reclaim many millions of acres of fertile land. He also had charge of field work and assisted in designing a project for reclaiming the salt marshes adjacent to Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Brett was in charge of surveys and designing the improvement for the reclamation of bottom lands along the Logan River in Northeast Nebraska, and later had charge of field parties in a drainage project involving many millions of acres in the Mississippi Delta, known as the St. Francis Basin.

Since coming to Wilson Mr. Brett has given his personal attention to all the larger problems involved in the extensive drainage projects handled by his company. These projects have involved many thousands of acres in differnt sections of North Carolina, including the Moyock Drainage District in Currituck County, the Mosely Creek Drainage District in Craven and Lenoir counties, the Mattamuskeet Drainage District of a 100 000 acres in Hyde County, North Carolina, a project which has attracted the attention of engineering circles because of its special problem, while other large projects have been carried on in drainage districts in Edgecombe County, Washington County, Beaufort County, Wayne County, Camden County, Wilson County, Perquimans County, Pitt County and Columbus County.

For one year Mr. Brett served as president of the North Carolina Drainage Association, was president of the Wilson Chamber of Commerce in 1913-14, is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, belongs to the Masonic Order and to the Country Club and Commonwealth Club of Wilson. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On November 12, 1912, he married Miss Mildred Roney, of Wilson, daughter of Capt. Julius G. and Sarah (Lea) Roney.

ROBERT D. PHILLIPS is a planter and former merchant of Laurinburg. He enjoys that degree of success which is associated with a long and hard pull during early years followed by prosperous achievement. He is reckoned one of the best citizens of Scotland County, and that means patriotism, with two stalwart sons as officers in the National Army.

Mr. Phillips was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, in 1853, a son of William and Esther (Berryman) Phillips, both of whom were natives of Moore County, this state. The Phillips farm on which he spent his boyhood was in the lower end of Randolph County, near Waddell's Ferry. To appreciate all the elements in the successful career of Mr. Phillips it is necessary to recall that his youth was spent in the poorest period of the South's history—the five years of war and the five or ten years of reconstruction, when there was no money, no system of public education worthy of the name, and when business and industrial opportunities represented as a rule only a chance to gain a bare living.

Mr. Phillips was only a boy when he began working out for wages, a monthly stipend which now would hardly attract a man into his service for a week. His industry and self-reliance thus aroused were really worth more than the wages, and to his ability and energy he can impute all the more prosperous achievements of later years. One of his early experiences was working in a store at Rockingham. In 1879, when he came to Laurinburg, then in Richmond County, but later the county seat of the new County of Scotland, he worked five years as clerk in the store of Everett Brothers & Gill. In 1884 he embarked in the mercantile business as senior partner of the firm Phillips & McDougal. This partnership was dissolved in 1891, and business was continued individually by Mr. Phillips until 1898. After disposing of his store he remained at Laurinburg three years as a lumber dealer.

In 1901 Mr. Phillips left his native state and removed to Florida to look after his interests as a lumber manufacturer with the firm of Phillips & McEachern at Meredith, Florida, a village which the firm built around their mills and lumber plant. Mr. Phillips remained on the ground as one of the active directors of the milling operations until 1913, at which date he returned to his old home in Laurinburg.

In the succeeding five years his time and energies have been chiefly occupied by farming. He owns two farms in Richmond County. But his largest is in Bladen County, within two miles of Elizabeth-

town, the county seat. That section gives the most promise of agricultural development of any region in North Carolina today. The Phillips farm consists of about 700 acres. Three hundred acres are cleared and cultivated, and the land has shown some bumper crops of cotton.

While he was a merchant at Laurinburg many years ago, Mr. Phillips had some interesting experience in the newspaper game. He bought the Laurinburg Exchange, and owned it for several years. The newspaper offices were upstairs above his store. It was during his proprietorship of the Exchange that one of the big men in the South, Archibald Johnson, secured his start as an editor. The Exchange has continued to prosper and is today one of the high-class country journals of the state. Mr. Phillips has always been a loyal democrat, and in church matters is a Methodist.

He married Miss Anna McLean, a sister of Hon. Hector McLean, mentioned elsewhere in this publication. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, in whom they take the greatest pride, are J. Dickson, F. Donald, Mary, Angus and William, all of whom have completed substantial education. Mary was educated in the famous Salem Academy at Winston-Salem. J. Dickson is a graduate of the University of North Carolina with the class of 1912, and until he went into the army was secretary of the Morgan Cotton Mills at Laurel Hill. F. Donald was educated in Georgia Military Academy, University of Georgia, University of Florida and University of North Carolina, graduating in law from the latter in 1915. He practiced at Rockingham and left a promising business to become a soldier.

Both these sons were among the first from this part of the state to apply for admission to the Officers' Reserve Corps Training School at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. They entered into that work with enthusiasm and will to win, and both received commissions as second lieutenants. At the first of the year 1918 Donald had already been assigned to work with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, while Dickson was retained as an officer of instruction at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina.

Joseph Pinckney Turner, M. D. Beginning his work as a physician and surgeon at Greensboro over twenty years ago, Dr. Turner devoted his best abilities, his time, patience and enthusiasm to a growing private practice for about fifteen years, until he assumed his present responsibilities as medical director of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company.

Doctor Turner was born in an interesting old locality of Iredell County, North Carolina, known as Turner's Mills near Cool Spring. The founder of that milling center was his father Henry Turner. Henry Turner was born at Port Tobacco in Charles County, Maryland, in 1815. When he was three years of age, just a century ago, he was brought into the wilds of North Carolina by his parents, who traveled over the intervening country with wagons and teams. The grandfather secured land in a locality known as River Hill in Iredell County, and there with the aid of his slaves cleared away and laid the basis of a good farm. In such environment, nearly a century ago, schools were few and Henry Turner had limited opportunities outside of his own home, which was one of ideals and substantial culture. Though his schooling was limited to about three months every winter, he acquired the fundamentals and used them constantly to broaden his knowledge of both men and affairs. He finally bought a farm and also the saw and grist mill known for so many years as Turner's Mills. He superintended the operation of these mills and the farm at the same time, and for many years he did custom grinding of both flour and corn meal for the benefit of the people who carried their wheat and corn to the mill from the surrounding country. With these duties and enjoying a high position in community esteem he lived in Iredell County until his death in 1881, at the age of sixty-six. By his first wife he had seven children, named William M., Samuel, Mary, John Chapman, Florence, James M. and Laura. The maiden name of his second wife was Mary Ann Mastin. She was born on a farm four miles south of Wilkesboro, daughter of Judge Mastin, who for several years was clerk of the courts at Wilkesboro. Mrs. Mary Ann Turner died in December, 1916. She was the mother of six children: Charles E., Annie, Joseph P., Eva M., Henry and Lucy.

Dr. Joseph P. Turner's early memories and associations are of his father's farm and mills in Iredell County. Most of his early education was supervised by Professor Brown in the district school at Sparta. He was a student of the Moravian Falls Academy during the last five months of its existence. At the end of that time the school was broken up because its principal and head, Professor Greene, departed as a missionary to Korea. After that Dr. Turner finished his preparatory work in Oak Institute at Mooresville. In 1891 he entered Trinity College for a two years course, and from there went to the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, from which institution he graduated with the degree M. D. He also served a year as interne in a hospital at Baltimore, and for a year was senior resident physician in the lying-in department of the hospital.

Doctor Turner came to Greensboro and began his private practice in 1897. He looked after this practice with undivided time and attention until 1908, when he was appointed medical director for the Security Life and Annuity Insurance Company. When that company was combined with the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company he was made medical director of the latter, and now gives all his time to the duties of this office. Dr. Turner is chairman of the American Life Convention for 1917-18, and is a member in high standing of the Guilford County, the North Carolina State and the Tri-State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He is a Mason and he and his wife are regular attendants and members of the West Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South. January 16, 1901, Doctor Turner married Miss Eva Lindley. She was born at Pomona in Guilford County, daughter of J. Van Lindley. Dr. and Mrs. Turner have one daughter, named Mary Sandra, now a student in the Greensboro High School.

Joshua Judson Fleetwood. It is scarcely possible to mention the large number of industries that had so much to do with substantially developing the Eastern Carolinas without bringing forward a name well known and honored at Hertford, where he has been an upbuilding and dependable citizen for many years, Joshua Judson Fleetwood. Mr. Fleetwood was born in Perquimans County, North Carolina, October 7, 1858, but his people came from Bertie County. Originally from England, they settled first in Virginia, where the name is yet well represented, and from there so large

a body of kindred came in early days to Bertie County that the records make account of the Fleetwood Colony as the owners of great plantations. The parents of Mr. Fleetwood were Joseph Skinner and Margaret (White) Fleetwood. The father was a college bred man, and before the war between the states was a large planter.

Joshua Judson Fleetwood's early education was undertaken by his father, and later he attended both Elm Grove and Hertford academies. He early became self supporting, accepting a position as clerk in a general store. Comparatively little lumbering had been done in the heavily timbered regions of Perquimans County when he entered the business, at first working in a sawmill.

About this time the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was being built and he went to Leadville, Colorado, and for three years was with the construction and the commissary departments of that great transportation artery. He returned then to his native state and from 1886 until 1905 was senior member of the firm of Fleetwood & Jackson, who were in the lumber business, and during this time put in one at the first successful band mills erected in North Carolina. This firm purchased large tracts of standing timber in South Carolina, Mr. Fleetwood subsequently selling all his former interests in North Carolina to the Albemarle Lumber Company. He remained in South Carolina for six years and during that time was engaged as secretary at a salary of $6.000, for the A. C. Tuxburg Lumber Company of Charleston, South Carolina, who purchased his South Carolina timber holdings and stock in the A. C. Tuxburg Company.

Mr. Fleetwood then returned to Hertford and has been mainly interested in farming enterprises, having purchased what is known as the James L. Skinner plantations and others. At that time he had 3,000 acres largely cultivated, 400 of these being the old family plantation and there was one time when his land holdings aggregated 4.000 acres. He was interested in general farming and cotton growing, having his own cotton gins and all equipments pertaining to the successful carrying on of large industries. He now has about 1,000 acres in his home plantation, which lies in Perquimans County.

Mr. Fleetwood has been one of Hertford's most enterprising and progressive citizens. It was through his efforts that much capital has been interested here resulting in the starting of important industries. Mr. Fleetwood put in the first ice plant in the county and his ideas have been embodied in many changes and improvements. He has shown a large amount of civic pride in promoting public improvements here and owns one of the handsomest residences in Hertford. In the sense of being a politician Mr. Fleetwood has taken little part in political matters, although never failing in good citizenship, but has never accepted any public office except that of alderman, and when elected was the first democrat for a number of years.

Mr. Fleetwood was married February 14, 1882, to Miss Pattie Barrow Arrington, who was of English descent, a daughter of W. G. Arrington and a granddaughter of Eri Barrow. Mrs. Fleetwood died one year later, leaving one son, Barrow Arrington Fleetwood, who was born February 14, 1883. He is a resident of Hertford and owns the old Eri Barrow plantation.

Mr. Fleetwood was married second, in 1887, to Miss Julia Rebecca Barrow, who died in 1892. She was a daughter of Francis and Amelia (Jordan) Barrow. She was survived by one son, Julian Judson Fleetwood.

In 1897 Mr. Fleetwood was married to Miss May Morgan, daughter of Thomas C. Morgan. She is a granddaughter of Rev. Seth Morgan, minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Fleetwood have five children: Ashley Randolph, Seth Morgan, Hannah May, Katherine Skinner and Wilson White. Mr. Fleetwood and his family are members of the Baptist Church and reside at Hertford.

James Loftin Kernodle, M. D. For more than twenty-one years Doctor Kernodle was one of the energetic and skillful country practitioners in Alamance County, and while there he laid the basis of a very successful business career. Since retiring from practice his home and headquarters have been at Greensboro, though his interests extend out over the state and to other states.

Doctor Kernodle was born a farm in Morton's Township of Alamance County, September 12, 1869. His great-grandfather, George Kernodle, lived in East Guilford, north of Reedy Fork and south of Haw River. Later he left the state and moved West and all but two of his sons followed him. Those who went West claim to have traced their ancestry back to Holland to Peter Kernodle or Knode. George Kernodle, by his first wife, Rittie, had three sons, Jacob, George and John, and by his second wife his three sons were Ben, Levi and Simpson.

John Kernodle, grandfather of Doctor Kernodle, was born in the eastern part of Guilford County and from that county moved to Alamance County and bought a farm in Morton's Township. He was a large land owner and had slaves that were employed in cultivating the fields, and he continued a resident of that locality until his death. He was three times married. By his first wife, Lucretia Lambeth, he had five sons, named George, Josiah, Riley, Sample and Lovic. His second wife was Nancy Lambeth, and they had one daughter, Nancy. By his third wife his children included William, James, Frank and Nannie.

Josiah Kernodle, father of Doctor Kernodle, was born in Alamance County, April 29, 1823. He grew up on a farm and was successfully handling two farms of his own, one in Alamance County, on which he lived, and the other in Guilford County, when the war broke out between the states. He enlisted at once in the Confederate service and endured all the hardships and privations of a soldier's life. After the war was over he returned home and found much of his property ruined and his health broken. He died in 1869. His wife was Isabelle Jane Cummings. She was born in Guilford County February 12, 1827, and was a daughter of William and Jane (Smith) Cummings. Her father owned a large plantation and in the days before the war many slaves. His home bordered on Reedy Fork.

It was an exceedingly heavy responsibility that fell to the lot of Isabelle J. Kernodle at the death of her husband. The latter had been a successful farmer, but in addition to the destruction caused by the war he had too generously lent his name as signature to the notes of others and when he died his own property was placed in jeopardy by the debts of others, which his estate had to pay. This was the situation which his widow confronted in addition to the task of rearing and providing for her young family of six children. The chil-

J. L. Kennedy

dren were named Dr. Franklin, Robert Thomas, Andrew B., George Washington, Josiah Douglas and James Loftin. Through a courage and self-denial and effort that few women of the state have exhibited, the widowed mother kept her children about her and continued to reside at the old home until her death in May, 1899. She saw to it that her children had the advantage of the best schools that the community afforded. Her oldest son, Dr. Franklin, who was only sixteen years of age at his father's death, assisted his mother in managing the farms and with the help of his younger brothers succeeded in paying off all the security debts. Robert Thomas has served four terms as sheriff of Alamance County and represented the county in the State Legislature in 1917.

James Loftin Kernodle, youngest of the family, was only six weeks old when his father died. As soon as old enough he began assisting his mother in the farm work and at the same time pursued his education in the district schools. He prepared for college at Gilliam's Academy in Alamance County. He borrowed money to pay his way through college. He entered the University of North Carolina in 1888, where he remained for two years. From there he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore and graduated with his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893. In June of the same year the North Carolina Medical Board met in Raleigh, at which place Doctor Kernodle applied for and was granted license to practice his profession. For four years he was busy with a country practice in the southern part of Alamance County and then, having sold his practice in that locality, he formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. George W., and returned to his native township. His ability brought him all the work he could handle, and for seventeen years he was busy attending to the needs of his extended practice.

In the meantime he had become interested in various business enterprises and in 1914 he retired from practice and moved to Greensboro. In 1899, in company with his brother, Dr. George W., they bought a large tract of land in Southwestern Virginia, bordering on the waters of New River. The special feature that made this land valuable was a fine water-power. Later they sold this property to the Appalachian Power Company and bought other land in Southwest Virginia and in Western North Carolina and still own much of it. These lands also border on New River and control several water powers which are still unharnessed.

Doctor Kernodle is still identified with various enterprises in Alamance County. He is a director of the Alamance Loan and Trust Company of Burlington. In 1907 he organized the Hub Milling Company at Altamahaw and is its president. He organized the Dixie Milling Company at Burlington in 1912 and is president of the same. He is a member of the firm of Fogleman Brothers at Burlington.

In Guilford County he is president of the Bank of Gibsonville. He organized and was the first president of the Gibsonville Hosiery Mills Company, is president of the Liberty Hill Store Company at Greensboro, and also owns an interest in the R. K. Motor Company of Greensboro. Doctor Kernodle is the president of the Gibsonville Milling Company at Gibsonville. This company is now developing a water power five miles north of Gibsonville and will operate their mills with electric power derived from this development. He is also a stockholder in the Slate Mountain Orchard Company of Mount Airy.

Doctor Kernodle has wisely used his means to develop some of the agricultural resources of the state and owns five farms in Alamance County and one in Guilford County, comprising 350 acres. This was once owned by his great-grandfather, and it was here his grandfather was born. This place is situated on the waters of Reedy Fork and it is here that Doctor Kernodle has his summer home in a house built and occupied about an hundred years ago by Ludrick Summers, who in his time was not only the wealthiest man in Guilford County, but was said at one time to be the wealthiest citizen in North Carolina.

May 11, 1897, Doctor Kernodle married Lydia Alma Albright. She was born in Cobles Township of Alamance County, daughter of George M. and Jane (Foust) Albright. Doctor and Mrs. Kernodle have one daughter, May Attrice, now a member of the senior class in Greensboro College for Women.

Doctor Kernodle and family are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Gibsonville, with Beach Camp, of the Woodmen of the World at Elon College, and with Union Council, No. 4, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Improved Order of Red Men at Altamahaw.

Howell Gray Whitehead was born at Wilson, December 24, 1874. His parents were Howell Gray and Mary Jane (Bynum) Whitehead, old and honored family names in this state. The father of Mr. Whitehead served in the Civil war and was captain of Company E, Fifty-fifth North Carolina Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg and also captured and was detained as a prisoner of war on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie until after the close of the war. He died at his home in Wilson November 15, 1887.

Mr. Whitehead has been identified with the tobacco trade during the greater part of his business life and continues to be an important factor in this section. For a short time after leaving school and embarking in business he was interested in fire insurance. He then organized the Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Company, manufacturers of cigarettes. He was made president of this company in 1901. After a few years of successful operation the business was sold to the American Tobacco Company. For some years Mr. Whitehead was on the directing board of the Branch Banking Company, from which directorate he later resigned.

Mr. Whitehead was married at Wilson, North Carolina, on August 14, 1895, to Miss Nolia Gardner, who is a daughter of Thomas J. and Amanda Gardner, old residents of Wilson. They have two daughters, Dorothy and Nolia Gardner Whitehead.

In politics he is a democrat and he is a loyal and enthusiastic supporter of the present administration. He is a member of the Wilson Country Club and of the Commonwealth Club, both of Wilson.

William Augustus McIntosh. In the business affairs of Newbern William McIntosh is a leader and has been one for a number of years. His is a career that furnishes inspiration to young men who have to fight their own battles. There was a time and not so many years past when Mr. McIntosh was earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, and by the hardest kind of manual toil. He

learned how to do things well, mastered a trade, and mastered the still greater secret of how to manage other men's efforts.

He was born in Craven County, North Carolina, September 18, 1857, a son of Henry and Eliza (Bakers) McIntosh. His father was a farmer, a man in moderate circumstances, and was able to give his son only a comparatively brief schooling. As soon as his strength was sufficient he was walking between the handles of a plow in the fields, and from farm work he went to something a little more exciting and followed railroading for a year. He then became an apprentice at the machinist's trade and mastered that trade fully before he left the shop.

Mr. McIntosh worked as a marine engineer four years. He was gradually extending his acquaintance and was getting a better grip on commercial life, and upon the organization of the Newbern Iron Works and Supply Company he was chosen as one of the executive officials and has since been treasurer of the company. He is also vice president of the Broadhurst and Ives Lumber Company, and is a director of the Newbern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company and of the Doan and Bartlett Fish and Oil Company of Beaufort. He is also a director of the Southport Fish and Oil Company and a director of the Newbern Ice Company. Another organization with which he is identified is the People's Auto Company of Newbern, of which he is vice president.

Mr. McIntosh is one of the leading members of the Newbern Chamber of Commerce. He served as alderman of his city one term and is well known in fraternal circles. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, also of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. In April, 1886, he married Miss Olivia O. Fields, of Newbern.

JAMES I. CAMPBELL, M. D. With all the demands made upon him as the leading physician and surgeon of Norwood, Doctor Campbell has found time and inclination for other affairs, has been a member of the State Legislature, and is the real leader of the republican party in Stanly County and one of the men whose activities and influence have done most to keep up the republican organization in the state.

Doctor Campbell was born in Mecklenburg County in 1875, a son of Joseph L. and Mary (Dulin) Campbell. His father, still a resident of Mecklenburg County, is a son of Capt. Isaac Campbell, who served with the rank of captain of State Militia in the early years of the past century. Joseph Campbell's grandfather was born in Scotland, came to America, first settling in Pennsylvania, and came to Mecklenburg, North Carolina, before the Revolutionary war. The Campbell family history is somewhat remarkable for the fact that although Joseph L. Campbell is not yet an old man he had an uncle who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war from Mecklenburg County. In a business way Joseph L. Campbell has long been a successful farmer. At the same time he has proved a valiant figure in the councils of the republican party. Mecklenburg County is overwhelmingly democratic but his presence in the local party insures a high degree of respect for the principles and organization, and more than any other individual he has maintained a strong working organization. Several times he was the party's candidate for the Legislature and at other times was on the party ticket for the office of county commissioner.

The birthplace of Doctor Campbell was six miles east of Charlotte, on the old home place of the Campbells and in the same locality where they located prior to the Revolution. He was educated primarily in Bain Academy at Mint Hill, and studied medicine in the North Carolina Medical College at Davidson. Doctor Campbell began practice at New London in Stanly County in 1898. For about two years he was resident physician for the Whitney Power Company, predecessors of the present Tallassee Power Company, builders of the great dam at Badin in Stanly County on the Yadkin River. In 1900 Doctor Campbell located at his present home, Norwood, where he has continued in the successful practice of his profession. Evidence that he has prospered is found in his home at Norwood, one of the most elegant and costly residences in the county. His public spirit has been a factor in that community for many years, and he has again and again taken the leadership in the organization and promotion of local industries and enterprises. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church and it is proper to add some further comments concerning his leadership in the republican party. In 1908 he received the nomination of the party for the State Legislature. He lived in a democratic region, where candidates usually considered a nomination equivalent to election, but such was Doctor Campbell's personality and the ability which he threw into his campaign that he was elected by a majority of one hundred thirty-five. He was one of the able working members of the State Legislature in 1909. At the present time he is being prominently mentioned as his party's candidate for Congress to succeed R. C. Doughton. For a number of years Doctor Campbell has been practically the sole active leader and campaigner of the republican party in his county and his part of the state. He has unusual powers as a campaign orator. His speeches are always interesting, full of facts, are presented in a pleasing and natural manner, adorned with wit and eloquence, and he has no difficulty in getting and keeping the attention and confidence of his audience. During the state and national campaign of 1916 he made dozens of speeches in his county and district and his services were constantly in demand by the public speaking bureau. Doctor Campbell is a close student of politics and government, is well read in the history of both the great national parties, and is never at loss for reasons to support every stand he takes.

Doctor Campbell has been three times married. By his marriage to Miss Jennie Long at Rockingham he has a son Walter Lee Campbell. His second wife was Miss Estelle Crowell, of Virginia. She was the mother of his other two sons, Joe Crowell and James I., Jr. Doctor Campbell's present wife was Miss Mary Colson, of Norwood, member of the well known family of that name in Stanly County.

COL. JOHN T. PATRICK. Any history of North Carolina's representative men, and particularly of those who have contributed materially to its development and growth, would be decidedly incomplete did it not give appreciable mention to the labors and achievements of Col. John T. Patrick. Starting his work of promotion and development more than thirty years ago, he has become the father of some of the most enterprising

towns, villages and winter resorts in the Old North State, and his work in this connection has carried him over a large part of the commonwealth, has brought him official honors, and has associated him with men whose names are nationally known in business and finance. One of the largest landowners in the state at the present time, Colonel Patrick is centering his activities at the beautiful winter resort of Southern Pines in Moore County, a community which was founded by him and the development of which has been the work of this able capitalist's own hands and brain. As a promoter of immigration and industrial and agricultural development he occupies a position which puts him practically in a class by himself, while a project which he now has on foot is attracting widespread interest all over the country and bids fair to make his name nationally known.

John T. Patrick was born in 1852, at Wadesboro, Anson County, North Carolina, a son of William A. and Margaret (Campbell) Patrick, the former born in Anson County and the latter a native of Scotland, from which country she came to the State of North Carolina as a child with her parents. As a boy, lacking the means of attending college, John T. Patrick was practically educated in the printing office. From the case he graduated to the positions of editor and publisher of the Pee Dee Herald at Wadesboro, which was the successor to the North Carolina Argus, one of the first papers published in the state. Colonel Patrick began his career as a town promoter and developer in 1884, when he came to Southern Pines, Moore County, and bought the land upon which this beautiful winter resort now stands for $1 an acre. He enlisted capital for the building of the large resort hotel, the Highland Pines Inn, which was followed by the building of numerous other hotels, and subsequently Colonel Patrick built up another resort center, Pine Bluff, on the main line of the Seaboard Air Line, a few miles south of Southern Pines. He built a great many houses at these two places, as well as at Wadesboro and Southmount and other places, and worked untiringly in the interests of these communities.

Following these successful enterprises Colonel Patrick became the industrial and immigration agent for the Seaboard Air Line, in which capacity he was retained for about fifteen years, and which work took him away from Southern Pines and Pine Bluff. During this time he was also immigration agent for the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the State of North Carolina, and subsequently was engaged similarly by the Harriman interests for the Southern Pacific Railroad. This position took him to Houston, Texas, a city which he made his headquarters for the following five years.

In the summer of 1916 Colonel Patrick returned to his old home, Southern Pines, and actively reentered, with his accustomed energy and vigor the work of promoting and developing immigration, agricultural and industrial enterprises at Southern Pines and the vicinity. During the time he was away from Southern Pines he had become largely interested in land and industrial properties at Southmount in Davidson County, and these interests he still retains. He also owns about 1,000 town lots at Southern Pines, as well as similar property at Wadesboro and in other parts of North Carolina, and is, in fact, one of the largest land owners in the state. He believes thoroughly in real estate and its great value as an investment and has never been afraid to borrow money and to spend money freely to back up his faith in this respect. He is never idle, always having some important project on foot and in course of development. In the fall of 1916 he bought about 800 acres of land adjoining Southern Pines on the west. He brought Japanese merchants here from San Francisco to establish a Japanese art store, and to show that Colonel Patrick's ideas are not altogether utilitarian, he brought a Belgian artist to Southern Pines to do landscape and portrait painting.

The latest project to which Colonel Patrick has lent his splendid ability is the "Hope Isle" project, a colonization and industrial enterprise for negroes of the South, to be established at some place on the South Atlantic coast, the location to be determined later. Colonel Patrick is giving his services to this project free of charge, being interested in it only philanthropically. Benind this project is capital to the extent of $1,500,000, with which to purchase 4,000 acres of land and to found a town similar in general features to several model cities peopled by both the white and colored races which have already been laid out in the South. When Colonel Patrick was consulted regarding the project he agreed to help the enterprise upon the condition that he receive no salary or other financial compensation for his services. The preliminary organization consisted of Dr. C. V. Roman, Dr. John Patrick Turner, Dr. Algernon B. Johnson, Edward Dickerson and Lester A. Walton, and it was the original plan to have the model city in the mountain region of North Carolina or Tennessee. Advice from Colonel Patrick changed this plan and it is now decided to locate the settlement on a sea island location, and several of these, located between Savannah and Norfolk, on the coast, are now under consideration. Each contains between 10,000 and 15,000 acres and each is within fifteen miles of a good city. Arrangements have already been made for a silk mill and a printing establishment, and the industries of the town, according to the plan, will be confined to a section adjoining one end of the forty-acre civic center. In a corresponding space at the other end will be situated most of the cultural institutions of the community, schools, churches, musical auditorium and others, and about and around this large rectangle will be outspread a gridiron of residence streets with transverse avenues. A co-operative seed farm and a system of five-acre plots for intensive farming will occupy most of the island beyond the town limits, and these are intended to be both educational and self-supporting. This is but a faint outline sketch of the new plan, which under Colonel Patrick's able guidance is fast coming to completion. With his broad experience, his wide acquaintance, his ready initiative, his power of resource and his abilities developed through years of promotion, development and execution, he is doubtless the very best man who could be secured to direct such an enterprise and bring it through to successful termination.

During the time he had his headquarters at Raleigh in the immigration service Colonel Patrick inaugurated and carried to successful completion the law, enacted by the Legislature, which provided for the paying of increased pensions to the old soldiers. In appreciation of this the North Carolina Division of the United Confederate Vet-

erans unanimously elected him an honorary member of that organization. For some years Colonel Patrick was a member of the National Guard of North Carolina, in the capacity of quartermaster, and received his commission as colonel from Governor Vance.

Mrs. Patrick died in 1896. Before her mariage she was Miss Hattie Patterson, a beautiful and talented young lady of Cleveland County, North Carolina. There are two children surviving: James C., who is an engineer in the United States army, who was educated in the Agricultural and Mechanical College and Moody Institute; and Mrs. Carl Lawson, whose home is at Winston-Salem.

Hon. William Cicero Hammer, United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, began the practice of law at Asheboro more than a quarter of a century ago, and his professional and public attainments have made him one of the best known men in this part of the state.

His own services and experience have been consistent with an ancestry and family not lacking in worthy distinctions in time of peace as well as in war. His first North Carolina ancestor was Abraham Hammer. The locality of his birth is not definitely known, though evidence points to the fact that he was a native of Wales. It was from Pennsylvania that he came to North Carolina in colonial times and settled in the wilderness of what is now Randolph County. His name is attached as one of the signatures to resolutions presented to Governor Tryon, protesting against the dishonest practices of crown officials of North Carolina.

His son, Abram Hammer, a native of Randolph County, was a farmer and a minister of the Quaker Church. He spent all his life in what is now Randolph County.

The head of the next generation was John Hammer, grandfather of William C. He was born in the same locality of Randolph County, and in addition to farming took up the ministry of the Baptist Church. His business enterprise manifested itself in the fact that he transported the first threshing machine outfit across the Blue Ridge Mountains and operated it in the western part of the state and in Tennessee. This was one of the old power threshers, run by horse power, presumably on the treadmill principle. It was while operating this machine in Alexander County that he met his death at the hands of an assassin. He married Jane Spoon, daughter of Eli Spoon. She survived her husband many years. Of their eight sons three were Confederate soldiers and two of them gave up their lives for the cause.

William Clark Hammer, father of William Cicero, was born on the farm in Randolph County and in early manhood joined the Methodist Protestant Church, which he served as a minister and held pastorates in different parts of the state. His last days were spent in Ashboro. He was twice married and the mother of his children was Hannah J. Burrows. She was born in Randolph County, daughter of Wilkins and Sarah (Wright) Burrows. She died at the age of forty-four, her children being William Cicero, Mary Luella, Snethan Bolivar, Cornelia Ann, Hannah, Isabella, Ida Margarete and John M.

William Cicero Hammer was born on a farm in Ashboro Township of Randolph County, close to the place where his father and other ancestors were born. During his early youth he was educated both in public and private schools, attended Yadkin College and Western Maryland College at Westminster. Some of his old-time friends remember the splendid work he did as a teacher, a profession he followed eight years. For one year he taught in Accomac County, Virginia, but was chiefly engaged in school work in his native state. At one time he was principal with the Farmers' Academy in Randolph County.

Mr. Hammer took up the study of law in 1888 with M. S. Robins at Ashboro and in 1891 entered the law department of the University of North Carolina under Doctor Manning. He received a certificate from the university in the same year and at once began practice at Ashboro. His ability and diligence have brought him steady promotion in the ranks of his profession. December 24, 1901, he was appointed by Governor Aycock solicitor for the Twenty-fourth District and was three times afterward elected. February 23, 1914, President Wilson sent his name to the United States Senate for United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina. The appointment was confirmed the following day, and at the expiration of this term he was reappointed. His has been a very forceful as well as intelligent administration and his work has been highly commended by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Hammer is also one of North Carolina's editors and newspaper men. In 1891, with Wiley Rush, he bought the Ashboro Courier, a weekly paper at Ashboro. He has been connected with that paper ever since and for the last twenty-seven years has been its sole proprietor. Mr. Hammer is active in fraternal affairs, being affiliated with Balfour Lodge, No. 188, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklinville Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ashboro Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Ashboro Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and the Camp at Salisbury of the Woodmen of the World. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

December 21, 1893, he married Minnie Lee Hancock. Mrs. Hammer was born in Randolph County, daughter of Dr. John Milton and Lydia (Page) Hancock. Her father was for many years active in his work as a physician and during the war served with the rank of major in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Hammer have one daughter, Harriet Lee, now the wife of Henry W. Walker. Mr. Walker is a first lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Forces, now in France.

Thomas Lee Bland. There are probably few men in Eastern North Carolina any better known or more popularly considered than is Thomas Lee Bland, who is the genial host and owner of the Ricks Hotel at Rocky Mount, an imposing structure, and one of a number of hotels, either owned or leased, operated by Mr. Bland. He is one of those fortunate business men who has found his certain talent and has had the courage to formulate and carry out the plans that his natural instinct and practical wisdom have suggested.

Mr. Bland was born in Pitt County, North Carolina, December 17, 1882. His parents are Christopher Columbus and Elizabeth (Boyd) Bland. His father follows an agricultural life and also is a preacher in the Primitive Baptist ministry.

Thomas Lee Bland attended the public schools, later the University of Kentucky, where he remained for three years, and also Carolina Christian College in this state. On January 1, 1904, Mr. Bland embarked in the mercantile business at

W. H. Hammer

Greenville, North Carolina, where he remained one year and during the next year was on the road representing a mercantile house. It was in 1906 that Mr. Bland came to Rocky Mount prepared to go into the hotel business, securing the present site of the Ricks, and for two years conducted the Cuthrell Hotel, where he had twenty-two rooms for the accommodation of guests.

In the meanwhile Mr. Bland had let the contract for the erection of the Ricks, which called for eighty guest rooms. While the Ricks was in course of construction he found it necessary to rent or lease the Cambridge Hotel. The Ricks Hotel, the finest and most modern at Rocky Mount, was opened on June 1, 1909, and its comforts, conveniences and cuisine so quickly became known that Mr. Bland found it necessary to conduct the Cambridge as an annex, and now has 140 guest rooms that are seldom untenanted. Mr. Bland evidently thoroughly understands the business of hotel-keeping, and in that way has won the esteem and gratitude of numberless travelers.

The Ricks Hotel proving so fortunate a venture, Mr. Bland leased the Louise Hotel at Washington, North Carolina, in June, 1910, and the Bland Hotel at Raleigh, with 120 rooms, and in October, 1912, leased the Gaston Hotel at Newbern. All these caravansaries are under his personal supervision and are all paying properties because of his detailed knowledge of the business and his natural gift of commercial wisdom. Mr. Bland has additional business interests and is the owner of the Bishop Laundry, and is a director of the First National Bank of Rocky Mount and is otherwise concerned.

Mr. Bland was married in North Carolina, on July 22, 1903, to Miss Queenie Victoria McGowan, who was born at Greenville, North Carolina, and they have one son, Alton Lee, who was born August 22, 1904.

Mr. Bland is an active citizen and his enterprise has been very helpful to Rocky Mount. He is a valued member of the Commercial Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs also to the Mystic Shrine, and additionally is a member of the Capital and the Country clubs of Raleigh, North Carolina, and the Onslow Rod and Gun Club of Jackson, Onslow County, North Carolina. Mr. Bland is a man of engaging personality and well fitted for the business in which he has found so much success, and he has a wide circle of personal as well as business friends in "this strip of woods."

Wescott Roberson, whose name is one of the most prominent in its associations with the business and professional affairs of High Point, was born at Chapel Hill in Orange County, North Carolina, son of Dr. Abner Benton and Cornelia (Stone) Roberson.

He grew up in the academic atmosphere of Chapel Hill, and after a thorough preparation entered the State University, graduating Bachelor of Arts in 1896 and receiving his law degree in 1898. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar and in October located at High Point, where he has taken first rank as a lawyer and business man.

Mr. Roberson is senior member of the firm Roberson, Dalton & Smith. This firm in addition to a large general practice represents as special counsel the Southern Railway Company, is general counsel for the Carolina & Yadkin River Railroad Company, and among others attorney for the North Carolina Public Service Company, the Southern Bell Telephone Company, the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, Southern Express Company and Arctic Ice & Fuel Company.

Mr. Roberson is personally identified with a number of business corporations, being a stockholder in the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company at Winston-Salem and chairman of its board of directors of the High Point branch, is president of the Amos Hosiery Company, a director of the Southern Mirror Company, the Central Ice Company of Birmingham, Alabama, the Atlantic Insurance Company of Raleigh, the Ring Drug Company, the Marsh Furniture Company, Piedmont Building and Loan Association, and is vice president of the Carolina & Yadkin River Railroad and vice president of the North Carolina Public Service Company.

Mr. Roberson was elected a member of the State Legislature from Guilford County for the sessions of 1901, 1903 and 1905. During the first term he was chairman of the committee for election of trustees of the University of North Carolina and in the second term was chairman of the committee on corporations, and the third term chairman of the committee on appropriations. He is a member of the High Point Commercial Club, is a Baptist, and is affiliated with High Point Lodge No. 208, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Robert Gilmer Glenn is a business man of long standing at Greensboro, was formerly in the drug trade but for over thirty years has been one of the reliable real estate dealers, whose service and experience have counted in many of the largest transactions in realty in that part of the state.

Mr. Glenn, who was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1850, is a member of a very interesting family and a family of unusual attainments and abilities. His grandfather was Robert Glenn, who married a Miss Jackson. They died leaving their son Robert W. Glenn an orphan child, dependent entirely upon his own exertions to realize the objects of his ambition and make the best of his very considerable talents. Doctor Glenn was one of the forceful and greatly honored characters of Greensboro. As a boy he thirsted for knowledge and spent a number of years acquiring a liberal education. His earnestness in the matter was what eventually enabled him to achieve his desires. It is said that one time, though with only fifty cents in his pockets, he approached a noted North Carolina educator, Professor William Bingham, who at that time was teaching at or near Hillsboro, and by a straightforward talk so convinced Professor Bingham of his industry and good character that Mr. Bingham accepted him as a student and agreed to defer payment of tuition. By this means he acquired sufficient training to teach, and by alternate teaching and attending school was able to pay his board and tuition and finally squared up all his debts. From teaching he finally accumulated the modest sum which carried him through his courses of lectures at Philadelphia in the Jefferson Medical College. Thus after many years of hard and self sacrificing effort he possessed a medical license and began practice with his lodgings and office in the Fentress home in Clay Township of Guilford County. After acquiring the means to do so he bought a farm and became engaged in merchandising with J. W. Gilmer. During the war between the states he was appointed medical examiner for the Confed-

erate Government, and these duties took him to many counties of North Carolina.

Following the war Doctor Glenn located at Greensboro, then a small city with only one railroad line, and set up in the drug business, having as his partner Dr. Andrew C. Caldwell. He soon bought the interest of his partner and became sole proprietor. His store did a large and flourishing business, and the only obstacle to his acquiring a substantial fortune was his too great liberality in signing his name to security notes for his friends. That finally proved his undoing, and in order to recuperate he returned to Philadelphia and took a position on the road as a traveling salesman. Some years later he was able to return to Greensboro, and resumed the practice of medicine and enjoyed a large clientage. He died here in 1881.

Doctor Glenn first married Julia Ann Gilmer, sister of Hon. John A. Gilmer. His second wife was Fannie E. Reynolds. The four children of his first marriage were Robert Gilmer, Joseph Whitfield, Charles M. and Edwin Forbes. Joseph Whitfield studied law with Judge Pearsons at Richmond Hill and practiced law in Reidsville, North Carolina, and Greensboro. Charles M. graduated from the medical department of the University of New York and has been a successful physician. The youngest son, Edwin Forbes, is a distinguished army officer and was born at Greensboro January 10, 1857. From Who's Who in America his military record is noted as follows: Graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1877, second lieutenant 25th Infantry June 15, 1877, first lieutenant December 4, 1884, captain July 5, 1895, major 5th Infantry April 22, 1901, lieutenant colonel 23d Infantry January 1, 1907, and colonel March 11, 1911. He has attained still higher promotion and has been employed upon some highly exacting and responsible duties during the present war with Germany.

Robert Gilmer Glenn was well prepared for his life's career, attended district schools, was a pupil of the New Garden School, later Guilford College, and at the age of nineteen gave up his books to become associated with his father in the drug business at Greensboro. That was a business which claimed the most of his attention until 1884, since which date he has been handling real estate and insurance.

In 1879 Mr. Glenn married Miss Helen May Jones, who was born in Greensboro May 29, 1860, daughter of Turner and Lucy (MaGee) Jones. Her father, Rev. Turner Jones, was a Methodist Episcopal minister and for a number of years was president of the Greensboro Female College. Mrs. Glenn was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was always a devout attendant at the worship of her church. She died in 1888, the mother of three children: Lucy MaGee, who married Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.; Julia Gilmer, wife of Robert G. Sloan; and Robert W. The son Robert is now a second lieutenant in Company C of the Sixth Regiment Infantry, National Army. Mr. Glenn is a deacon and for several years was treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church at Greensboro.

ASA THOMAS GRIFFIN, of Goldsboro, has for many years been a factor in the lumber manufacturing industry of North Carolina, and is now head of one of the largest concerns of that kind at Goldsboro. Success has come to him in large measure, and it is due to the possession of sound business ability and also to an unflagging attention to the work in hand.

Mr. Griffin was born in Martin County, North Carolina, January 15, 1867, and grew up on a farm. His parents were Joseph and Louisa (Perry) Griffin. He attended the country schools and also Greenville College, and he early looked beyond the horizon of his immediate opportunity to a larger participation in commercial life. As a young man he did logging contracting for a time, and for seven years was connected with a large lumber milling concern. In 1897 Mr. Griffin came to Goldsboro, and established the shingle and saw mill factory on Nense River. In 1905 he organized and established the A. T. Griffin Manufacturing Company, of which he has since been secretary, treasurer and general manager. Besides his connection with this large concern Mr. Griffin is also a director of the Utility Manufacturing Company.

He has never neglected his interests as a public spirited citizen, and for 2½ years was a member of the board of public works at Goldsboro. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a steward of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

On April 26, 1895, Mr. Griffin married Susie Barwick, of Lenoir County, North Carolina. They are the parents of five children: Verna, Elbert Alonzo, Lloyd Bennett, Ashton Thomas and William Barwick.

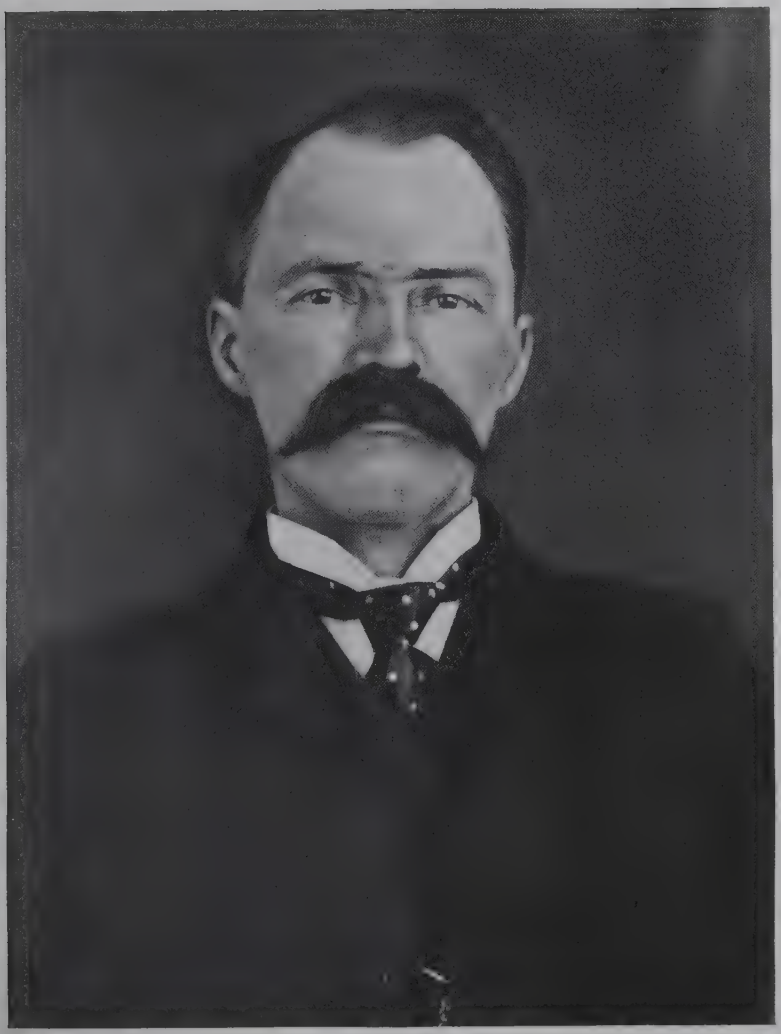
GEORGE D. WILLIAMS has been a factor in the business affairs of Reidsville for a great many years. He is a man of that community by birth and family associations, and possesses a name that has been honored several generations in Rockingham County.

He was born on a farm in New Bethel Township of that county, and his father, William P. Williamson, was born there. His paternal grandfather was Billy Williams, who married Fanny Pierson. The maternal grandparents of George D. Williams were Cummings and Linnie (Moore) Witty. William P. Williamson grew up on a farm and increased his inheritance by the purchase of additional land. He spent all his life in New Bethel Township as a practical farmer. He married Emily R. Witty, born in New Bethel Township, and died when about sixty-eight years of age. She reared five children, named George D., Thomas, Samuel G., James W. and Josephine.

George D. Williams had good advantages during his youth. From the district schools he attended Yadkin College, and among early experiences taught one term of school. For about three years after leaving college he remained on the home farm, and then moved to Reidsville, where he clerked in a general store three years. He then invested his capital and experience in a business of his own, and has continued to sell goods in that locality for about twenty years. For a number of years he also did a thriving business as a dealer in leaf tobacco. In 1918 he sold the last of his stock on hand and is practically retired from that industry.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Reidsville Methodist Protestant Church and is a trustee and treasurer of the society.

SAMUEL WILLIAM SMITH, who was appointed postmaster at Wilson in 1915, has for many years



Geo. D. Williams

been actively identified with business affairs in that city, and has handled his present office as a strictly business proposition and with the same regard for its systematic workings as he exercised in the building up of his own private enterprise.

Mr. Smith was born at Oxford, North Carolina, October 31, 1874, a son of Richard Thorp and Mollie (Thorp) Smith. His father was a tobacco buyer and the family has been identified with the tobacco business for many years. Samuel W. Smith finished his education in Horner's Military Institute. He then entered the tobacco industry and for fifteen years was manager of a tobacco company and is now general manager and half owner in the Smith Warehouse Company, Incorporated. He also has some extensive farming interests.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Commonwealth Club and the Country Club of Wilson, and is a vestryman in St. Timothy's Episcopal Church.

He was married December 14, 1894, to Miss Cora Taylor, daughter of W. R. Taylor of Oxford, North Carolina. They have six children: Gladys, Annie Jack, Charles Kersey, Mary Thorp, Cora Grandy and Samuel William, Jr.

William Cunningham Shores, who died August 9, 1914, was an ex-Confederate soldier and for many years was successfuly identified with farming and general industrial enterprise in the country around Jonesville.

He was born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, August 19, 1839, a son of Martin and Nancy (Cunningham) Shores and a grandson of Simon Shores, an old time planter in Wilkes County. Martin Shores succeeded to the ownership of a portion of his father's estate located about a mile and a half west of Jonesville in Yadkin County, and lived the life of an agriculturist. His wife survived him and died in Jonesville.

William Cunningham Shores early in life bought land near Jonesville, began its cultivation before his marriage, and lived on it until his death. When a young man of twenty-two in 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army and was a soldier throughout the entire struggle. He participated in many battles, escaped wounds, but at one time was made a prisoner of war and held in a northern prison for some months before exchanged.

His operations as a farmer and business man were conducted on a large and successful scale. He acquired a large amount of land including his father's old homestead. At one time he was owner of five farms, one in Surry County, one in Wilkes County and three in Yadkin County. He also owned a grist mill two miles from Jonesville and land investments in Kansas.

He married Elmira Ann Woodruff. She was born in Surry County, North Carolina, and died February 16, 1911. Her parents were William B. and Martha Hughes (Johnson) Woodruff. Mr. and Mrs. Shores reared six children: Charles W., Ida H., Martha Cora, Lela F., William Arthur and Walter C.

The daughter Ida married Clarence R. Cockerham, a son of Daniel Jasper and Bettie Cockerham. Mrs. Cockerham now lives in Elkin and is the mother of four daughters and one son, named Edith, Elmer C., Estelle, Hazel B. and Mossie Shores.

Ernest C. Lowery is a citizen and business man of Kannapolis. It is hardly necessary to refer to the fact that Kannapolis is the largest and most modern industrial city of North Carolina, a town that has grown to something like 7,000 inhabitants since it was established in 1906.

In the upbuilding and development of the city since 1912 Mr. Lowery has taken an earnest and forceful part. His chief business interest is as a contractor and builder. To a new town such a business is of foremost vital importance. Mr. Lowery is a man of wide experience, has developed a large and thoroughly trained organization, and has the facilities for adequate performance of every class of building contract. He enjoys the reputation of thorough reliability and the work he has done in Kannapolis attests the value of his personal service and the substantial assets of the community at large.

Mr. Lowery was born in Yadkin County, North Carolina, in 1881, a son of A. and Sallie (Gregory) Lowery. His grandfather, Elijah Lowery, was of Scotch ancestry and came to North Carolina from Virginia, settling in Davie County. A. Lowery some years after the war removed to Yadkin County, but finally returned to Davie County, where he is still living.

It was in the latter county that Ernest C. Lowery spent his youth. As a boy he had few advantages of schooling, and it is evident that he possessed natural business talents and natural capacity in a high degree, otherwise his achievements could not have been what they are. As a youth he learned the carpenter's trade and followed the trade together with contracting in different places. For several years his headquarters were at Winston-Salem, where a big volume of building business passed through his hands. Then in 1912 he located at Kannapolis, Cabarrus County, and since this became his permanent home he has been constantly engaged in erecting mills and additions to mills, business houses and many residences in and around the city. He has a staff of experienced workmen and is equipped to do all kinds of building in both wood and brick.

About a year ago Mr. Lowery organized the Kannapolis Lumber Company, of which he is president and principal owner. This company operates a lumber plant at Kannapolis and four sawmills elsewhere, manufacturing vast quantities of building material. The company is also headquarters at Kannapolis for all classes of building material, including lime, cement, plaster, brick, lumber, etc.

Mr. Lowery married Miss Rosie Morgan, and they have a fine family of six children.

Hon. Clyde R. Hoey. Some of the honors and distinctions usually accorded to mature age came to Clyde R. Hoey very early in his career. Mr. Hoey is still a young man, now forty, and has made a rather remarkable record as a lawyer, political leader, campaign orator and newspaper man. His residence is at Shelby, the county seat of Cleveland County.

He was born at Shelby December 11, 1877, a son of Captain S. A. and Mary (Roark) Hoey. The mother is still living. His father at the beginning of the Civil war organized a company in Cleveland County, and commanded it as captain throughout the long struggle between the states.

An explanation of the rapid rise of Clyde R. Hoey is to be found in the fact that he began his career when most boys are still attending grammar schools. He left the public schools at the age of twelve to go to work in a printing office at Shelby. He learned type setting at the case in

the office of the Shelby Review. When only seventeen he bought the Review, changing the name to the Star, and was its editor and proprietor for a period of twelve years, making it a very influential paper and an important medium both for news and advertising.

During his newspaper career he studid law in the University of North Carolina, and in 1899 was licensed to practice, though he had been qualified some time before and was obliged to wait until he reached the age of twnty-one to take his active membership in the bar.

Legally he was still a minor when he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was the youngest man to take his seat in that body during the following two sessions. Before he was twenty-five years of age Mr. Hoey was elected and served as a member of the State Senate, and those who followed his work in both branches of the Legisalture say that there was no immaturity of his ability in comparison with his older associates.

Even as a boy Mr. Hoey showed decided inclination for and talents as a debater. He has since become one of the most widely known orators in the state. He is magnetic, has a splendid address, a winning personality, and has the true oratorical style. He is a brilliant speaker, and as such is called upon to take an active part in all the democratic campaigns, and is also widely known as a speaker on general occasions. He has been called upon to deliver addresses upon timely topics, educational meetings, civic gatherings and various "booster" affairs in his home city.

For six years Mr. Hoey was chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, was made a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee in 1902, and since 1910 has been a member of the advisory board of the state committee. He is engaged in a general practice of law and is also assistant United States district attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, an office to which he was appointed in July, 1913, by President Wilson.

Mr. Hoey is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and he and his family worship in the Methodist faith. He married Miss Bessie Gardner, daughter of the late Dr. O. P. Gardner, of Shelby. Their children are Clyde, Jr., Charles and Isabel Hoey.

Hon. Robert H. Ricks. The limits assigned to this sketch of the life of one of Nash County's most distinguished citizens, Hon. Robert H. Ricks, soldier, legislator, financier and agriculturist, are wholly inadequate to give even a cursory notice of the work which he has planned and executed, or of the military episode of a life which would alone entitle him to be enrolled among the bravest of the men who went forth to wear the gray during the war between the states. It must suffice to make allusion to those incidents of a long life and an active and diversified career which will afford the best clue to the character of the man and to his many achievements.

Robert H. Ricks was born in Nash County, North Carolina, within three miles of his present place of residence, April 4, 1839. He received his education in the public schools, and at the very outset of the war between the forces of the South and the North enlisted in the First North Carolina ("Bethel") Regiment, an organization which never retreated from a charge in front. Twenty-one charges were sustained at Spottsylvania Courthouse, and at Cold Harbor the wheels of the gun Mr. Ricks was operating were actually shot down with minie balls so completely that new wheels had to be put on before the gun could be moved, the only instance of the kind on record, and Mr. Ricks was himself struck five times in this fight. He was one of the immortal six who offered to charge the house at Bethel, in which charge the life of Henry Wyatt, one of the number, was offered up as the first red sacrifice on the altar of the Southern Confederacy. Besides Mr. Ricks two of these heroes still live, these being John H. Thorpe, of Rocky Mount, and R. H. Bradley, marshal of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. During the last fighting around Appomattox, having charged further ahead than had been anticipated, Mr. Ricks' command in some way become cut off from the main body of Southern troops. Here they delivered their last artillery fire of the war, having an opportunity to fire point-blank in the face of Sheridan's charging cavalry, and did terrible execution. Henry Biggs, uncle of the present Judge J. Crawford Biggs, was killed in this fight. When the last hope was gone and it became known to them that their beloved "Marse Robert" had at last become enveloped in the great mass of attacking hosts and had yielded to the inevitable, Mr. Ricks with two other kindred spirits "took to the mountains," determined that, as they had followed the Stars and Bars for four years without yielding, at that late day their arms should not be stricken at Federal command. For fourteen days Mr. Ricks, on foot and after a time having become separated from his companions, traversed the woods and mountains, keeping under cover and living as best he could. He crossed the Dan River at Leadsville and finally arrived home in Nashville, footsore and weary, but still unconquered and under no oath or parole. Thus was demonstrated the same indomitable spirit and courage that have meant so much since the war in this man's effort to build up his wasted and impoverished South. At the time of his arrival Mr. Ricks secured employment with a bachelor named Joel Wells, with whom he had lived before the war, and began again at the salary of $10 per month and his "keep." In spite of the fact that money was scarce and all the necessities of life were high, he managed to save a large part of his earnings, and assisted by a raise in his wages accummulated $300, which he invested in stock of the old Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, now a part of the Atlantic Coast Line system. This proved a fortune venture, showing even that early the sound business judgment of the young investor, and on a later sale netted him $600 profit. Mr. Wells died soon thereafter, leaving Mr. Ricks additional stock in the same railroad, which he sold for $1,600. In 1871 Mr. Ricks came to Rocky Mount and built a house on Church Street, hauling the timber in himself at night from the country, and after selling this house at a profit of $300 continued to build houses and sell them. From that period his rise has been substantially rapid, and today he is the wealthiest citizen of his locality. It has seemed that he has had only to connect himself with a business for that enterprise to become very successful, but the explanation for this lies in his splendid executive ability, unerring judgment of men, and the high standard and just methods of all his commercial dealings. He has been "square" in his transactions with his fellowmen and they have learned to place confidence in him. Mr. Ricks is president of the Rocky Mount Mills,

W. H. Rucker

the largest manufacturing concern of the city; vice president and director and one of the largest stockholders of the Bank of Rocky Mount, the oldest financial institution of the community; vice president of the Mayodam and Washington Mills, president of the Rocky Mount Ice and Fuel Company, president of the Enfield Hosiery Mills, member of the firm of Ricks & Bland, who operate three magnificent hotels at Rocky Mount, one at Washington, The Bland at Raleigh, and the new and modern hotel at Capital City; member of the firm of Thorpe & Ricks, among the largest leaf tobacco dealers in Eastern North Carolina; member of the firm of H. E. Brewer & Company, one of the city's largest retail and supply stores, and part owner of the Jeffreys-Ricks Clay Works, large brick manufacturers. He is also one of the largest planters in Nash County and is interested in numerous other things of note and consequence in the commercial life of Rocky Mount and the surrounding territory. As a planter, for years he has been blazing the way for better and more scientific farming methods and cultivation and consequently more remunerative agriculture. He was the pioneer in this section in the growth and culture of tobacco, which has since become such a great industry here. Here was illustrated the foresight and judgment that have been such prominent characteristics of his business career. Mr. Ricks owns some 1,600 acres of the best situated, most highly improved and most valuable farming lands in Nash County, besides his extensive real estate holdings in the City of Rocky Mount. His large plantation, five miles from the city, and his modern and intensive farming methods and machinery are models for the farmers of the section. His plantation home is a gem, from standpoints of beauty, convenience and architecture. The broad and beautiful grounds surrounding his home were laid out by an expert landscape artist and constitute one of the loveliest views in the county. Stately oaks and sweet magnolias add to the beauty of the surroundings.

While he has always been an extremely busy man, with large and important interests, Mr. Ricks has made sacrifices and found time to serve his county and state in a number of public positions of responsibility and trust. For four years he was a member of the board of commissioners of Nash County, was a member of the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1903, state senator from Nash County in 1905, a member of the board of education for four years and its president, a member of the board of directors of the state penitentiary and a member of the board of trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College. In each of these capacities he served with honor to himself and with signal credit to the public. He has been generous in his contributions to the sick and needy, and poor men struggling to get a foothold upon the ladder of success have found him a wise advisor and one who was ready to assist them in a more material way. At one time, when the Rocky Mount graded schools were in temporary straits, he contributed $800 from his own pocket to meet their pressing needs. This is one instance of the many in which he has come to the rescue of deserving men and movements when they were hard pressed.

Mr. Ricks was married in 1874 to Miss Tempie Thorne, of the prominent family of that name, and their union has been a notably happy and congenial one. They have no children, but the children of others not so well provided with this world's goods have had reason many times to bless their goodness and liberality in the furnishing of means for their education and in other ways giving them a start in life.

Mr. Ricks is a member of the Masonic order and furnished the money for the Masonic Building, and is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. He is a commander of Nash County Camp, No. 1412, of the Confederate Veterans.

THEODORE WILSON TILGHMAN, of Wilson, has for many years, practically since youth, been identified with lumber manufacturing and is one of the leading lumbermen of North Carolina. His prominent connection with that industry has naturally brought him other relations with business affairs.

Mr. Tilghman is descended from one of the oldest of American families, his ancestry in this country dating back to the first part of the seventeenth century. The founder of the family in England was William Tilghman, who was born at the old family seat in England at Holloway Court, Snodland Parish in County Kent. Theodore Wilson Tilghman was born June 13, 1851, a son of Littleton and Mary Parker (Elliott) Tilghman. His father was a successful planter and farmer at Salisbury, Maryland. Theodore Wilson Tilghman was reared and schooled in Maryland and at the age of twenty-one began farming. Part of his early experience was as a workman in a saw mill and he found the lumber business so attractive and congenial that he determined to make it his permanent career. In 1877 he went with the E. E. Johnson Company at Whaleyville, Virginia, and during the five years with that firm he acquired an intimate and practical knowledge of all branches of the business. He subsequently was manager of the lumber plant in Bertie County, North Carolina, and in 1888 became associated with two prominent lumbermen, Dennis and D. D. Simmons, under the name Simmons & Tilghman Company. In 1892 this firm was incorporated as the Dennis Simmons Lumber Company. Mr. Tilghman is now president and general manager of this corporation, which has some of the largest holdings still left of North Carolina pine. Mr. Tilghman is also a director of the North Carolina Pine Association.

He is vice president of the Hackney Wagon Company of Wilson, is president of the Roanoke & Tar River Steamship Company, a director of the First National Bank of Wilson, and the Wilson Savings and Trust Company, and a director of the Toisnot Banking Company of Elm City, North Carolina.

On January 3, 1882, Mr. Tilghman married Miss Rosa Lynnwood Davis, of Salisbury, Maryland. They are the parents of the following children: Theodore Clyde, Mary Lynnwood, Mrs. Benjamin S. Herring, Rose Vance and Harriet Simmons.

JOSEPH FLANNER HENDREN, a lawyer of exceptional qualifications and large practice at Elkin, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina.

His father, Rev. Linville L. Hendren, was born near Mocksville in Davie County. In his early youth he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, became a preacher, and his labors were associated with various pastorates in the North Carolina Conference until old age. His death occurred in 1896, at the age of seventy-four. He married Elizabeth Mayhew, daughter of William and Mary (Flanner) Mayhew. Through her father she was descended from one of the very early pioneer settlers at Nantucket, Massachusetts.

Joseph F. Hendren acquired a liberal education, attending Bingham Institute at Mebane, for two years was a literary student in the University of North Carolina, and then entered the law school of that institution. He was licensed to practice in September, 1891, and did his first work as a lawyer at Winston. Since 1892 he has been located at Elkin and is one of the oldest and most successful members of the bar.

In 1898 he married Miss Emma Ring, daughter of Dr. J. W. and Mollie Ring. To their marriage were born seven children: William Mayhew, Joseph, Mary, Irene, Linville, Clement and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Hendren are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served as member of the Board of Stewards. He is affiliated with Elkin Lodge No. 454, Free and Accepted Masons and Elkin Council No. 96, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

WILLIAM DUNN, JR. A live and public spirited citizen of Newbern, and member of that city's oldest and most prominent families, William Dunn, Jr., has been leader in the local bar for a number of years and has many other influential associations with his native community.

He was born at Newbern August 31, 1882, a son of John and Lucretia Roberts (Guion) Dunn. His father is a well known banker and insurance man at Newbern. William Dunn, Jr., after leaving the public schools entered the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated Ph. B. and also from the law department with the degree LL. B. in the year 1904. Since then he has been steadily coming to the front as a lawyer and now handles a large general practice. He is also a director of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, a director of the Newbern Building and Loan Association and of the Home Building and Loan Association.

He is a member in good standing of the North Carolina Bar Association, and has attained the Knight Templar degree in the Masons and belongs to Sudan Temple of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Dunn is a vestryman in Christ's Episcopal Church. He was formerly treasurer and vice president of the Newbern Public Library.

On December 14, 1907, he married Miss Octavia Winder Hughes, daughter of Dr. F. W. Hughes of Newbern. They are the parents of four children: William, third; Francis Hughes; Caroline Winder and John Oliver.

HON. SAMUEL GREEN GRIFFIN. In selecting the individual for occupancy of the highest office within the gift of the municipality, the citizens of any live community can be generally trusted to choose one who has proven his worth and ability in his own affairs, his fitness for handling important issues and his loyalty to the welfare of the section. The complex and often perplexing duties of mayor of such a thriving city as Nashville in their discharge call for a high order of moral courage, absolute integrity in civic affairs and enterprise tempered with conservatism, for a community is frequently judged by the character and actions of its chief executive and the stand which he takes in matters of great issue. The present incumbent of the mayoralty chair of Nashville, Hon. Samuel Green Griffin, has shown himself not only a man of excellent judgment and marked executive ability in the discharge of his official duties, but has long fostered the community's interests in positions of importance in the business and financial world.

Samuel Green Griffin was born on a farm in Nash County, North Carolina, August 29, 1871, a son of Hon. Marcus Samuel and Sarah (Whittey) Griffin. His father, who for many years has been a prosperous agriculturist of Nash County, is one of the influential men of his community, greatly interested in public affairs, and on several occasions has represented his district in the State Legislature. Samuel G. Griffin received a public school education, and when but seventeen years of age learned the art of telegraphy, which he followed for thirteen years at Nashville, in addition to which, for a part of this time, he was agent for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. In 1901 he resigned his position to engage in a general merchandise business, of which he was the proprietor for three years, then becoming bookkeeper with a large firm at Nashville, a position which he retained for two years. During the panic of 1907, when many fortunes were being lost and when institutions were daily going under, his ability was recognized when he was called to the Bank of Nashville to lend his aid and counsel in assisting that institution to weather the storm in the capacity of vice president. This position he still retains. He also has large commercial and industrial interests, being vice president of the Nashville Grocery Company, a wholesale concern, and vice president of the Farmers Mutual Warehouse Company of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, of which he was one of the organizers. For a number of years Mr. Griffin has been helpfully interested in civic and municipal affairs, and after serving for many times as town commissioner was, in 1913, elected mayor of Nashville. He acted in that capacity during 1913 and 1914, and in 1917 was again named as the city's chief executive. His administration is being carried on in a business-like manner, and he is conserving the interests of the city and its people in a splendid manner. Mayor Griffin's interest in educational matters is shown in the fact that he has been a trustee of the graded schools of Nashville since their organization. He is a participant in the various activities and movements of the community, and is accounted one of his locality's most forceful, energetic and capable men. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and his religious connection is with the Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon.

In 1894 Mayor Griffin was united in marriage with Miss Reca Richardson, of Franklin County, North Carolina, who died in 1895, leaving one child, Reca. Mayor Griffin was married to Louise Wooten, of Lenoir County, North Carolina, and to this union there have been born three children: Marcus Samuel, Charlotte Wooten and Sarah Frances.

DR. JOHN GRAY BLOUNT. Distinguished for his ability, which is recognized by the foremost medical men of his state, Dr. John G. Blount, of Washington, North Carolina, is a fine type of the successful physician who lives up to the highest ideals of his profession.

Born on the last day of December, 1869, in the little city in which he has lived his life, second son of Dr. William Augustus Blount and Katherine Masters Blount, his high character and eminent skill have merited and won full recognition where he is best known. For more than twenty years he has commanded a practice second to none in

Jno. Gray Blount, M.D.

Eastern North Carolina; for twelve years he held the responsible office of superintendent of health in his native county of Beaufort, and during all these years since he reached the age of manhood he has fully identified himself, as one of the leaders, with every movement having as its object the progress and growth of his town, county and state, and the uplift and betterment of his people.

John Gray Blount is a name well known for generations in the South as that of one of the South's greatest landowners, and Dr. John G. Blount comes of splendid ancestry. To the readers of the novels of Walter Scott the name is familiar, and the late Governor Henry T. Clark is quoted in Wheeler's "Reminiscences" as expressing the opinion with respect to the name "Blount" that "no family whose name now survives in the state can trace its origin back to a period so remote in the history of North Carolina."

John G. Blount spent four years at Trinity High School, preparatory to entering the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. After two years at the University and one year under private preceptorship in the study of medicine he entered and completed three sessions in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, graduating therefrom as an M. D. in March, 1892. Thereafter he took a course in post-graduate work at the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, Maryland.

Always a thorough student at college, he took a high stand at each institution, and the habit remained with him with resultant benefit to himself and those to whom he ministers.

Doctor Blount has served as president of the Beaufort County Medical Society, is a member of the North Carolina Medical Association, the Seaboard Medical Society and the American Medical Association. For two years he served on the board of medical examiners for nurses for North Carolina. In February, 1918, he was elected a delegate to the National Medical Association which met in Chicago. For three years he has been examiner on Practice of Medicine on the board of medical examiners, and during 1918 was made president of the board of medical examiners of North Carolina.

In recognition of his interest in and loyalty to his alma mater he was elected and is now a trustee of the University of North Carolina. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the sons of the American Revolution, and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Possessed of fine business ability and the trust and confidence of his people, he is vice president and a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Washington and identified in a responsible way with other large interests.

On May 26, 1897, Doctor Blount married Dena Watters Angel, of Wilmington, a popular and attractive young lady who has developed into a splendid woman and fit helpmeet and companion. Of this union there are three children, William Augustus, Samuel Masters and Leonora Watters. William Augustus has just been commissioned a lieutenant in the National Army, and Samuel at eighteen years of age is in France in defense of his country.

REV. THOMAS W. SMITH. Among the sturdy old families of Scotch ancestry in North Carolina none are better known in many sections than the Smiths, descendants of John Smith, the paternal grandfather of Rev. Thomas W. Smith, one of Concord's most valued citizens. When John Smith in youth came to North Carolina he located at a point called Smith's Ferry in Cumberland County. Later he settled on a farm situated about one mile east of the ferry, and there built his house and established his family and reared many sons and daughters. As the family prospered and increased the little settlement acquired the name of Smithville, and to this day, despite many changes that have come over the land, the majority of the prosperous farmers in that vicinity perpetuate this old name.

Thomas W. Smith was born in the old family home in Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1847. His parents were John C. and Eliza (Blake). Smith. His father followed an agricultural life and for forty years was an officer in the old Bluff Presbyterian Church and for twelve years an elder, as his father had been before him. This ancient church, perhaps the oldest in the state, has had many romances woven in its history, one of these pertaining to Flora Macdonald, the Scotch heroine, who, after the defeat of the young Pretender, Prince Charles Edward at Culloden, in April, 1746, risked her life in aiding in his escape and he ultimately reached France. It was said that at one stage of the flight of Lady Flora and her disguised maid servant they both worshipped in the old Bluff Presbyterian Church, which had been founded in 1758. Although she was later imprisoned in the Tower of London, she was finally released and died peacefully in 1790.

Thomas W. Smith grew up on his father's farm and in boyhood had the educational advantages the neighborhood provided. During the continuance of the war between the states he attended school at Tallahassee, Florida, and afterward was a student in Wooford College, Spartansburg, South Carolina. That was a very momentous period of his life, for while there he became converted and entered upon the study of theology, and after completing his ministerial studies joined the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and began preaching in 1871, his first charge being the Cane Creek Circuit, South Carolina Conference.

At a later date Mr. Smith transferred to the North Carolina conference and for twelve years was an itinerant in that body and during that time served charges at Fayetteville, Raleigh, Louisburg, Concord and Salisbury, together with looking after the spiritual needs of several circuits. His faithful performance of the arduous duties of the itinerant ministry somewhat broke down his health, and about 1884 he retired from that branch and took a local relation, and since then has been a local Methodist preacher who is valued and beloved because of his zeal in the furthering of the interests of the country churches throughout Cabarrus County.

When Mr. Smith retired from the active work of the Conference he established his home at Concord and has continued his residence here and has become one of the city's representative business men. About that time he became interested in insurance as a business and built up a substantial fire insurance line that subsequently was consolidated with the Southern Loan and Trust Company of Concord at the time of that company's organization, and since then Mr. Smith has been manager of the insurance department of this corporation. This business is one of large importance in this section and because it is officered by such men of sterling character as Mr. Smith, commands the confidence and receives the patronage of the people of Cabarrus County.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary C. Hub-

bard, who was born at Clinton, North Carolina, a member of one of the old families of that section, and they have had six children born to them. The four survivors are: Mrs. J. D. Hatchett, who is a resident of Atlanta, Georgia; Thomas W., who fills a responsible position with the British American Tobacco Company, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Henry L., who through his fearless service in the aviation corps of the United States army has friends and admirers of whom he has never heard; and Mrs. U. G. Des Portes, who is a resident of Winnsboro, South Carolina.

Robert Lee Flowers, whose active connections for over a quarter of a century with Trinity College make him well known to practically all the living alumni of that institution, is a native of North Carolina and of a prominent family of the state.

He is a son of Colonel G. W. and Sarah J. Flowers. They were living at York Collegiate Institute in Alexander County when Robert Lee Flowers was born November 6, 1870. In 1883 the family moved to Taylorsville, North Carolina, where Colonel Flowers engaged in business. In 1904 he removed to Durham, and is now chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Durham County and a member of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College. For four years he was a soldier in the Civil war, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of the thirty-fourth North Carolina Regiment.

Robert Lee Flowers was educated in the Taylorsville Male Academy and in 1887 at the age of seventeen, was appointed to the United States Naval Academy from the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina by Colonel William H. H. Cowles. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1891, and soon afterward received an honorable discharge from the navy. He also holds the degree Master of Arts from Trinity College. At one time he served as Cadet Master of the Fourth Company, Cadet Battalion of Trinity.

On leaving the navy in 1891 Mr. Flowers came to Trinity College as instructor in the department of mathematics. He was elected assistant professor of mathematics in 1892 and in 1893 became full professor and has been head of the department since that time. Since 1910 he has served as secretary to the corporation of Trinity College.

He is also prominent in various bodies connected with educational and other institutions and in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Governor Aycock appointed him a member of the Sub-Commission on Text Books and Governor Craig appointed him a trustee of the Oxford Orphan Asylum. He is a member of the Board of Education of the Southern Methodist Church and of a similar board for the North Carolina Conference. He was appointed to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at the Quadrennial meeting of the Federation of Churches of Christ in America in 1914. He is a member of the staff of the Alumni Register of Trinity College and is president of the South Atlantic Publishing Company, publishers of the South Atlantic Quarterly. Mr. Flowers is an independent democrat and has been affiliated with the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity since 1891. He is a member of the official board of Memorial Church at Durham.

June 22, 1905, at Durham, he married Lily Virginia Parrish. Her father, Col. E. J. Parrish, was for several years representative of the American Tobacco Company in Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Flowers have two children, Rosa Virginia and Sybil Parrish Flowers.

Charles Wesley Rankin began teaching school while his own higher education was still incomplete. He was steadily employed in educational responsibilites for a number of years and at the time of his death, had accepted work as superintendent of schools at Burlington, North Carolina, for the year 1918-19.

He was born at China Grove, North Carolina, September 1, 1886, son of Osborne Rankin, a farmer, and Amanda (Shuford) Rankin. His early education was obtained from the district schools and the New London High School, and on leaving that institution he taught one year before entering Wafford College at Spartansburg, South Carolina. In 1909 he was a teacher in the Whitehall School, was in the Stonewall Jackson Training School at Concord, North Carolina, was principal of the Salisbury Grammar School, and in 1913 was elected as head of the public schools of Graham. In the meantime he has furthered his own education and increased his qualifications by attendance at summer sessions of the University of North Carolina. He was a member of the North Carolina Teacher's Assembly, was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and was a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He died at Asheville, North Carolina, June 14, 1918, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

December 19, 1912, Mr. Rankin married Miss Lurline Graham, of China Grove, daughter of John and Mary (Eddleman) Graham. Her father was a merchant. The three children are Charles Wesley, Jr., Edward Ray and Josephine.

Hon. John Robert Joyce, of Reidsville, is and has been for a number of years one of the most forceful leaders in public affairs in Western North Carolina. Though his father was a Confederate soldier, his political affiliation has always been republican, and more than once he has led the forces of that party to victory at the polls, and has done much to maintain something like parity between the partisan forces of his section of the state.

Mr. Joyce was born on a farm in Stokes County, North Carolina, and the family have lived there for several generations. His great-grandfather was born in Ireland and was one of the early settlers of Stokes County. His grandparents were Andrew J. and Sallie (Mahan) Joyce, lifelong members of the farming community of Stokes County.

John R. Joyce is a son of Robert J. and Mary (Jackson) Joyce. Early in the war his father entered the infantry forces of the Confederate army and was a part of the famous division commanded by Jubal Early. He saw many active battles and campaigns, and was once captured and held a prisoner. After the war he bought a farm in Stokes County and lived there in modest comfort and prosperity until his death at the age of seventy years. His wife died at the age of sixty-eight. They reared six children, Bettie, Nannie, Ellen, John Robert, Minerva and Cornelia.

John Robert Joyce, only son of his parents, willingly took his share of labors and responsibilities on the farm as soon as his strength permitted. A part of each year he was in the district schools

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and lived at home until the age of eighteen. He then went to Reidsville and for 4½ years was an employe in a tobacco factory. His first opportunity for public service came in 1889, when he was appointed postmaster of Reidsville. He filled that office 4½ years. Then for nearly a year he was a local merchant but gave up his business to go to Washington, D. C., as private secretary of Hon. Thomas Settle. This was a valuable experience and brought him acquaintance with many of the prominent men in the national capital.

Returning to Reidsville in the fall of 1895, Mr. Joyce resumed his mercantile connections. In 1897 he was appointed deputy internal revenue collector and was division chief of the stamp office at Reidsville. In 1900 the republican party of the Fifth District nominated him for Congress, and he made a most creditable campaign for that office. In the meantime he resigned his position in the custom house, and after the campaign was over was reappointed to his work there. In 1906 Mr. Joyce was again appointed as postmaster of Reidsville, and held that office until 1914.

In the meantime for several years he put in a short time reading law. In January, 1914, he entered the law department of Wake Forest College, and in the fall of the same year was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the state. Since then Mr. Joyce has been one of the capable members of the Reidsville bar and has an excellent practice. In the meantime he has filled various other offices. He was elected a member of the Reidsville Board of Aldermen in 1894, and was held in that office by re-election until 1890, when he resigned. In the fall of 1916 he was elected state senator, and during the session of 1917 was a member of the judiciary committee No. 1 and the committees on railroads, corporations and pensions.

For twenty years or more his political party has entrusted him with a large share of the responsibilities of leadership and organization. He has served as chairman of the executive committee of Rockingham County and in 1908 was a member of the special campaign committee which resulted in the election of Mr. Morehead to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District. For years nearly every county, district and state convention has had him as a delegate, and he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1912. Mr. Joyce is affiliated with Reidsville Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Knights of Pythias, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Maccabees, Woodmen of the World and Loyal Order of Moose.

Col. Robert Bingham. Since 1873 Col. Robert Bingham has been head master of the famous Bingham School, founded by his grandfather in 1793, which, by its service, its traditions, its success and the character of its managers as well as of its student body, has a rank second to none among American preparatory schools. In the century and a quarter since Bingham became a name in educational circles many thousands of boys have received their preparatory or finishing instruction at Bingham, and today the school at Asheville has the same high quality and reputation, not only in this state but all over the United States, as those exclusive Phillips preparatory schools of New England.

Col. Robert Bingham, its present head-master, was born at Hillsboro, in Orange County, North Carolina, September 5, 1838, and is the son of William James and Eliza A. (Norwood) Bingham. He is of English and Scotch descent. His maternal grandfather was Judge William Norwood, of Hillsboro. His maternal great-grandfather, James Hogg, came to North Carolina from Scotland in 1774. His paternal grandfather was Rev. William Bingham, born in County Down, Ireland, a graduate in 1778 of the University of Glasgow, and a typical representative of that Scotch-Irish strain of blood which has produced so many men of mark both in Europe and America. The Rev. William Bingham founded the Bingham School in 1793, was succeeded by his son, William J. Bingham, in 1825, by his grandsons, William and Robert Bingham, after 1857 and by Robert Bingham after 1873; and it is noteworthy that Bingham is the only school for boys in the United States which has been administered by three successive generations of head masters for 125 years.

Robert Bingham, the school's present head master, was prepared for college by his father, entered the University of North Carolina in 1853, was one of the four first honor men in the class of 1857, and he has the honorary degree of A. B., A. M., and LL. D. from the University of North Carolina. He was not yet nineteen when he joined his father and older brother in the management of the school in 1857, and, with the exception of four years as a soldier during the war between the states, his work in the school has been continuous and uninterrupted now for fully sixty years. Since 1861 the military department has been coordinated with the other departments of the school's educational work, and it is one of the few schools where officers of the United States Army have been detailed as commandants of cadets since the details began in 1882. It has been Colonel Bingham's chief object and ambition to put the school, with which the name and fortunes of the family are so inseparably interlinked, on a more extended and substantial basis than when it descended to him. He found the school already famous and it has been his greatest desire to make it even more so. In 1904 he made provisions for the future of the school by transferring the property to trustees, so that its continuity should not be interrupted when its helm must pass into other hands.

But while in the hands of its present head master Bingham has attained the highest distinction among Southern private schools for the few. Colonel Bingham enjoys the unique distinction of having been more prominent, more unyielding, and more effective in pressing the education of all the children of all the people of both races than any other private school or college man in the South; and, in fact, he has been the only private school man in our knowledge who has pressed the education of all the children of all the people, all other private school men seeming to think that the schools for the few would be put in jeopardy if the schools for the many should be made more effective.

When our people began to throw off the stagnation of the war and to realize that all the children of all the people must be educated, they found themselves confronted not only by poverty, but by the constitution imposed on the state by the "carpet bag" legislature of 1867, which limited taxation to such a degree that the public schools could be kept open but three months in the year. In order to overcome this obstacle the Legislature legalized a "local option" tax for public schools,

so that any community could tax itself for better schools. Colonel Bingham "took the stump" for this tax, against which, as against all other taxes for education, there was great prejudice. The movement must begin with the more intelligent people of the towns and Colonel Bingham was invited to persuade the people of Wilmington, Goldsboro, Raleigh and Charlotte, among other places, to tax themselves for better schools. Other private school men, fearing the effect of better public schools on their prospects, remonstrated earnestly with Colonel Bingham for doing what must injure him and them alike. But he continued, against the remonstrances of both school men and tax payers and against the general and strong inertia of the situation, to advocate with signal energy and ability better free schools for all the children of all the people.

During the period of reconstruction the abject poverty, the helplessness, and the illiteracy of the Southern people, intensified by their ingrained hostility to taxation for educational purposes, so moved on the hearts of patriots and benevolent men and women in the Northern states that, finding a surplus in the National Treasury again, as in 1836, they proposed to divide it again among the states for public schools on the basis of illiteracy, as the surplus of 1836 was divided for public schools on the basis of population in 1836, and Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill into the Senate for a seventy million dollar appropriation for this purpose, as a means of temporary relief until the Southern people should recover sufficiently from the ravages of the war to be able to help themselves.

Colonel Bingham was from the first a strong advocate of the Blair bill, and in February, 1884, he addressed the superintendent's department of the National Educational Association in Washington, and by special request he repeated the address before the Madison, Wisconsin, meeting of the association in July of the same year, which was the largest meeting of the association up to that time. The Blair bill passed the House twice and the Senate twice, and the President was ready to sign it, and it failed to become a law only because the politicians "held it up" in committee. But the discussion was very germinant. Never before in the history of the world had a National Legislature voted to make an appropriation for the education of all the children of all the people; and it is largely due to the public sentiment thus created that the public schools of the whole South developed so early and so rapidly against the previously accepted theory that the education of children was the duty of parents alone. Many said that Colonel Bingham's paper, which he called "The New South," of which several thousand copies had to be reproduced, was the best statement of the case made while the Blair bill was pending.

Up to 1886 there was no industrial training in North Carolina. The university was getting the interest on the Land Script Fund, extorted from the Legislature by the United States Government as a compromise on restoring the principle, which the mongrel black-and-white Legislature of 1867 had sold, dividing the proceeds among themselves. Private school and college men seemed to fear that the introduction of industrial education would injure schools of letters.

But as grand master of Masons and ex-officio head of the Masonic Orphanage at Oxford, Colonel Bingham took the initiative in urging that industrial training be introduced into the orphanage in the words, taken from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at the annual communication January 13, 14, 15, 1885:

"I venture to make one more suggestion, namely, that the asylum be made less a school of letters and more a school of industrial training. * * * Industrial training has become the leading idea in public education in progressive communities on both sides of the ocean. * * * Let us make forward movement and ask the Legislature for an appropriation sufficient for us to give our orphans the great advantage of being skilled workmen by combining industrial and literary training in harmonious proportions, and this is more important as every one of the orphans must make his living by the work of his hands."

In accordance with this recommendation an appropriation of $5,000 for industrial training for the benefit of Masonic and non-Masonic orphans alike in the only orphanage in the state at that time was so strongly urged by the whole Masonic fraternity that, despite the vigorous opposition of many to such an innovation, the next Legislature made the appropriation asked for. This was the first dollar ever appropriated in North Carolina for industrial training, and the first industrial training ever given in the state was thus inaugurated at the Oxford Orphanage in pursuance of Grand Master Robert Bingham's recommendation in January, 1885.

Very soon after the introduction of industrial training in the Oxford Orphanage, and in some degree, at least, as the result of this forward movement and of the appropriation for it, a mass meeting was called in Raleigh to create such a public sentiment as to force the Legislature to establish a state mechanical and agricultural college. Both private school and college men absented themselves from this great meeting. Many of the alumni of the lately reopened university thought that the movement was a blow at the life of the university which had had the benefit of the interest on the land scrip fund for several years and wished to retain it at all hazards in default of any fund in sight to take its place, taxation for the University being deemed practically impossible at that time, and private school and college men seemed to think that their interests would be put in jeopardy by a state school to wed the skilled brain and the skilled hand. But Colonel Bingham, though a loyal son of the University, alone among school and college men took the field for this great forward movement; and he, alone among school and college men, was invited to be present and to speak again when "The State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts" was so successfully opened three years later.

At a meeting of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly in 1884 Colonel Bingham was called on to tell what he had seen on a tour of inspection of public and private schools, chiefly in Massachusetts and he said that the most noteworthy thing which he saw was that, whereas seven-eighths of all the public school teachers in Massachusetts were women, less than one-seventh of them were women in North Carolina, and that we could never have efficient public schools in the South till we utilized the God-given power of women to train children.

At the meeting of the teachers' assembly at Black Mountain in 1886 Colonel Bingham moved to memoralize the Legislature to create a normal

school for women and suggested that it should be located half the year at some central point, Greensboro, for instance (where it actually went afterwards), and that the teachers should spend the other six months of each year carrying this normal training to such as could not come to the central or stationary normal school by holding teachers' institutes in every county in the state. The next Legislature appointed Edward A. Alderman and Charles D. McIver to do this peripatetic normal school work; and in two years these two great educational statesmen had not only held teachers' institutes in every county in the state, but they had created a public sentiment which forced a reluctant Legislature to make an appropriation for a State Normal and Industrial College for Women, although many prominent men in the state proclaimed that North Carolina would never tax herself for the education of women. But these two great men had created public sentiment which made our Normal College for Women an accomplished achievement; and after President McIver had his great work fully organized he invited Colonel Bingham to come and tell the 600 girls in attendance of the germ of the State College for Women at Greensboro in his proposal at Black Mountain in 1886 to memorialize the Legislature for a place where our young women could be prepared to be expert teachers.

But the victory for the education of all the children of all the people could not be complete till the last stronghold of ignorance should be captured by taking the control of children of the school age away from such unnatural parents as deprive their children of education and by giving this control to the state. Compulsory education must be introduced in the Southern States, as it had been introduced practically everywhere else in the civilized world, in order to stamp out illiteracy, as compulsory vaccination must stamp out contagion, and as compulsory sanitation must stamp out disease. The battle for taxation for public schools, for local option taxation for city schools and lately for country schools as well, for taxation for the State University, for taxation for the State Industrial School for Men, for taxation for the State Industrial School for Women, had been fought and won against serious opposition to every advance movement. The prejudice against compulsory education was the strongest of all, not only as an innovation and because it must increase taxation, but because it must interfere with the traditional and, many claimed, with the scriptural control of children by parents; and so, many children of the poorer classes have been deprived of their birth right not only because parents demanded their services in the various forms of child labor, but because they were bitterly opposed to the state's intervening between them and their children. But the plain people of Asheville determined to storm this last stronghold of ignorance.

The Legislature had passed a local option compulsory educational law but no provision was made to meet the additional expense for school buildings and for teachers. The property owners opposed the movement because they were able to take care of their children themselves and because of the increased taxation. Those whose children would get the benefit of it opposed it because they considered it an officious interference with their inherent control over their children. Many opposed it from mere inertia and if it was to be carried it must be done by the labor vote, which is unusually strong in Asheville.

Knowing Colonel Bingham's persistent attitude for the education of all children of all the people, some of the labor union leaders asked him how to champion the movement and the nine "crafts" met in May in their hall to hear him discuss it. One hundred and twenty-four volunteers, belonging to the non-slave holding class, had followed him in the Confederate Army and he knew how to deal with the same class of men here. He was entirely out of politics. He had no "axe to grind." He had employed many of them on his extensive buildings. The decided majority were hostile at first; but he had won the confidence of their leaders and every labor union man went to the polls and voted for compulsory education and $30,000 in taxation to meet the expenses; and thus far Asheville is the only place in the South where compulsory education with the necessary taxation has been effectively inaugurated, and all agree that the success of the movement is due to Colonel Bingham's influence with the labor vote.

Colonel Bingham's career as an educator has not been confined to the fine achievement which has made Bingham School, already famous through the work of his brother, his father and grandfather, stronger, broader and more famous. He has been a notable pioneer along educational lines entirely disassociated from his own special work for the sons of the few, and from his persistent and constant efforts for the betterment of the schools for the children of the many. He has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most scholarly and broad-minded men of the South, whose words are always listened to with respect when dealing with an exposition of Southern conditions, whether social, educational or industrial. An article from his pen which created a profound impression in this country and abroad was entitled "An Ex-Slave Holder's View of the Race Question in the South," published in the European edition of Harper's Magazine for July, 1900.

A still more noteworthy article was that under the title "Some Sectional Misunderstandings," published in the North American Review of September, 1904, in the interest of harmony between the sections. This paper was reproduced by permission and more than 6,000 copies had to be printed to meet the demand for it from all parts of the Union; for it contained the documental proof, collected for the first time, that when Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, the cadets were taught from "Rawle's View of the Constitution," that the Union was dissoluble and that if it should be dissolved, allegiance would revert to the states. It is an historic fact first brought out in this address, that Jefferson Davis was not tried for treason, because, under several states' rights decisions of Chief Justice Chase, before he became chief justice, and under the states' rights instruction received at West Point from "Rawle on the Constitution," which was to be put in evidence if the trial had occurred, he could not have been convicted.

An address, which was read in part, or in whole, all over the Nation, was one delivered by Colonel Bingham in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, before the New York Southern Society in December, 1904, in response to the toast "The Status of the South in the Past; the Decadence of that Status; its Restoration." This paper was received with great applause and several thousand copies of it had to be reproduced in answer to many calls for it from all parts of the country.

At the ninth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina October 13, 1908, the annual address of the president was delivered by Col. Robert Bingham. His address was a review in compact and revised form of various previous and notable efforts in discussing the true grounds for the Civil war, all with a strong effort to move the long existing misunderstandings between the people of the North and South. His annual address bears a composite title, suggesting its three natural and logical divisions. The title in full was: "Secession in Theory, as the Framers of the Constitution Viewed it; Secession, as Practiced and as Sustained by the United States; Secession, as Attempted by the Confederate States." And many have called this paper the most compact and the most satisfactory statement of the whole subject known to them. Such data as this will help the historian of the future to explain the causes which carried 3,400,000 men, between 1861 and 1865, to more than 2,200 battlefields and kept them there for four years; and the answer must be that it was the Anglo Saxon's most striking characteristic, his intense instinct of local self-government, and this instinct is more strongly developed in the Southern States than anywhere else where God's sun shines on the English speaking man.

Colonel Bingham's conclusion of the whole matter, which is universally accepted now, is that the greatest blessing that ever befell the South was a failure to establish a nationality, and that the next greatest blessing was getting rid of slavery on any conditions.

The method used was doubtless unconstitutional; but it was impossible for a great inter-oceanic empire to be governed by the conditions agreed on by the thirteen little, independent republics, acknowledged by Great Britain in 1783, occupying a little strip along the Atlantic seaboard with only 4,000,000 people, and his conclusion is that as a result of the Civil war Sectional America has been absorbed into National America, with her hand holding a strong grip on the handle of the world, and with the states still "as distinct as the billows," but with the Nation "as one as the sea."

James Lee Crowell is one of the oldest active lawyers of Cabarrus County and has been continuously in practice at Concord since 1888. Mr. Crowell is a man of high professional connections and has both in and out of his profession found many opportunities to serve the public welfare.

He was born in Stanly County, near New London, North Carolina, September 26, 1863, a son of Thomas J. and Margaret (Garmon) Crowell. The family in Stanly County has had its home there for a long period of years. Mr. Crowell's father was born there and it was also the home of his grandfather David Crowell, while his great-grandfather, also named David, was a native of Halifax County, North Carolina, and served as a Revolutionary soldier from that county.

As to the name Crowell an interesting account of the origin is found in Wheeler's History of North Carolina. This history quotes from the old "Annalist" of Philadelphia. According to this account, which has been thoroughly substantiated by the Crowell descendants, two brothers of Oliver Cromwell, fleeing from their native country to avoid the political storm and stress that was the aftermath of the Cromwell Protectorate, came to America and settled in New Jersey. While en route, fearing persecution from the adherents of Charles II, then on the English throne, they resolved to change their name. This they accomplished by an interesting ceremony. Each wrote his name on a piece of paper and each cut therefrom the letter M and cast it into the sea.

A number of years before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war two brothers of the family, John and Edward Crowell, emigrated from Woolbridge, New Jersey, to Halifax county, North Carolina. From one of them was descended David Crowell, great-grandfather of the Concord lawyer.

Mr. Crowell's father, Thomas J. Crowell, lived on a large farm and was a farmer, but for many years was also engaged in operations as a gold miner in Stanly county. The Crowell mine, of which he was owner and operator, was one of the most celebrated of North Carolina's deposits of the yellow metal for many years. He owned a thousand acres of land, and on different parts of it found gold.

James Lee Crowell had an education in the common schools of his home locality and also in the University of North Carolina. He studied in the University Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1888, beginning practice in Concord the same year. Mr. Crowell is a fine lawyer, enjoys a large practice in the Superior State and Federal Courts, and has served as Mayor of Concord and discharged other duties consistent with his role as a public spirited citizen, among which he built the first public sewerage system for the City of Concord, and later took the leading part in dredging the principal streams in Cabarrus County, resulting in reclaiming thousands of acres of wet abandoned land, now producing fine crops and almost eliminating malaria in Concord and along these streams.

Mr. Crowell married Miss Minnie Lee Mauney, daughter of Valentine Mauney. Valentine Mauney was also one of the noted gold miners in the early days of Gold Hill in Rowan County. He was born in Lincoln County and was a member of the well known Mauney family of that section, but spent many years of his life as a gold miner in Stanly and Rowan counties. He was at one time a member of the mining firm of Barnhardt & Mauney at Gold Hill. Wheeler's History, already quoted, tells that during the period from January, 1843, to July, 1851, this firm took out two hundred thousand dollars worth of gold ore from that deposit.

Mr. and Mrs. Crowell have reared a very interesting family of eleven children: Nannie L., wife of T. C. Newman; Lieutenant J. Lee, Jr., who volunteered in May, 1917, and served in France in the World war with Company G, 321st Infantry, 81st Division, United States Army; Katherine, wife of P. B. Raeford, Jr.; Miss Valda Mauney Crowell; Miss Mary Davis Crowell; Ruth Crowell; Minnie Lois Crowell; Theresa Crowell; Eleanor Crowell; Sarah Crowell and David Crowell.

Pleasant Daniel Gold. Very generally the professions offer interesting subjects for biography because of achievement. Intellectual development is theirs, and a preacher, doctor, lawyer or journalist pretty surely has seen life from a different angle than the everyday man, and hence a great part of his interest for others, be his personality known or otherwise, particularly if his life and work have been of beneficial influence.

Among the state's highest citizenship stands Pleasant Daniel Gold, preacher, author and

journalist, who for forty years has been the able editor of Zion's Landmark, at Wilson, North Carolina, the leading publication of the Primitive Baptist Church in North Carolina. Elder Gold is also at the head of the P. D. Gold Publishing Company, at Wilson, which issues the Daily Times and Semi-Weekly Times.

Pleasant Daniel Gold was born in 1833 but time has touched him gently. His parents were Milton and Martha (Fortune) Gold. His grandfather, Daniel Gold, was born in Virginia and came from there to North Carolina in 1800 and settled in Rutherford County, and his great-great-grandfather was born in England and came to America in 1740, and the name is a familiar one in the British Isles today.

Born on his father's farm, the outlook of the youth was for a future devoted to agricultural pursuits, but nature endowed him with a high ambition which carried with it a craving for knowledge and a longing for wider paths of activity and usefulness. He remained in the home environment as a dutiful son until twenty years of age. A very ordinary accident prevented him doing farm work at this time and made it possible for him to go out into the work.

Being practically without capital, he had quite a struggle to secure the educational training he had determined upon. By using a small sum of money loaned to him by a friend, he was enabled to attend a school in Shelby, North Carolina, and soon after began the study of law in the office of Hon. A. B. Burton, a prominent attorney of that section. In 1856 he was licensed to practice at the bar. For several years he was located in Shelby, North Carolina and Morganton, North Carolina, enjoying a considerable practice. During a part of this period he acted as solicitor for one of the Western North Carolina districts. Opposing him in many legal battles was young Zebulon B. Vance, afterward the famous war governor and senator. This acquaintance ripened into a very warm friendship which continued until the death of Senator Vance many years after.

Mr. Gold later became the law partner of Hon. John W. Ellis, afterwards elected governor of North Carolina. His professional future seemed secure.

About this time, however, a decided change in viewpoint was experienced and he became convinced that it was his duty to proclaim the "unsearchable riches" of the Lord Jesus Christ rather than to defend legal clients. He felt a call to preach and did not hesitate. After spending several years in Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, he entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. During the early '60s he was stationed at Goldsboro, North Carolina, being pastor of his church at that place.

He remained with the New School, or Missionary Baptist denomination for several years, being a very acceptable minister and pastor. About 1870 he became dissatisfied about some points of doctrine and felt called upon to change his denominational affiliation. This he did, joining the Old School or Primitive Baptist Church, at Old Kehukee Church in Halifax County, North Carolina. It was an unusual occasion, in that he joined the church, was baptized, ordained as a minister and preached a sermon all on the same day. Nothing could better illustrate the depth and strength of conviction which this move indicated and which has characterized the entire life of Elder Gold.

Since 1870 he has been elder of the Primitive Baptist Church, preaching as Holy Writ commanded, compensated only by that which comes to one who feels he has done his full duty. His pastoral services were given freely, "without money and without price."

From early manhood Elder Gold has wielded a ready pen. Probably his collected writings would fill several books, but his literary activities have been largely in connection with the editorial duties of Zion's Landmark, a publication which circulated largely among the members and friends of his church. One published volume, "A Treatise on the Book of Joshua" has been widely read and enjoyed.

For nearly fifty years Elder Gold has faithfully held the policy of his paper, Zion's Landmark, to the advocacy of "The Old Paths which our Fathers have set." He has contributed largely to other publications and as a writer and speaker of pure English he has enjoyed a wide reputation.

For over a generation Mr. Gold has been among the leaders of benevolent movements in his section in his state. His position in his church has given him a peculiarly strong place for helpfulness in his state in many things. In times of stress he has been called upon to use his influence in matters of state-wide importance, political and otherwise. While absolutely nonpartisan, he has always been willing to throw himself into the breach when righteousness or morality seemed at stake, trusting to the righteousness of the cause and to the confidence in which he was so generally held.

Elder Gold was married in 1863, at Goldsboro, North Carolina, to Miss Julia Pipkin, who lived with him to celebrate their golden wedding. Eleven children were born to this couple. Four of these died in infancy. The following survive: John D. Gold, Wilson, North Carolina; Mrs. Richard Winstead, Mullins, South Carolina; Joseph M. Gold, Wilson, North Carolina; Charles W. Gold, Greensboro, North Carolina; P. D. Gold, Jr., New York City; Mrs. Williams Spicer, Goldsboro, North Carolina and Mrs. Gilbert W. Clark, High Point, North Carolina.

In 1916 Elder Gold married Mrs. Eugenia A. Burton, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

JOHN CARLISLE KILGO, former president of Trinity College and a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has been prominently identified with educational and religious activities in the Carolinas for over thirty-five years.

He was born in Laurens, South Carolina, July 22, 1861, son of James T. and Catherine (Mason) Kilgo. He acquired a liberal education from various schools and varied experiences, and was ordained to the ministry of his church in 1882. From 1889 to 1894 he served as agent of Wofford College at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and was professor of philosophy in that college from 1890 to 1894. He holds the degree Master of Arts from Wofford College, awarded in 1892, and that college and Randolph-Macon College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1895. He holds the degree of LL. D. from Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The service by which he is chiefly identified with North Carolina was as president of Trinity College at Durham from 1894 to 1910. In May, 1910, he was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Bishop Kilgo served as a delegate to the General Conferences of 1894, 1898, 1902, 1906 and 1910, in 1901 was a delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference at London and

in 1911 to the sessions held in Toronto, Canada. In 1904 he was fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Kilgo's residence is at Charlotte. December 20, 1882, he married Fannie Turner.

LESLIE WEIL. The mercantile interests of Goldsboro grow more and more important every year and greatly add to the city's reputation as a reliable commercial center. These interests are largely in the hands of honorable, progressive business men experienced in merchandising; business acumen, foresight, and good judgment control their activities. The profits which accrue are the results of stable, legitimate business transactions. One of the representative merchants of this city is Leslie Weil, who is prominent also in other directions.

Leslie Weil was born at Goldsboro, North Carolina, June 29, 1876. His parents are Henry and Mina (Rosenthal) Weil. For many years the father has been a substantial business man at Goldsboro.

Leslie Weil received his early educational training in the public schools of his native city after this entering the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1895. He has preserved a lively interest in the university board of trustees. Well prepared for any line of endeavor, Mr. Weil chose a business career and became associated with his father and uncles in a general mercantile business. He has since become identified with additional interests, among which are the Goldsboro Ice Company, of which he is secretary, and the Goldsboro Savings and Trust Company, of which he is a member of the directing board, and vice president of the Goldsboro Electric Railway Company, organized in 1916.

On June 26, 1900, Mr. Weil was united in marriage with Miss Hilda Einstein, and they have children as follows: Abram, Hilda, Henry, Margaret and Mina. Mr. Weil and family belong to the Hebrew congregation, of which Mr. Weil is president. He is prominent in all charitable movements and his name is found on every list when relief is sought for those affected by calamity either at home or abroad. He is identified with the various benevolent organizations largely made up of Jewish membership.

Mr. Weil's standing in the business world is indicated by his election as president of the Merchants' Association. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, to the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a trustee of this body at Goldsboro, and he was elected president of the Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce in 1917. He is one of the useful men of this city, ever ready to co-operate with others to advance the general welfare while asking no personal honors for himself.

IRA MAY HARDY, M. D. There is one profession, that of medicine, which opens to its devotees an exceptionally broad range of usefulness. Its sphere is many-sided, and it embraces such a vast field of knowledge that the successful physician of today must be a man of varied learning. With a record of more than ordinary accomplishments as a physician and surgeon Dr. Ira May Hardy, of Kinston, has been the recipient of high honors which have brought him into positions of grave responsibility. To these he has brought the fruitful results of scholastic training and the understanding sympathy of a man of helpful personality, combined with inherent talents that have made him one of the most potent factors in the advancement of movements that have been nationally progressive in their results.

Doctor Hardy was born July 22, 1874, at La Grange, North Carolina, a son of Jesse H. and Martha Ann (Stanton) Hardy. He comes of Revolutionary ancestors, and his father, who was a large land owner and planter of North Carolina for many years, served the Confederacy during the war between the states. The early education of Doctor Hardy was secured in the Davis Military School, following which he attended La Grange Collegiate Institute. At this time he desired to continue his education further, but as the funds were not forthcoming he was compelled to seek ways and means of putting himself through college. He entered the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, where, to pay for his tuition, he accepted such employment as could be found around the college, waiting on table, assisting his fellow-students in their studies, and founded the first college book store, and in spite of the fact that a large part of his time had to be spent this way, succeeded in winning the scholarship from the Goldsboro District. After leaving that college he entered the University of North Carolina in 1896, and after one year of academic work enrolled in the medical department and spent two years therein. There, again, he worked at various tasks to assist in the payment of his fees, but his record as a student remained exceptionally high. His studies were furthered at the Medical College of Virginia, where he completed three years of work in two years and graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901. Subsequently he took post-graduate work at the same institution and at the Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York City, and commenced practice at Washington, North Carolina. While residing there he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Eliza Baynor, January 1, 1902, and they have had five children: Hattie, Mary Alice, Martha Stanton, Hulda Truitt and Jesse Edwin.

In 1911 Doctor Hardy was the founder and first superintendent and built the first three buildings of Caswell Training School, and in July, 1912, came to Kinston to accept the superintendency of the School for the Feeble Minded, a position which he held until February 17, 1914. Since that time he has been engaged in a general medical and surgical practice and has built up a large and important clientele. He keeps abreast of the latest developments in his profession, and is a valued member of the Lenoir County Medical Society, and twice its president, the North Carolina Medical Society, the Seaboard Medical Society, of which he is president, the Tri-State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Profoundly interested in public health work, he has devoted much of his time and a large part of his energies to labors of this kind. He is a trustee of Thompson Orphanage of Charlotte. Numerous honors have come to Doctor Hardy in recognition of his learning, ability and interest in public movements. He was appointed in 1909 by Governor W. W. Kitchin as a delegate to the Second National Peace Congress, held at Chicago; in 1910-11, he was a member of the National River and Harbor Congress, at Washington, D. C.; in 1910 he was a delegate to the Third Annual Convention of the Atlantic Deeper Water Ways Association; in 1911-12 to the National Conference of Charities and Correction; in 1912 to the National Civic Federation, at Wash-

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ington, D. C.; and in 1913 was appointed by Governor Locke Craig as a delegate to the Southern Sociological Congress. In the same year he was again a delegate to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, appointed by Governor Craig. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, and in 1912, at Boston, Massachusetts, represented North Carolina as delegate from this state. Fraternally the doctor is affiliated with a number of orders, being a Shriner Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Woodmen of the World.

Mrs. Hardy is a member of the Colonial Dames, tracing back her ancestry to eight who served under the Crown prior to the Revolutionary period. She and her husband belong to Saint Mary's Episcopal Church, in which the doctor is serving as vestryman and church treasurer.

Hon. John A. Barnhardt. Though financially connected with some of the biggest cotton mill interests of the state, a man of wealth and prominence in North Carolina, Hon. John A. Barnhardt is still content to live in the simple rustic environment which has been the home of the family in Cabarrus County for generations. Mr. Barnhardt's home is at Pioneer Mills, a place hardly considered on many of the maps of the state, and from there he keeps in touch with his big interests in the cities and milling centers.

While his own career has been one of substantial achievement, there are many interesting facts that can be credited to his family and ancestry. The Barnhardts originated in Baden, near the Black Forest region of Germany. Before coming to America one of them married a Barringer and both the Barnhardts and Barringers were prominent among the pioneers of Cabarrus County. The Barringers produced a number of prominent characters in North Carolina history, including Colonel Paul Barringer of Revolutionary fame and General Rufus Barringer of the Confederacy. During the first two or three generations of the family residence in this country German was the household tongue.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Barnhardt was Mathias Barnhardt, who was born in Philadelphia in 1752 and came to what is now Cabarrus County, North Carolina, about the close of the Revolutionary war, or possibly earlier. The old Barnhardt home place, where he settled, was near Mount Pleasant.

Mr. Barnhardt's grandfather was Colonel George Barnhardt, who was born near Mount Pleasant in 1791. His title of Colonel came from acting with that rank in the State Militia of North Carolina. In his day he was a man of wealth, prominence and large affairs. He is especially well remembered for his connection as a pioneer in the gold mining industry of North Carolina. He owned and operated for ten years the famous Reed Gold Mine on Meadow Creek in the southeastern part of Cabarrus County. He wrote for Wheeler's History of North Carolina, published in 1851, a sketch of the discovery and history of the Reed Mine, which is said to have been the first gold mine in the United States. It seems, to recount this history briefly, that a son of John Reed, whose home was on Meadow Creek, a boy of twelve years old, while out shooting fish accidentally discovered a piece of heavy yellow substance and carried it home to his father, who examined it, but not knowing of gold in those days did not realize what it was. It was about the size of a "small smoothing iron." It was kept on the floor in Mr. Reed's house for a number of years, used to hold the door from shutting. In 1802, on going to Fayetteville to buy supplies, he took the piece along and asked a jeweler in Fayetteville to ascertain what it was. The jeweler asked him to leave it and he would flux it, which he did, resulting in a piece of shining metal in the shape of a bar six or eight inches long. Still Reed did not know what it was. The jeweler asked him what he would take for it, and Reed, somewhat diffidently, fearing he was asking too much, said "three dollars and a half," and the trade was closed. After returning home Reed examined the surface along the creek and found gold. He then became associated with three of his neighbors in prospecting for and mining gold, and in 1803 they found a piece of gold in the creek that weighed twenty-eight pounds, one of the largest on record. Subsequently numerous nuggets were found weighing from sixteen pounds down to the smallest particle. The whole surface along the creek for nearly a mile was very rich in gold. The veins of the mine were discovered in 1831 and they held a large quantity of ore.

Colonel George Barnhardt married Martha Reed, a daughter of the John Reed mentioned above. After working the Reed mine for ten years, he went to what later was named Gold Hill in the southern part of Rowan County, and became discoverer of the first vein of gold at that place. The shaft today is still called Barnhardt Shaft. He began his operations at Gold Hill in 1842, and remained there several years. A statement of the amount of gold found in and about Gold Hill by the different companies from January, 1843, to July, 1851, showed that Barnhardt, Mauney & Company, the largest operators, had taken out two hundred thousand dollars worth of ore during that short period. Besides this interesting historical connection with gold mining, Colonel George Barnhardt was elected to the General Assembly in 1834, and became a member of the House of Commons on January 1, 1835.

A son of Colonel George and Martha (Reed) Barnhardt was the late Colonel J. C. Barnhardt, who was born near Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, in 1826. Going with his father to Gold Hill he became a merchant and miner, but in 1859 removed to Pioneer Mills in the extreme southern part of Cabarrus County and founded a store and general merchandise business, which, expanding and becoming more successful from year to year, brought him a comfortable fortune and made for his children a rich legacy. During the war between the states he served as a Colonel of the Home Guards for Cabarrus County. The last few years of his life were spent in Charlotte, where he died in 1896, and he and his wife are buried in Elmwood cemetery of that city. Although caring nothing for public life, he was in 1872 elected a member of the State Senate, and served for one session. He was an unusually successful business man and of the highest type of character.

His wife, Jane Adeline Melchor, was a daughter of Christopher Melchor and of a pioneer German family in Cabarrus County. Christopher Melchor was an influential leader in public and political affairs of the county and state, and was elected to the House of Commons and the State Senate as long as he would consent to his candidacy. He was in the House of Commons as early as 1819, when a very young man, and served until 1823. He was again elected in 1829, 1830 and 1831, and in 1836 was elected State Senator and again filled that position in 1838, 1840 and 1846. When an old

man he was again chosen to the Senate, serving in the session of 1868-69. Thus for fifty years he was in the public life of his district and state. The Melchors lived near Mount Pleasant. Christopher was a son of John Melchor, one of the earliest merchants in Cabarrus County. One of his old ledgers, showing transactions in 1792 and 1793, now owned by John A. Barnhardt, is a highly interesting and historical document.

John A. Barnhardt was born at Gold Hill in Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1855, and was a small child when his parents moved to Cabarrus County. He attended local schools and Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, and learned merchandising under his father. Like his father, he became a successful business man, and has gained his wealth through his own activities and through his wise and judicious management of business and carefully chosen and profitable investments. He entered his father's store when the firm name was Barnhardt, Melchor & Company, and the business title was subsequently J. C. Barnhardt and later J. C. Barnhardt & Son. Mr. Barnhardt continued the business after his father's death under the latter name. For thirty years he was an active merchant at Pioneer Mills, and only retired and sold out in 1902.

Since then Mr. Barnhardt has devoted his attention to his investment interests, mainly in cotton mills. He is a large stockholder and a director in six cotton mills whose operations are directed by Mr. J. W. Cannon of Concord, the great cotton mill builder of North Carolina. Two of these mills, those of the Cabarrus Manufacturing Company and the Cannon Manufacturing Company at Kannapolis, are among the largest, most modern and best equipped mills in the South. These two mills alone represent a capitalization of more than two million dollars. The town of Kannapolis, founded by Mr. Cannon only a few years ago, is now a modern industrial city of six or seven thousand people. In the founding of this town and the building of these great mills Mr. Cannon was advised and assisted by his long time friend and associate Mr. Barnhardt.

Like his father and grandfather before him, Mr. Barnhardt has been called upon to serve in the State House at Raleigh. In the campaign of 1916 he was chosen by the democratic party of Cabarrus County as its candidate for the State Senate and was elected in the general election and was present at the deliberations of the session of 1917. He and Chase Brenizer of Charlotte represented the twenty-fourth senatorial district embracing Cabarrus and Mecklenburg counties, two of the richest counties in the state. Mr. Barnhardt was a local magistrate for twelve years and has also served as County Commissioner.

His ancestors were members of the German Reformed Church. He and his family are Presbyterians, and are active in the historic Rocky River Church of Cabarrus County, the oldest church in the Concord Presbytery and one of the oldest in the western part of North Carolina. Mr. Barnhardt has a beautiful country home at Pioneer Mills, but his postoffice address is Harrisburg, about seven miles away. Two of his younger brothers, Thomas M. Barnhardt of Charlotte and Eugene C. Barnhardt of Concord are prominent cotton mill men.

Mr. Barnhardt married Miss Sallie McClelland, member of a Mecklenburg County family of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They have a large family of eleven children: Ellen E., wife of W. H. Davidson; Harold M.; Charles E.; Miss Maggie H.; Grace D., wife of Rev. W. A. Plyler; Elise M., wife of Charles E. Boger; John J.; Miss Helen M.; James M.; Sarah; and William H.

Eugene C. Barnhardt. There was never a time when the industrial executive, the man who does and gets big things done in an efficient way, occupied a greater place in public attention than in the stressful wartime conditions when practical efficiency in every individual, however humble, is regarded as the cardinal virtue of our national life.

On this score one of the great men in North Carolina today is Eugene C. Barnhardt, cotton manufacturer, expert in textile machinery and the manufacture of the highest grade of cotton goods. Mr. Barnhardt's home is at Concord, where he directs the operations of one of the largest textile mills in the state.

Mr. Barnhardt was born at Pioneer Mills in Cabarrus County in 1864, a son of Colonel Jacob C. and Jane Adeline (Melchor) Barnhardt. On other pages of this publication will be found an account of this old and prominent family. It was his greatest good fortune that he was a member of a family in which each member was trained to work and to occupy some useful sphere in life, and thus the wealth and position gained by one generation have been augmented by the activities of the next. Mr. Barnhardt's youth was spent in a home of comparative affluence, but his environment did not dull his natural capacities and served only to stimulate his native talents of a high order.

He was educated at Rocky River Academy in Cabarrus County and in the Bingham Military School at Mebane. Leaving school at eighteen, he entered the mill of the Odell Manufacturing Company at Concord in 1882. He possessed that valuable faculty of a mechanical intelligence, from the first showed special aptitude and skill in machinery, and made every hour of his employment count toward a broader usefulness. A valuable year of his early life was spent in the Whitin Machine Works at Whitinville, Massachusetts. This firm are widely known as manufacturers of textile machinery, and while there he gained a practical experience in designing and building cotton mill machines.

Returning to North Carolina, he was for nearly five years employed in the operation of the mill of the Durham Manufacturing Company at East Durham. After that for several years he was superintendent of the Asheville Cotton Mills at Asheville.

In 1898 Mr. Barnhardt returned to Concord to take the position of assistant manager for Mr. J. W. Cannon, who was then just beginning his remarkable career as a builder and operator of cotton mills. In the Cannon Mills Mr. Barnhardt had charge of the manufacturing and the mechanical equipment as well as the operation. His association with the Cannon Cotton Mill interests has been continuous ever since. In 1903 he was elected treasurer of the Gibson Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Cannon is president. Later he was promoted to his present office as vice president and manager, and is also one of the large stockholders.

It is in connection with the Gibson Manufacturing Company that his achievements have been most pronounced. The mill when he took charge was a discouraging property, and was not making money for the stockholders, was conducted in an inefficient manner and much of the plant was obsolete. Mr. Barnhardt began a systematic improvement of conditions, overhauling machinery, replacing worn out machines with modern ones, improving the morale and efficiency of the employes, and working both inside and outside the plant to make

matters more attractive and healthful for the employes. In the course of his administration extended improvements and additions have been made at a cost of many thousands of dollars. It is Mr. Barnhardt's theory, based on long experience, that in order to produce good revenue a mill must be one of the best of its kind. The results and fruits justify his theory. Experts have visited the Gibson plant and have expressed their technical admiration in a coloquial phrase by calling it "a real mill." At the present time the value of the plant is about eight hundred fifty thousand dollars, and it pays handsome dividends to the stockholders.

The mill is especially a matter of general interest because of the variety and excellence of its output. During 1917 the energies of the plant were largely redirected to the manufacture of olive drab cloth to fill extensive contracts for the Government. But for several years past the mill has specialized in and has become widely known in trade circles for its fancy ginghams, madras, voiles, and fine fabrics for dresses, shirtings, etc. Many of these goods are exceedingly beautiful in texture, coloring and finish, many are very sheer and have a silk texture and finish, while some of the heavier designs are of such weave and finish as almost to imitate exactly woolen goods. At one time pure silk goods were manufactured in this mill. Other products are white and colored yarns, corduroys, colored plushes, etc. There is perhaps not a single mill anywhere either north or south that turns out products in the variety and in quantity and quality comparable to this one.

Such a mill is the work home of many hundreds of employes and it is therefore not out of place to inquire what the industrial and economic conditions surrounding these employes are. The Gibson Mills maintain a most enviable standard in this respect. They are provided with every convenience, comfort and safety. A thorough system of ventilation has been installed, working people are provided with seats, in cold weather the mill is adequately heated, and the purest of drinking water comes through sanitary fountains from the company's artesian well nine hundred feet deep. The surroundings are kept neat and clean. The employes' houses in the mill village are roomy and substantial structures, with electric lights, city water, and a modern system of sanitary sewerage with septic tanks. In 1916 the company expended about sixteen thousand dollars improving the mill village. A welfare community house and nursery are maintained, and a young woman especially trained for this department of social service is employed at a regular salary. This house is open to the workers at all times, and among other conveniences mothers can leave their babies there. There is much to stimulate community improvement, and prizes are offered for the best gardens and for other attractive features in the village that serve to elevate the standards of community life.

Thus Mr. Barnhardt has given his best energies to a business which in itself is an enterprise largely and directly connected with the public welfare. He married Miss Mary Lunsford, of Durham, North Carolina. Their only son, Eugene C. Barnhardt, Jr., is a college man of the University of North Carolina, and is now associated with his father in the mill, being treasurer of the company.

MARVIN CLAYTON TERRELL is superintendent of public instruction for Alamance County. He is a young man in the educational field, thoroughly trained and qualified by character and knowledge for the important responsibilities he enjoys, and is one of the earnest and hard working men upon whom devolve the tremendous responsibilities for the safe guidance and efficient conduct of the public schools of the state.

Mr. Terrell was born in Leicester, North Carolina, November 14, 1889, a son of Pinkney Lawson and Ellen Lavina (Porter) Terrell. His father is a Methodist minister. The son was educated in the public schools, in Rutherford College, in Trinity College of Durham, and in 1915 spent some time in the University of Chicago.

Since taking up educational work he has served as principal of the Friendship High School, superintendent of the schools at Haw River, was teacher of English in the Burlington High School a year and a half, and then after six months spent in Lyceum Bureau work was elected superintendent of public instruction for Alamance County in July, 1917. His home is at Burlington.

On March 27, 1918, Mr. Terrell was married to Miss Imogen McCullers Scott, daughter of Joseph Lawson Scott and Mrs. Jessie Buchman Scott, of Burlington, North Carolina, Miss Imogen Scott was educated at the State Normal College, Greensboro, and at Randolph-Macon, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Early in May Mr. Terrell was given a leave of absence by the Alamance County Board of Education, and entered the army as a psychological examiner.

He is a member of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly, and of the N. E. A., and belongs to the Sigma Chi college fraternity. He was teacher of the Woman's Bible Class in the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School at Burlington before entering the army.

MAJ. BENJAMIN R. HUSKE is founder of the Huske Hardware House at Fayetteville. This is a name with a splendid record of business prosperity and growth covering more than thirty years. The name Huske Hardware House now covers the front of a building three stories high and forty by one hundred sixty feet in dimensions at 405 Hay Street in Fayetteville. It is both a wholesale and retail business, and its trade relations are established throughout the Cape Fear section. As a result of many years of growth and experience the company has a complete organization, many thousands of square feet of floor space in its main building and warehouses, and keeps one of the best assorted stocks of general hardware suited to the needs of the trade in the State of North Carolina. The company is incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Maj. B. R. Huske is founder and president of the company and also fills the place of treasurer, while the office of secretary is filled by his son B. R. Huske, Jr.

Major Huske, who was born at Fayetteville in 1862, has contributed a striking commercial success to a family history that has been honorable and worthy at all points during its long association with the state. Major Huske's great-grandfather, John Huske, was an Englishman, and soon after the close of the Revolutionary war immigrated to America and settled at Wilmington, North Carolina. He acquired extensive landed interests up the Cape Fear River and at Hillsboro. His son John Huske, grandfather of Major Huske, was in his time a wealthy planter and land owner in the Cape Fear section, and established his home at Fayetteville. He was twice married and was the father of a large family. His first wife was Miss

Johanna Jencks Tillinghast, and his second wife was her sister, Ann Powell Tillinghast. Both were natives of Cumberland County, their father having come from Rhode Island. Among the sons of John Huske, second, two of them, uncles of Maj. B. R. Huske, were Maj. Wright Huske and Capt. Ben R. Huske, both of historic prominence because of their service as officers in the Confederate army. Maj. Wright Huske before the war had been an officer of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry. He commanded that organization and joining with other troops took the Fayetteville arsenal soon after President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers. Subsequently Maj. Wright Huske's organization went into the ranks of the Confederate army as Company H of the First North Carolina Volunteer Infantry. It took part in the battle of Bethel, the first important battle of the war between the states. Maj. Wright Huske continued in the service throughout the war. His brother, Capt. Ben R. Huske, was also in the First Regiment of Volunteers, accompanying his brother from Fayetteville, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, dying soon after that engagement. In ante-bellum times the Huske family had two homes, a country place at "Oak Hill," about five miles northwest of Fayetteville, and also a residence in that town.

The annals of the Episcopal Church of North Carolina has no finer character and figure than the late Rev. Joseph C. Huske, father of the Fayetteville merchant. Rev. Joseph C. Huske died at Fayetteville in 1898, in his seventy-fifth year. His life time had been extended in doing good to his fellow men, and for thirty-five years he was the beloved rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. For five or ten years after his retirement he was rector emeritus of the church. Born at Fayetteville in 1823, he was an honored graduate of the University of North Carolina, and after proper qualifications was ordained a minister of the Episcopal Church. He possessed the breadth of scholarship, the human sympathy and wisdom, and, with all, the character of a great minister and a spiritual guide for humanity. The bonds by which he bound his people to him in terms of affection and regard were of remarkable strength and enduring quality. He practiced Christianity with singular fidelity and well earned the distinction of being a follower of the Great Master after whose life he patterned his own. He seemed to be without ambition for wealth or worldly honors. His sole object was to be of service to others and to do the most good he could in the world. His associates in the clergy were convinced of his fitness for the honors of the bishop's office, but he always waived such suggestions, apparently had little ambition either for the responsibilities or the dignities of an administrative post in the church, and was most content to devote himself to personal service to the people by whom he was surrounded. While possessing the highest scholarly attainments, the qualities of his heart always predominated and the secret of his strength and power was found in his fundamental human sympathy rather than in his keen and forceful intellect. He was beloved not only by the members of his own parish but by people of all denominations and by those who owned no church faith at all.

Rev. Joseph C. Huske married a daughter of Judge Robert Strange. Judge Strange was one of North Carolina's eminent jurists and statesmen, filled with distinction a place in the State's Supreme Court, and was also United States Senator from North Carolina. One of his sons, Capt. William J. Strange, had an honorable career as a Confederate soldier and officer. The Strange family also had their home in Cumberland County, going back to early times. Mrs. Joseph Huske died in 1882.

With the examples and ideals of his family before him, Benjamin R. Huske found his life work early and by constant devotion to the time tried and tested principles of business has made a good success. Private schools in Fayetteville gave him his early education, and when only fourteen years of age he became clerk in a store at Fayetteville. A competent business man before he reached his majority, he has been identified with mercantile affairs at Fayetteville for over forty years. About thirty years ago he founded the Huske Hardware House, fostered it through its initial period of growth, and in later years has been relieved of some of the heavier responsibilities by the active assistance of his sons.

Having the achievements of three soldier uncles as his inspiration, it is not strange that Mr. Huske early became identified with military affairs. When a boy he enlisted as a private in the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry and rose through the various ranks to commandant of the company, receiving its brevet rank of major. The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry is an historic organization. It was established in 1793 and has had a continuous existence for more than a century. His uncle, Maj. Wright Huske, was in command of this company at the outbreak of the Civil war. Major Huske was commander of the company when the Spanish-American war began, and tendered its services to the governor of North Carolina. If not the first, it was among the first companies to volunteer in the state. The Fayetteville organization was made a part of the Second Regiment of North Carolina Infantry and took the title of Company A in that regiment. They were among the troops rendezvoused at Tybee Island near Savannah, but were never called into service beyond the borders of the country.

Major Huske married Miss Hannah A. Oliver, of Newbern, North Carolina, daughter of William H. Oliver of that city. Five children were born to them: B. R. Huske, Jr., William Oliver Huske, Joseph Strange Huske, John Huske and Miss Margaret Strange Huske. Two of the sons, William O. and Joseph S., are serving as lieutenants in the United States army, William O. now being in France, while Joseph S. is stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Hon. Hezekiah Alexander Gudger, who died at Asheville in 1917, had a life of many distinctions, and all of them acquired through his very great abilities as a lawyer and his service in public affairs. His name will always have prominence in American history as one of the first justices and later as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Canal Zone at Panama.

He was born at Marshall, Madison County, North Carolina, May 27, 1849, son of Joseph Jackson and Sarah Emeline (Barnard) Gudger. His parents were both natives of North Carolina and their home was on the banks of the French Broad River, five miles west of Marshall. Judge Gudger received his early education at Jewel Hill, Sand Hill and Weaverville. As a boy he showed

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evidence of many of the powers of mind and gifts of oratory which afterwards distinguished him as a lawyer and in public affairs. In 1870 he received the degree Master of Arts from Weaverville College in Buncombe County, and having chosen the law as his profession was graduated in 1871 from the Law School of Judge J. L. Bailey at Asheville. In the same year he opened an office and began practice in his native county in Asheville and soon had a living practice and was attracting more and more attention to himself as a popular leader in politics and public affairs. In 1872 and again in 1874 he was elected a member of the North Carolina Legislature and in February, 1877, Governor Zebulon B. Vance appointed him to the responsible position of principal of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute at Raleigh. He greatly endeared himself to the teachers and students of that institution and these as well as all who had the welfare of the institution at heart expressed sincere regret when he tendered his resignation six years later. He resigned in 1883 to resume private practice.

In 1885 he was elected to the North Carolina Senate, representing the senatorial districts composed of Buncombe and Madison counties. During that time he took an active stand for prohibition, being one of the first men of the state to recognize it as a great issue and advocate the necessity of a statewide prohibition for the social and better development of the people of North Carolina.

In 1896 Judge Gudger was a candidate for elector from North Carolina at large on the McKinley ticket. Soon after President McKinley was inaugurated in 1897 he called Mr. Gudger from his profitable law practice at Asheville, appointing him American consul general to Panama, and he filled that office from 1897 to 1905. He was therefore on the ground and had the qualifications of long acquaintance with local conditions and the people which completely justified his appointment by President Roosevelt in 1905 as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Canal Zone at the time America took possession of that country. In 1907 he was promoted to chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Canal Zone, and remained busied with the duties of an office involving many complex and delicate adjustments during the process of construction of the canal until July, 1914, when he resigned to return to his native state and again take up the practice of his profession. He lived after that at Asheville until his death.

Judge Gudger was prominent in fraternal affairs, was affiliated with Mount Hermon Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Asheville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar; Asheville Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and in January, 1891, was honored by election as grand master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. In Masonry he expressed the true spirit of brotherhood more in deeds than in words, more in performance than in promise, and the example and influence of his splendid life is a treasured legacy left to his family and friends which will be cherished through all the coming years.

Judge Gudger was a republican and a member of the Methodist Church. For several years he was a member of the School Board of Asheville and before going to Panama was a trustee of the University of North Carolina. August 10, 1875, he married Miss Jennie Hardy Smith of Asheville, daughter of Bacchus J. and Sarah E. (Baird) Smith. Judge and Mrs. Gudger were the parents of two sons, Francis A. and Herman A., and three daughters, Mrs. Ada Cocke, Mrs. Mary Nichols and Mrs. Emma Eichelberger.

THOMAS WALKER DAVIS was born in the City of Wilmington, North Carolina, May 27, 1876, the descendant of a line of ancestors highly distinguished in the annals of the legal profession. His grandfather, Hon. George Davis, was probably the most eloquent orator of his generation, and among the few distinguished lawyers and statesmen of the state. He was a member of the delegation from North Carolina to the ill-fated Peace Congress in Washington prior to the Civil war; was one of the two first senators in the Confederate States Congress, was attorney-general in the Cabinet of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and was his trusted friend and adviser. The father of Thomas W. Davis, Mr. Junius Davis, entered the Confederate Army when a mere boy and so his educational advantages were impaired, but by hard work he became one of the ablest and best known members of the profession in the Cape Fear section and was justly celebrated for the accuracy of his learning and the soundness of his judgment, and became counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and many other of the more important industrial and commercial enterprises of his community. His mother was Mary Orme Walker, daughter of Thomas D. and Mary V. Walker, and sister of Mr. Justice Platt D. Walker, of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Although Mr. Davis' natural inclination was towards the legal profession, his early efforts were directed to a business rather than a professional career. He was a student of the Cape Fear Academy at Wilmington for many years and, at the age of sixteen, became a clerk in the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company's offices and remained in the service of that corporation until 1898. In that year he enlisted in the army of the United States for service in the Spanish-American war, going out as sergeant-major with the Second North Carolina Regiment.

When he was mustered out of the service his hereditary bent asserted itself and he became a student of the law under the careful direction of his father, and completed his course in the law department of the University of North Carolina in June, 1900. Admitted to the bar in 1900, he became associated with his father in the practice in June, 1902, under the firm name of Davis & Davis and immediately entered upon a very full and active practice in the courts of North Carolina, both state and Federal, and soon became one of the most skillful and best known practitioners at the Wilmington bar, and was actively connected with much of the most important litigation in his section of the state. The health of his father became so impaired in 1915 that he was compelled to retire from the practice of law, and in January, 1916, George Rountree having resigned the Superior Court Bench, the firm of Rountree, Davis & Carr was organized and enjoyed a large and important practice for a year. On January 1, 1917, that firm was dissolved because Mr. J. O. Carr had been appointed United States district attorney, and it was succeeded by the firm of Rountree & Davis, consisting of George Rountree and Thomas W. Davis.

Mr. Davis was division counsel of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company before the formation of his partnership, and the firm of Rountree & Davis is now division counsel for that company. That firm is also attorney for, and Mr. Davis is a director in, the Tide Water Power Company, and the firm is attorney for insurance companies, fertilizer companies, and other important industrial enterprises.

He is a member of the American Bar Association and since 1906 has been secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Bar Association. He is president of the Cape Fear Club, a member of the Cape Fear Country Club, the Columbia Country Club of Washington, D. C., and the Carolina Yacht Club.

On September 13, 1918, he received a commission as major in the judge advocate general's department of the United States army, and immediately assumed the duties of the office.

On November 14, 1905, Mr. Davis married Anna McKay Peck, daughter of the late George A. and Elizabeth Peck, of Wilmington, North Carolina.

Charles Moore Strong, M. D. The debt owed by mankind to the profession of medicine and surgery is one that cannot be fully discharged, nor should it be regarded lightly, for from the men connected with this vocation have come the most illuminating truths regarding the race and the methods to be followed in curative and preventive measures. The life of the physician and surgeon is one of constant self-sacrifice. Unlike almost every other man, he cannot end his day's work with the setting of the sun, nor can he look forward to nights of untroubled slumber. In his hands are life and death, and the summons is liable to come at any moment for him to assist in bringing into the world a new soul, or to snatch from the grave one whose sands of life are running low. It is little wonder that the doctor grows gray in the service, and that his shoulders bend beneath the responsibilities placed upon him, and yet it is but seldom that any one of the profession complains. In fact, the majority seem sustained by some inner fire; devoting themselves, their bodily strength, as well as their intellectual vigor, in assisting others, and thus it is that they are held in such grateful affection by those whom they have attended in the time of dire need.

In this class is found Dr. Charles Moore Strong, one of the most prominent of the physicians and surgeons of Charlotte. He has devoted nearly thirty years to his honored calling, and has become particularly well known in the field of surgery, in which branch of his calling he has gained a reputation which extends far beyond the immediate limits of his community. Doctor Strong was born in Steele Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in 1862, and is a son of Dr. John Mason and Eleanor (Harris) Strong.

The family comes from the same stock from which sprang Sir Christopher Strong of London, and on coming to America first located in Pennsylvania, from whence they removed to South Carolina, where resided the paternal grandfather of Doctor Strong, John Moore Strong. Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, was a relative of this family. Dr. John Mason Strong, who died in 1898, at the age of eighty years, was born in 1818, in York County, South Carolina. He received a splendid classical and professional education, secured his Bachelor of Arts degree from Washington College of Pennsylvania, and studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was duly graduated with his degree. He had also previously to this studied medicine at the old Charleston (South Carolina) Medical College, which was in itself a famous school in its day. In 1848 Doctor Strong located in Steele Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, where he practiced medicine continuously for a period of half a century, with the exception of the period of the war between the States, when he was serving as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. Doctor Strong was a fine type of the old Southern physician and gentleman, a grand man of his age and community, a strong character, but kindly and generous, and greatly beloved by the people among whom he practiced. As a practitioner he was firm, yet gentle, resolute though sympathetic. Never hesitating to adopt heroic measures when necessary, he ever brought to the bedside of the sufferer his own gentle nature. Doctor Strong was a member of the North Carolina secession convention that met at Releigh in the spring of 1861, and at a great personal sacrifice entered the Confederate Army at the opening of the war and did valiant service as a surgeon with several regiments that went out of Mecklenburg County. The greater part of his service was under General Hoke. Doctor Strong married Eleanor Harris, who was of Irish ancestry, a daughter of Dr. Charles Moore Harris, of York County, South Carolina, one of the leading physicians of his day.

After securing a good literary training Charles Moore Strong studied medicine in the University of Maryland Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1888, and soon thereafter began practicing medicine in Steele Creek Township with his father. Later he located at Charleston, where he has since risen to high rank in his calling. He took post-graduate work quite extensively in the New York Polyclinic in 1891, and since then practically every year he has attended clinics and post-graduate schools in various cities of the North and East, and in hospitals in London, Berlin and Vienna. Doctor Strong's work is confined almost exclusively to surgery, in which branch of his profession he has achieved a degree of eminence that is indeed gratifying. He is an indefatigable worker, as well as a constant student and close and careful investigator, and everything that he does is accomplished with thoroughness and efficiency. He is a member of the County, State and Southern Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgery. For twelve or thirteen years the Medical College of North Carolina was conducted at Charlotte, a high grade institution in which Doctor Strong was one of the leading spirits and in which he had the chair of abdominal surgery and diseases of women. A younger brother of Doctor Strong, Dr. William Strong, is also a well-known member of the medical profession of Charlotte.

Doctor Strong married Miss Kate Miller, of York County, South Carolina, and they are the parents of one son, Charles Moore Strong, Jr.

Dr. Oren Moore, who is engaged in practice at Charlotte with his uncle, Dr. Charles Moore Strong, is one of the younger members of the profession who has already made a distinct impression upon the people of this city. He was born at Pineville, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in 1886, a son of W. F. and Elva (Strong) Moore, the latter being a sister of Doctor Strong. The Moore family came from South Carolina, and is of Irish and

English ancestry. On coming to America the family first located in Pennsylvania and went thence to South Carolina, at a period long before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. Major James Moore was an ancestor of Doctor Moore and a distinguished Revolutionary patriot of South Carolina. He was a Militia Captain at the outbreak of hostilities, and for conspicuous bravery shown in saving the day for the patriots at Huck's defeat, known as the battle of Brattensville, was commissioned a Major in the regular Continental line.

Previous to his medical studies, Doctor Moore received a thorough preliminary education at Davidson College. He studied medicine at the Medical College of North Carolina at Charlotte, from which he was graduated with the class of 1911, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession here. He has also taught in the Medical College of North Carolina, where for a time he held the chair of medical diseases of women. Doctor Moore is a splendid type of the thorough, efficient, ambitious young physician and surgeon. Like Doctor Strong, his work runs largely to surgery, in which he displays splendid skill and a technique that is the cause of much praise being bestowed upon him from older men in the profession who have observed his methods. Doctor Moore is constantly alert to the progress made in medicine and surgery, attends clinics in the larger cities, particularly when some new surgical method is being demonstrated, and in a general way keeps himself in touch not only with the literature but with the personal work and experiences of the leading lights of the profession. He is a consistent attendant of the meetings of the leading medical associations, in which he holds membership.

Doctor Moore married Miss Louise Murphy, of Union, South Carolina, and they are the parents of one son, Oren, Jr.

James Edwin Latham has fairly and justly earned a place among the big and dominant leaders in the business and industrial life of North Carolina. It would be difficult to enumerate even all the varied important interests that engage his attention in a single day. Some of the best known business organizations and industrial institutions in the state get much of their guiding power and direction from this business man whose home and headquarters are at Greensboro.

He was born on a farm in Stony Creek Township, Wayne County, North Carolina, son of Norfleet Franklin and Nancy Belle (Gardner) Latham. His mother was a daughter of Josiah Gardner. The grandfathers, James Latham and Josiah Gardner, were planters and prior to the war had slaves that cultivated the fields. Norfleet F. Latham entered the Confederate army soon after the breaking out of the war, went to the front with his command, and was ready and prompt to discharge every duty and obligation as a soldier until the close of the war. He then returned to the farm in Wayne County. That section had been visited by both armies, the livestock had been taken away, the fences destroyed, and altogether it was a scene of desolation such as perhaps only the people of Northern France at this time can possibly appreciate. Norfleet F. Latham had much of the energy and resolution which has distinguished his son. He started in to recuperate his losses and he lived to enjoy a modest competence and see his sons reared in habits of industry and occupying useful places in the world. These sons are Joseph M., Thomas R. and James Edwin.

The early life of James E. Latham was spent in the environment of his father's farm and country neighborhood. He attended country school, graded school at Goldsboro, and gained his first business experience as clerk in a hardware store in that city. He remained a clerk four years, when ill health obliged him to resign. He then took up the business of cotton buyer at Newbern. He had to overcome the handicap of being a comparative stranger in a new community and having to acquire the confidence of business men in his judgment. The first year he handled only about 1,500 bales. The business grew slowly but steadily and in 1904 he removed to Greensboro. Here from the first he has been an important factor in the business affairs of the city and surrounding territory.

His primary interests all these years have been the cotton business. In 1910 he organized the J. E. Latham Company, of which he became president. In 1917 he organized the Latham-Bradshaw Cotton Company to take over the cotton business of the J. E. Latham Company, which later corporation continues primarily to handle and develop real estate. Mr. Latham is also president of the Latham-Bradshaw Company, which now handles upwards of 200,000 bales of cotton per year and sells to all the cotton markets of the world. It has agencies at Decatur, Alabama, Atlanta, Macon, Griffin, Elberton, Toccoa, in Georgia, Columbia, South Carolina, Clayton, North Carolina, Norfolk, Virginia, and also in New York City.

Mr. Latham is vice president of the Greensboro Warehouse and Storage Company. Next to Wilmington this company has the largest warehouse in North Carolina. The capacity of its plant is 40,000 bales of cotton. Mr. Latham is president of the Pomona Mills, manufacturing cotton yarns and cloth; is president of the Latham Mills Company, incorporated, which has just completed a mill for the manufacture of hosiery; is vice president and director and member of the Executive Committee of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, the largest life insurance company south of Philadelphia; a director and member of the executive board of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company at Greensboro, the largest fire insurance company in the South. In addition to these varied enterprises, all of which receive the full impetus of his energy and judgment, Mr. Latham has holdings that would identify him readily as one of the biggest farmers and stockmen in the state. His farm is located near Mebane in Alamance County and is known as the Lake Latham Stock Farm. It is the home of some of the finest specimens of Hereford cattle and Berkshire and Duroc hogs to be found anywhere in the state. Mr. Latham has not only made his farm valuable to demonstrate the value of high grade livestock to the farmers of North Carolina, but has contributed something in other practical lines to the agricultural resources of the state. He has carried on extensive experiments with different grasses for pasturage, and the result of these experiments, kept up at considerable expense to himself. has been freely published for the benefit of stockmen in the state. Mr. Latham has also propagated different kinds of farm seeds and has produced what is known as Lake Latham Prolific

Corn, recognized as one of the standard varieties of that staple throughout this section of the South.

The J. E. Latham Company owns some extensive tracts of land adjacent to the City of Greensboro. They are spending large sums of money in developing this for suburban homes. A landscape gardener has been employed in the work, and a number of miles of fine streets of concrete, asphalt and sand and clay have been constructed. Fisher Park, a beautiful suburb of Greensboro, contains part of the company's holdings.

Mr. Latham is ex-president of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Club, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Greensboro Lodge No. 602, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1892 he married Miss Maude Moore. Mrs. Latham was born at Newbern, daughter of James W. and Sarah J. Moore. They have two children, Mary Gordon and Edward.

A stranger meeting Mr. Latham on the street might easily identify him as a professional rather than a business man. But his identity becomes clear immediately he enters his office. Probably few friends or strangers ever find him at his desk when he does not have his coat off. He is a worker, and that accounts for the methodical and efficient way in which he handles so many varied enterprises. Greensboro people have always found Mr. Latham charitably inclined and ready to assist any worthy object. While not a member of any church, he is a believer and practices the Golden Rule. Outside of business he finds recreation in nature, in the handling of the soil and its products, and is also a follower of athletic sports.

George Steele Dewey. Among the younger men of North Carolina who have shown unusual fitness for the responsibilties and duties of larger business affairs, one whose position is well assured is George Steele Dewey of Goldsboro, who is at the head of several large industries and public utilities of that city.

A son of Charles and Mary Alice (Steele) Dewey of Goldsboro, he was born in that city August 19, 1881. He had a liberal education as preparation for his life work. He attended the public schools, Guilford College, Randolph-Macon Academy, the Virginia Military Institute, and took his technical courses in Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1905. After leaving university he found practice for the experience he had gained in university shop and class rooms in the machinery house conducted by his father and his uncle, George Dewey, under the name Dewey Brothers. When this business became Dewey Brothers, Incorporated, in February, 1908, Mr. Dewey assumed the general management of the plant and has since retained that position.

He is also president of the Goldsboro Electric Railway Company and is president of the Simmons Forced Draft Company. The energy with which he has prosecuted private business has made him all the more capable and useful in public affairs. He is chairman of the Wayne County Highways Commission, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Goldsboro Public Schools, is former chairman of the Board of Public Works, and is a former vice president and director of the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Algonquin Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On November 24, 1908, Mr. Dewey married Jonnie Rodgers, of Loudoun, Tennessee. They are the parents of four children: Elizabeth Rhea, George Steele, Jr., Mary Alice and Samuel Rodgers.

John R. Tolar. In the industrial history of North Carolina the Tolar name has been most conspicuously identified with the naval stores industry. This is the business which engaged the attention of John R. Tolar of Fayetteville for a number of years, though he is now best known as president of the Tolar, Hart & Holt Cotton Mills at Fayetteville. The Tolar family has touched the life of North Carolina and the South at more than one point. Their deeds and sacrifices as soldiers during the great war between the states furnish an unparalleled record of patriotism in one family.

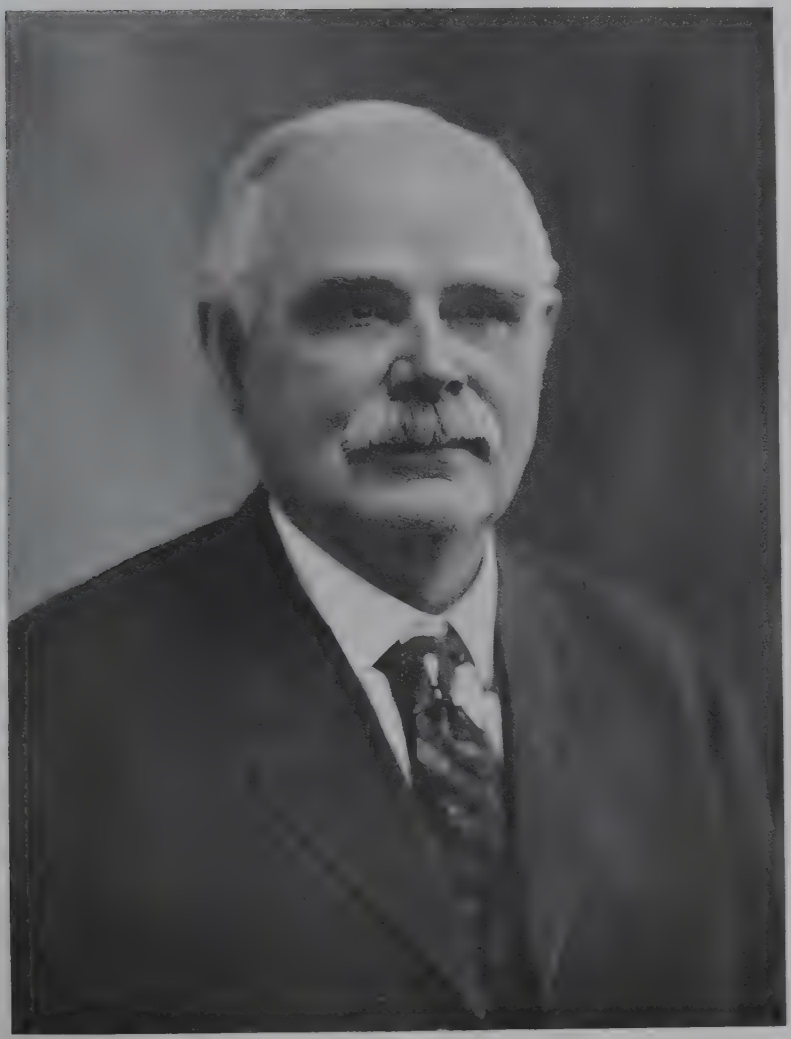
The Tolars were English people and early became identified with Cumberland County and that section of North Carolina. John R. Tolar's paternal grandfather was Robert Tolar, who had a plantation on the east side of the Cape Fear River in Cumberland County, below Fayetteville. On the old home plantation fifteen miles below Fayetteville John R. Tolar was born in 1848. He is a son of Capt. William J. and Isabella (McCaskill) Tolar. The McCaskills were also prominent citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland County, Isabella McCaskill being a daughter of John McCaskill.

Capt. William J. Tolar was the oldest of nine sons. These nine brothers were all enrolled at some time or another in the Confederate service during the war between the states. History does not record a greater number of sons in one family as participants in that war and perhaps in any other military conflict to which our nation was a part. One of the most interesting memorials found in the Fayetteville cemetery is a monument commemorating the lives and deeds of these nine brothers who faced death and danger in a common cause. By their service Tolar Brothers has become a name imperishable in the history of the South. Two of these brothers are still living: Matthew A., of Valdosta, Georgia, and Alfred H. Tolar, of Houston, Texas. The latter went to Texas soon after the war, settled in the west central part of the state and engaged in the newspaper business. He also represented a large and important district in the State Legislature, and the Town of Tolar in Hood County was named for him. For the past several years he has lived in Houston. During his service as a soldier he was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg.

Capt. William J. Tolar commanded a company of South Carolina Infantry during the war, and two of his brothers were in South Carolina regiments. The other brothers enlisted from North Carolina, and two of them gave up their lives on Southern battlefields.

Capt. William J. Tolar for many years was extensively engaged in the naval stores business. He was one of the most prominent when that industry was at its height. A short time prior to the opening of the war and when the sources of resin and turpentine began to decrease in Cumberland County and vicinity he removed to the more abundant field in Horry County, South Carolina, but after the war he moved back to North Carolina and engaged in the mercantile business and in the production of naval stores.

Mr. John R. Tolar spent his boyhood days in Horry County, South Carolina, and was educated



Leo R. Volan

in local schools in South Carolina and North Carolina. In 1872, at the age of twenty-four, he went to New York City and set up there as a commission merchant in naval stores. New York was his home for some years and he still has business interests and a residence in that city. For the past ten years Mr. Tolar has spent more than half his time in Fayetteville, which is his home address.

In 1900, with Messrs. Hart and Holt, he built the Tolar, Hart & Holt Cotton Mills at Fayetteville. He has since 1904 been president and active manager of this industrial plant, which probably furnishes the biggest revenue from a single source to the welfare and prosperity of that city. The company is capitalized at $300,000 and the plant operates over 15,000 spindles. Its product is hosiery yarns.

There are many other cotton mills in North Carolina running a greater number of spindles and with a greater aggregate of production. There are some distinctions enjoyed by the mill and the community which are perhaps more vital and significant in relation to the industrial welfare and prosperity of the state than mere size. The executive heads of the company have taken justifiable pride in the fact that their mill represents a happy relationship between employers and employees, and the community is frequently spoken of as "The Happy Tolar-Hart Family." The reason for this is not far to seek. The managing officials, including President Tolar, have done all they reasonably could for the health, comfort and enjoyment of the working people. Some of these things include such conveniences as sanitary plumbing, running water in every cottage, a nice library building well stocked with readable books, baseball grounds, children's play grounds, and with every cottage is a vegetable and flower garden. Annual prizes are given to stimulate competition in raising vegetables and flowers and in other matters of community interest. A salaried community worker is employed, and gives her entire time to the comfort, pleasure and uplift of the employe. Such are some of the material facts that account for the welfare of this factory community, and there is in addition a general atmosphere and attitude of mutual co-operation and good will that further serves to discourage such things as strikes and labor troubles, and in fact such troubles have been strangers to the Tolar-Hart village community.

This degree of public spirit so well exemplified in the factory village at Fayetteville has gone hand in hand with Mr. Tolar's business activities everywhere. He is united with the interests of Fayetteville by many bonds of family and personal affection and is looked upon as one of the citizens who have most materially influenced this substantial and industrial growth.

Mr. Tolar married Miss Ella Bell. She was born in Pitt County, North Carolina. They have two children, John R. Tolar, Jr., and Virginia, wife of Mr. R. E. Henry. The son John R. is now in France and has charge of the Y. M. C. A. work in one of the trench camps, and Mr. Tolar's grandson, John R. III, left University of Virginia at nineteen years of age to enter the aviation service of the United States.

ROBERT BAILEY CHANCE has been one of the busy factors in the commercial enterprise of Reidsville for a long period of years. He has made a typical American success, starting as a clerk and developing his powers and initiative to the point of independent business management. He is now member of a firm that does the largest furniture business in Rockingham County.

Mr. Chance was born on a farm in Williamsburg Township of Rockingham County and his people have lived in that locality for several generations. His grandparents were Tilman and Annie (Williams) Chance. His grandfather spent many years on a farm in Rockingham County, but was living at Mount Airy in Stokes County when he died. He had a brother, Rev. Thomas Chance, who did a great work as a pioneer Methodist preacher. He built the Penial Church at Lawsonville. Late in life he removed to Missouri and some of his descendants are still living in that state. Annie Williams, wife of Tilman Chance, was of a Wilkes County family.

Andrew Jackson Chance, father of Robert B., grew up on a farm and was already in a fair way to prosperity as an independent farmer when the war between the states began. He enlisted in Bailey's Company of the Thirteenth Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and was a steadfast and willing soldier, faithful to every duty. In the battle of Chancellorsville he was among the slain. He had married Martha Jane Guthrie, who was born in South Carolina, daughter of John Guthrie, a native of that state. John Guthrie when a young man moved to Rockingham County and married Lacey Manley, member of the well known and prominent family of that name in Caswell County. Following his marriage John Guthrie and wife returned to South Carolina, where their daughter Martha Jane was born, but later they came to Rockingham County and spent their last days here. Martha Jane Chance was left a young widow by the death of her soldier husband. She survived him many years and died at the home of her daughter at the age of seventy-two. She had only two children, Mollie Virginia and Robert Bailey. The daughter is the widow of James J. Johnson and lives at Reidsville.

Robert Bailey Chance was born after his father entered the army and he grew up deprived of all that a father means to a youth. As soon as old enough he began assisting his mother on the farm, and attended school only as opportunity offered in the intervals of other employment. At the age of twenty-four he removed to Reidsville and went to work as clerk in a general store. Making the best of his opportunities, Mr. Chance in 1899 formed a partnership with M. B. Smith to engage in the furniture business. Three years later Mr. Smith sold his interest to E. F. Hall, and the firm for a time was known as Hall & Chance. In 1912 Mr. Chance bought out his partner and then organized the Burton, Chance, Walker Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. This large and well known house carries a very complete line of furniture and household goods, and has a large and well equipped store and also warehouses.

In 1890 Mr. Chance married Miss Annie Stanley Burnett. She was born in Henry County, Virginia, daughter of H. B. and Annie Burnett. To their marriage were born eight children: William H., Ruth Burnett, Robert B., Jr., Clyde, Grace, John Tilman, Marian and Frank. William H. is now serving as a sergeant major with the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Field Artillery.

Mr. Chance is a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has served twenty years on the board of stewards and

for five years was superintendent of the Sunday school. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and among other business interests is a director of the Citizens Bank of Reidsville.

MAJOR THOMAS BROOME LEE rendered distinguished service to the Confederacy during the war between the States and won his title as Major in that long struggle. He is one of the last surviving and best known officers of the Confederate government. Professionally Major Lee is a civil engineer, and in spite of advanced years is still practicing his profession with headquarters and home at Charlotte. As a construction engineer he has been connected with some of the most important undertakings in the South, beginning before the war.

His own life has been in keeping with and has conferred additional honor upon his notable ancestry. Major Lee was born at Camden, South Carolina, February 28, 1835, a son of Dr. Joseph and Catherine (Clarke) Lee. Catherine Clarke's mother was a daughter of Thomas Broome, and Major Lee was named for this ancestor, his great-grandfather. Thomas Broome served as orderly sergeant in Light Horse Harry Lee's Legion at the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, during the Revolution. Thomas Broome lived in Camden, South Carolina, and after the Revolutionary war built the flouring mill there, the first one in that section of the South.

In the paternal line Major Lee is a member of the noted Lee family which has played such a conspicuous part in American history. It will be recalled that the historic Lee family was founded by two brothers who came out of England, first locating on the Island of Barbadoes, one of them subsequently coming to Virginia and the other to Charleston, South Carolina. The brother who settled in Virginia was the ancestor of Light Horse Harry Lee and Robert E. Lee. From the South Carolina branch is descended Major Lee, and also the late General Stephen D. Lee, who for several years was commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans. Major Lee is a first cousin of Stephen D. Lee and was one of his most intimate friends.

The early boyhood of Major Lee was spent at Camden, his native city. He finished his education in the Citadel at Charleston, the South's famous military school of ante-bellum days. While a student there he acquired his technical training as a civil engineer. After graduating he had his first practical experience in railroad building with the old Blue Ridge Railroad from Anderson, South Carolina, to Knoxville, Tennessee. He was connected with the construction of that line about 1855.

A young man who had already earned distinction in his profession and was looking forward to still larger achievements, Major Lee in 1859 married at Anderson, South Carolina, Miss Miriam Earle, of that city, daughter of Elias Earle. He had enjoyed the happiness of domestic life and the quiet pursuits of his profession less than two years when the war broke out.

In August, 1861, he volunteered at Sandy Springs, South Carolina, as a member of Orrs Regiment of Rifles. As a boy Major Lee had distinguished himself for expert skill with the rifle and for years he bore the reputation of being able to kill anything at a distance of fifty yards. As a member of Orrs Regiment he took an active part in Lee's army of Northern Virginia. In a short time he was transferred from the ranks to a position in which his ability as a civil engineer could count for greater service than as a private soldier. He was assigned to the Engineering Corps, being made captain of engineers, and late in the war was promoted to major, a title by which he has always been known. As engineer Major Lee was ordered to Vicksburg, but subsequently was assigned to special duties at Richmond. Mr. Memminger, secretary of the treasury of the Confederate Government, commissioned him to personally carry half a million dollars in currency and bonds to Texas. It was a commission which in spite of the hazards and dangers attaching to it he executed with the singular fidelity and skill which he always showed during the war and even to a greater degree in his subsequent career. He made the long journey, carrying the treasure in a small satchel, partly by rail, sometimes afoot, as opportunity offered traveling by steamboat, and also on horse drawn vehicles. Having executed his commission so successfully he was not long afterward entrusted with a second journey of the same nature to Texas. He performed a great many duties of a technical and confidential nature during the war. He also had many opportunities to be of service in the line of battle. He was Engineer in Charge of the Battery in the great fighting at Battery Wagner at Charleston, South Carolina. There for hours and days his command faced the most galling fire from the 10-inch guns of the Federals. This defense of Battery Wagner from the Federal gunboats was one of the notable exploits in Confederate annals. After the evacuation of Battery Wagner Major Lee was ordered to Sullivan's Island in Charleston Harbor, and he remodeled all the defensive works there. From Sullivan's Island he was sent to Florida by General Beauregard, and while there he engaged in the fighting on St. John's River. In that warfare Major Lee constructed and fired the deadly torpedoes which with many modern developments and improvements have become perhaps the chief destructive agency in modern warfare. Major Lee was in Florida when the war closed. He was four times wounded during his service and came out of the conflict with a reputation for unrivaled bravery and fearlessness.

For many years after the war Major Lee and his family lived at their country place four miles above Anderson, South Carolina. He was by no means permitted to settle down to quiet scenes of domestic enjoyment and the pursuit of his profession after the close of actual hostilities. Then followed the horrors of reconstruction, and he did all he could to combat the evil tendencies and characters of that particularly hateful and offensive regime in South Carolina. During that period he lived over again in added degrees the dangers and hardships he had undergone through the war.

For a number of years Major Lee gave most of his professional time and attention to railroad construction. As construction engineer he built the Seaboard Air Line Railroad from Monroe, North Carolina, to Atlanta, Georgia, and from the latter city to Birmingham, Alabama. He concluded the last section of his work in 1893. Having finished it, he removed in that year to Charlotte, North Carolina, where he has since kept his home.

On coming to Charlotte Major Lee became associated with his nephew, W. S. Lee, in the organization of the Southern Power Company, a great corporation headed by the Duke Syndicate of New York, and which with operating headquarters in Charlotte owns and controls the great hydro-electric

power plants throughout the Piedmont section of the Carolinas, furnishing power to hundreds of cotton mills, street railway and interurban systems and other industries.

Major Lee was an active factor in the Southern Power Company until 1897. Then for two years he resumed private practice as an engineer, and in 1899 undertook the building of the Piedmont and Northern Railroad, an electric line, from Charlotte to Gastonia. He also built the line for this company from Spartanburg to Greenwood. This done, he resumed private practice and at the present time is consulting engineer for the Green River Power Company, which is developing a great power plant on the Green River in Polk County, North Carolina.

At his office in Charlotte Major Lee serves as consulting engineer on all projects and propositions for power and electrical development. Advancing years have dimmed none of his talents nor his enthusiasm for the work. He is an inveterate reader of the technical literature of his profession, and strangely enough is just as much at home in the development of plants for electrical power as he was in the old days when steam was the principal source of energy for industries.

Mrs. Lee died a number of years ago, but Major Lee still has six living children and a number of grandchildren. His children are: Joseph Lee, Wilton E. Lee, Mrs. Harriet Preston Lee Earle, Mrs. Catharine Lee Daniels, Thomas Broome Lee, Jr., and Rudolph Lee.

In 1903 Major Lee married Miss Catharine Tarrant, of Birmingham, Alabama.

William Clark Doub deserves a record among the important men of North Carolina on account of his long and active career as an educator.

He was born in Chatham County, February 4, 1824. His father, Peter Doub, was born March 12, 1796, and was for a number of years a resident of the locality known as Doub's Chapel in Forsyth County. As a pioneer and itinerant Methodist minister he founded churches of that denomination in different parts of the state. One point that makes his career of interest to the people of Greensboro is the fact that he was founder of the West Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church at that city and was one of the three men to found Greensboro Female College. He died in 1870. August 17, 1821, he married Elizabeth Brantly, who was born in Chatham County July 2, 1797, and died in 1872. They reared four children. William Clark, Martha, Mary M. and Peter Fiske.

William Clark Doub finished his education in Randolph Macon College in Virginia, where he completed the law course. He had borrowed money in order to put him through college and in order to repay it he took up the vocation of teaching, and never entered the law as a regular profession. He taught at Old Trinity, and in Greensboro Female College, where he remained as a member of the faculty for a number of years, and at one time was also superintendent of schools at Greensboro. His death occurred in 1885.

He first married Laura Blake, daughter of Rev. B. T. Blake. She died leaving two children, William Blake and Landon Llewellyn. For his second wife he married Susan Duty. She was born in Granville County in January, 1840, daughter of Doctor Samuel and Frances (Kelly) Duty. Her father was a man of wide range of attainments, being a physician, preacher, farmer and carpenter. Mrs. Doub was educated in the Greensboro Female College and was a teacher there before her marriage. She is still living in Greensboro. Her four children are Laura Grey, Rebekah Brantley, Fletcher Harris and Agnes Duty.

Hon. Henry McDiarmid Robinson has been one of the distinguished members of the Fayetteville bar for over thirty-five years, and besides his prominence in the profession has exerted his influence as a vigorous thinker and a courageous public leader in his home community and in the state at large.

By his personal career he has added new distinctions to a family name that has long been prominent in the Cape Fear section of North Carolina. Mr. Robinson was born at Fayetteville in 1860, a son of Dr. Henry Clay and Catherine (McDiarmid) Robinson. His grandfather, Dr. Benjamin W. Robinson, was also a physician. He was a native of Bennington, Vermont, and from there came to Fayetteville, North Carolina, about 1808. He was a young physician at the time, was possessed of fine family connections and had both intellectual as well as professional attainments. He enjoyed the friendship of Thomas Jefferson during the latter years of that great statesman's career. His character and abilities won for him a high place in his profession, and he became widely known all over the Cape Fear section. Dr. Henry Clay Robinson, who followed his father's example in the choice of a profession, was born at Fayetteville in Cumberland County and practiced medicine and surgery in that community until his death in 1861, when Henry McDiarmid, his son, was only one year old.

The record of the McDiarmid family goes back in Cumberland County to about the year 1800. Catherine McDiarmid was born in Cumberland County, daughter of Daniel McDiarmid, who was an extensive planter and slave owner in antebellum days. The old McDiarmid home was near what is now the Town of Manchester, and the estate embraced what is called "Overhills," in recent years developed as a winter resort. Both the Robinson and McDiarmid families represent the best type of English and Scotch character, and the national characters have developed some of its finest fruits in the Cape Fear section of North Carolina.

His environment at home and the advantages supplied him by his family were such as to stimulate the best intellectual activities and the development of the character in Henry McDiarmid Robinson. He was educated in the famous Bingham Military School, where he was graduated with the first honors of his class in 1878. The following fall he entered the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and was a student in both the literary and law courses for two years. He studied law under the eminent John B. Minor and Professor Southall. He remembers as a fellow student of the University at the time Woodrow Wilson.

Licensed to practice in 1881, Mr. Robinson at once located in Fayetteville and from that city his reputation as an able counselor has extended over the state. He is senior member of the firm of Robinson & Lyon at Fayetteville. His partner, Terry A. Lyon, is now a major in the United States army. This firm are division counsel for the Norarmy. This firm is division counsel for the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, counsel for the National Bank of Fayetteville and for a number of other

corporations. A large share of their practice for many years has been corporation work.

Mr. Robinson gave about nine years of his personal time to the office of city attorney of Fayetteville. At a still earlier time he served as county superintendent of schools for Cumberland County, and in his successful professional career his time has been generously bestowed upon movements to promote the best interests of the city and country schools. He is a director of the National Bank of Fayetteville.

Politics has not been a field which he has voluntarily invaded. He has preferred the practice of the law and its opportunities for effective public service above all else. However, in response to the earnest wishes of the people he reluctantly consented in 1898 to become democratic candidate for the Lower House of the General Assembly. He was elected and served during the session of 1899. Cumberland County had become somewhat politically disorganized and its best interests had been neglected on account of the populist and fusion camapigns beginning about 1892, and it was to restore the political prestige of the county that Mr. Robinson's services were desired at the state capital. The Legislature of 1899 was one of the most important in the legislative annals of the state. Some far reaching constitutional amendments were adopted, and in that legislation and also in work of more particular interest and value Mr. Robinson had an important part. He was assigned to membership on the judiciary committee, the committee on constitutional amendment, the railroad commission committee, committee on education, and was chairman of the committee on libraries. Aside from this service the only other noteworthy instance of his participation in politics was when he served as a member of the North Carolina delegation to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Bryan at Kansas City.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Hill. She was a native of Duplin County, North Carolina. She is survived by two children: Misses Elizabeth H. and Catherine McDiarmid Robinson. For his present wife Mr. Robinson married Miss Janie Kyle, of a well known Cumberland County family. Her father was the late Capt. Jesse Kyle, an officer in the Confederate army.

JOHN W. PATTERSON, of Greensboro, a wholesale grocer, is now head of the Patterson Company at Greensboro.

Mr. Patterson was born on a farm in Mount Airy Township of Surry County, North Carolina. His people have been identified with North Carolina for more than a century and a half. His first American ancestor was John Patterson, who was born in Ireland of Scotch ancestry in 1720. He was reared and married in his native land, and about 1765 brought his family to America and settled in what was then a wilderness section of the present Guilford County, North Carolina. This ancestor reared five sons, named William, John, George, James and David.

Of these sons James Patterson, great-grandfather of John W. Patterson, was a colonial soldier in the American Revolution. He was with the colonists in the battle of Guilford Court House and other campaigns. His permanent home was in the eastern part of Guilford County, where he spent his last days.

Julius Patterson, his son, was born in Guilford County in 1796. After reaching manhood he moved to Stokes County. He was a mechanic by trade and also a farmer, and late in life moved to Surry County, where he spent his last days. He married Rachel Ward, of Guilford County, and both are buried in the old Salem churchyard near Mount Airy.

Wiley E. Patterson, father of John W., was born in the eastern part of Stokes County in 1843. He exemplified the spirit of his grandfather in military matters and was a loyal defender of the Confederacy in the war between the states. He enlisted in Company E of the Fifty-second North Carolina Troops, and was with that command in its various engagements until captured by the enemy and the last months of the war he spent as a prisoner in the North. On returning home he engaged in farming and manufacture of tobacco at his home place, but in 1886 moved to Mount Airy, where he continued tobacco manufacturing for a number of years. He finally came to Greensboro and lived a retired life until his death in 1912. He married Margaret Sparger, daughter of Merlin and Edith (Cook) Sparger, and member of the well known Sparger family to whom several references are made in the course of this publication. Mrs. Margaret Patterson is still living at Greensboro. She and her husband were the parents of thirteen children, named John W., Charles D., James M., Julius E., Frank S., George W., Oscar W., Walter H., Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Inez, and Imogene. All the children of this large family are still living except Frank. Margaret is the wife of A. B. High. Elizabeth married Dr. C. T. Lipscomb. Mary is the wife of A. N. Goodwin.

Mr. John W. Patterson during his youth was educated in rural schools and learned the fundamentals of farming and tobacco manufacture under his father. In 1888 he went West and spent three interesting years of varied experience in the old Indian Territory. On returning to North Carolina he located at Mount Airy and was a tobacco manufacturer there until 1895, when he removed to Richmond, Virginia, and was connected with the tobacco industry in that city for a year. He then returned to Mount Airy and did business in that city until 1901, when he removed to Fayetteville and was a wholesale grocery merchant three years. In 1904 Mr. Patterson came to Greensboro and organized the Patterson Company, of which he has since been general manager.

In 1892 he married Miss Maggie Durham. Mrs. Patterson was born at Mount Airy, daughter of James M. and Sallie Durham. They have one daughter, Margaret Ray.

WILLIAM WALTON KITCHIN, former governor of North Carolina, was born at Scotland Neck October 9 1866, a son of Capt. (C. S. A.) William H. and Maria F. (Arrington) Kitchin. His father represented the Second North Carolina District in the Forty-sixth Congress and William W. Kitchin was a member from the Fifth North Carolina District from the Fifty-fifth to the Sixtieth congresses. His brother, Claude Kitchin, has represented the Second District since 1901.

Governor Kitchin received his A. B. degree from Wake Forest College in 1884, and the following year became editor of the Scotland Neck Democrat. While in newspaper work he studied law,

J. H. Patterson

was admitted to the bar in 1887, and began practice at Roxboro in 1888. He was a member of the law firm of Manning & Kitchin at Raleigh until he withdrew in June, 1918, on account of ill health. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University of North Carolina. William W. Kitchin served as chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee in 1890, was nominee for the State Senate in 1892, and after his last term in Congress he was elected and served as governor of North Carolina from 1909 to 1913. On December 22, 1892, he married Musette Satterfield, of Roxboro.

William Kenneth Boyd, author of the volume of this history entitled "The Federal Period," has been professor of history at Trinity College since September, 1906. He was born at Curryville, Missouri, January 10, 1879, son of Rev. Harvey Marshall and Mary Elizabeth (Black) Boyd. He grew up in North Carolina, attending Weaver College at Weaverville, and graduating A. B. in 1897 and A. M. in 1898 from Trinity College. He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Columbia University in 1906, following a period of post-graduate work as a scholar and fellow.

Doctor Boyd was assistant in history at Trinity College in 1897-98; master of history at Trinity Park School, 1898-1900, and adjunct professor of history, 1901-02. During his absence from North Carolina engaged in post-graduate work he had a place on the staff of the Encyclopedia Britannica during 1904-05, and in 1905-06 was instructor in history at Dartmouth College.

Many calls have been made upon his time and ability for service outside Trinity College. He was lecturer in history at New York University Summer School in 1910 and 1912, and at the Peabody College for Teachers in 1916 and 1917. During the summer of 1918 he was a member of the Plattsburg Training Camp. Dr. Boyd is a joint author of "A Syllabus of North Carolina History," published in 1913, and also joint author of "A Syllabus of Southern History (1918), was a contributor to The South in the Building of the Nation, and the Library of Southern Literature, and is author of "Ecclesiastical Edicts of the Theodesian Code," 1906. He has made numerous contributions to the historiography of North Carolina in the form of pamphlets, magazine articles, and source material. William and Mary College made him an honorary Phi Beta Kappa in 1917, and he is a member of the American Historical Association, serving on its general committee in 1913 and 1915, and he is on the executive committee of the State Literary and Historical Society of North Carolina and has served as president of the Trinity College Historical Society.

December 22, 1908, Doctor Boyd married Pat Le Grande of Rockingham, North Carolina.

Major William Archibald Foil. This is a name that has long enjoyed a dignified prominence in Cabarrus County and is not unknown over the state at large, since Major Foil has in many ways participated actively in state politics, though never as an office seeker and was one of Governor Kitchin's most active associates and supporters. He is member of a prominent old family of Cabarrus County and has long been active in business affairs at Concord, where he is a wholesale produce merchant.

The Foil family is of German ancestry. Major Foil has some of the notable characteristics of that people, transmitted to him through a long line of ancestors. The Foils on leaving Germany first settled in Pennsylvania and from that state members of the family came to Cabarrus County about the time of the Revolutionary war. Major Foil's grandfather, Moses Foil, was a native of No. 6 township in Cabarrus County and was a man of substance and prominence in his generation. For many years he was the only magistrate for a large section of country, and his services were in demand for the transaction of legal affairs over that entire district. His old desk, with its various compartments for books and papers, and now holding some of his documents, is one of the most interesting family heirlooms and relics still preserved. All the papers of this old time magistrate exemplified the scrupulous exactness and system which were his prominent characteristics and have descended in proportionate degree to his sons and grandchildren. The German characteristic of thrift was also prominent, and in providing for their own welfare the Foils never neglected the good of the community.

The old home is ten miles east of Concord in No. 6 township and it was there that Major William Archibald Foil was born in 1875, a son of J. W. and Hettie E. (Cline) Foil, both of whom are now deceased. His father was born in 1850, at the same home place, and spent his life there as a farmer. Farming has been the occupation of most of the members of this well known old family. J. W. Foil died in September, 1915.

William A. Foil acquired his early education chiefly in the old North Carolina College at Mount Pleasant, under the instruction of that splendid educator Professor Ludwig. He was still young when he started out to make his way in the business world, with little aid except his own character and energy. For three years he was in business at Charlotte and from there moved to Concord. Wm. Foil now has a large wholesale produce business and is owner and proprietor of the Orchard Produce Company, one of the principal concerns of Concord.

In early manhood he manifested an interest and soon became a leader in county and state politics. He has always affiliated with the democratic party. His political activities have been in the interests of his friends and in behalf of good government, and he has never allowed himself to become a candidate for any office. He was appointed major on the staff of Governor Kitchin, and served as such during the entire period of that splendid administration. He has long been a friend of Governor Kitchin, and was one of the political leaders who were chiefly responsible for Mr. Kitchin's election as governor. Major Foil has the friendship and acquaintance of many of the most prominent men in North Carolina in public affairs, and his personal interests have never been confined and limited by his one home locality.

Major Foil has found both entertainment and instruction in local history and has done a great deal to preserve and investigate events and movements of the long ago. He wrote and had published at his own expense the pamphlet entitled "Cabarrus Black Boys," a brief historical sketch that is a distinctive contribution to North Carolina history. It relates to daring deeds of the Cabarrus Black Boys, so called from their having disguised themselves by blacking their faces, who in 1771 intercepted and destroyed a wagon train of gunpowder, flints, and other supplies being transported from South Carolina to Hillsboro, North Carolina, under orders from the odious British Governor Tryon.

These supplies were of course to be used in subduing the revolutionary movement, and while the deed occurred several years before the actual outbreak of hostilities, its record is a part of revolutionary annals. The train was attacked and the supplies taken away from the guard by only nine men. The incident occurred at what was known as Phifer's Hill about three miles west of Concord.

Mr. Foil married Miss Addie E. Boger, member of another prominent old time German family of Cabarrus County. The Bogers are well known in that county and all of them are descended from Rev. Mr. Boger, a preacher and prominent man of the county in the early part of the nineteenth century. Mrs. Foil is a daughter of Martin Boger of Concord. She is also a granddaughter on her mother's side of the late Captain Orchard, who also filled a position of distinction in the civic life of Concord. Mr. and Mrs. Foil have four children: W. Archie, Jr., Martin Boger IV, Joe Orchard and Adelaide.

George Claiborne Royall has been a notable figure in the commercial and civic life of Goldsboro for over thirty years. There are few important interests of that city with which his name, his energy and his influence have not been in some beneficial way identified.

The city to which he has given such loyal and appreciative service is the city where he was born May 17, 1860. His parents were William Spencer and Margaret (Blythe) Royall. His father was also a merchant, and being a man in good circumstances gave his son a liberal training. He attended private schools, had a private tutor, and for two years of his early career he taught at Goldsboro. In 1881, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Royall accepted the position of passenger agent for the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern and the Norfolk and Western Railways at Goldsboro. He continued to look after the duties of that joint office for a period of eighteen years. In the meantime, in 1885, he established the furniture business of Royall & Borden, his partner being J. L. Borden. There is no other mercantile firm in the city which has existed so long under one name, and its reputation and reliability for mercantile service has been in proportion to the years of its existence. The business is now incorporated as Royall & Borden, Incorporated, with Mr. Royall as president. The company operates retail stores in Raleigh and Durham. The firm also do an extensive business in the manufacture of cotton felts and mattresses.

Mr. Royall is a director of the Goldsboro Furniture Manufacturing Company, of the A. T. Griffin Manufacturing Company, of the Utility Manufacturing Company, of the Whiteville Lumber Company, is a director of the Goldsboro National Bank and the Goldsboro Savings and Trust Company, and a director of the B. H. Griffin Hotel Company. During his active railway connection Mr. Royall was urged to take an executive position, but was unable to do so since his growing business interests at Goldsboro demanded his best attention.

While he has thus proved the vital influence in extending Goldsboro's power in commercial affairs, he has not been less active in promoting everything for the civic and social good of the community. He is president of the Goldsboro Hospital. He is junior warden and treasurer of Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church, and was treasurer of the parish thirty-five years. He is also superintendent and lay reader in the Episcopal Church and was a delegate to the general convention. He is a member of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee of St. Mary's School at Raleigh. For twelve years Mr. Royall served as resident of the Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce. He also consented to take the office of alderman when the city needed good men in order to place the municipality upon a basis of financial integrity and moral cleanliness. Every other movement for the city has had his active co-operation and interest. For twelve years Mr. Royall served as a member of the school board.

James J. Farriss, present postmaster of High Point, is a veteran newspaper man and editor of the state, and for many years conducted and built up to successful patronage and constituency the leading paper at High Point.

Mr. Farriss, who has had many other interests to identify him closely with the welfare and progress of High Point, was born in the City of Raleigh. He comes of an old Virginia family. His great-grandfather received a grant of 3,000 acres of land in Henrico County. John Farriss, grandfather of James J., owned and operated a plantation in Lunenburg County, Virginia, and was one of the successful men of his day. He married Jane Erwin, of the noted family of that name in Virginia.

Charles Farriss, father of James J., was born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, was reared and educated in that state, and when a young man came to North Carolina and became a merchant at Raleigh. He lived there until his death at the age of fifty-nine. He married Julia Carter, who was born at Raleigh and died in middle life. Her parents were John and Lucinda (Cherry) Carter. Both the Cherry and Carter families were pioneers in the eastern section of the Province of North Carolina, and many of their descendants are still found in this section. Charles Farriss and wife reared seven children, named Edward, Charles S., William, John, James J., Walter M. and Ettey H.

James J. Farriss was educated in the public schools of Raleigh, and as a boy had five years of experience with the statesmen of the day as page in the State Legislature. For three years he was private secretary to Col. L. C. Jones, for years superintendent of the Carolina Central and Yadkin railroads. For three years he was a student in Wake Forest College. He left college to come to High Point and establish the High Point Weekly Enterprise. That paper he conducted with increasing prosperity and in 1905 established the High Point Daily Enterprise. He published his weekly paper seventeen years and his daily for eleven years, and when in 1916 he sold these journals there were but four newspaper men in the state who had had longer consecutive service as newspaper publishers. Mr. Farriss also established the Southern Furniture Journal, which today is the leading furniture organ in the South.

He has always been keenly interested in public affairs. He served as a member of the City School Board, was for six years United States commissioner, and has been a member of county, congressional and state executive committees. He is a member of the Commercial Club and for four years was president of the Manufacturers Club of High Point. Mr. Farriss is a member of the Travelers Protective Association and an Odd Fel-

low, and is affiliated with Guilford Council No. 23, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In religion he is a Baptist, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1891 he married Miss Laura Stamey, daughter of Rev. P. F. Stamey. She died in 1901. For his present wife Mr. Farriss married Miss Nancy Carr Wood, daughter of Rev. Dr. F. H. Wood. His children, by his second marriage, are three in number, named James J., Jr., Charles F. and Carter Wood.

Charles West Moseley, M. D. Actively identified with one of the most exacting professions to which a man may devote his time and energies, Charles West Moseley, M. D., of North Wilkesboro, has gained marked prestige in his career, and won a position of note among the foremost physicians and surgeons of Surry County. A native of North Carolina, he was born on a farm in Elkin Township, Surry County, a son of James H. Moseley, and grandson of West Moseley, both of whom were born and reared in that township. Henry Moseley, the doctor's great-grandfather, was one of the early householders of Elkin Township, owning and occupying a farm. Energetic and progressive, he not only supervised his farming interests, but was extensively engaged in manufacturing, owning and operating a flour mill, a corn mill, a saw mill, a carding mill and a cotton gin, all of the plants being advantageously located on Mitchells River.

West Moseley was a life-long resident of Elkin Township and one of its prosperous agriculturists. He married Melinda Forkner, who was born in Surry County, near Mount Airy, and died on the home farm in Elkin Township, having lived about fifty years.

Born in Elkin Township in 1836, James H. Moseley inherited a part of the parental estate, and having bought other tracts of near-by land embarked in agricultural pursuits, and, with the exception of two years that he served in the Confederate Army was there engaged in general farming until his death, at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine years. His wife, whose maiden name was Theresa Hurt, was born in Yadkin County, a daughter of Joel and Dicie (Carter) Hurt. She survived her husband, and still resides on the home farm. She is the mother of eight children, as follows: Charles West, Martha J., Minnie Alice, Joel Rufus, Millard Castle, James Winfield, Mary E. and Maude Lucretia.

At the age of nineteen years, having acquired a good knowledge of the common branches of study, Charles West Moseley began his active career as a teacher, and subsequently taught school several terms. In the meantime, desirous of fitting himself for a professional life, he studied medicine under the tutelage of both Dr. E. B. Hampton and Dr. J. W. Ring. Subsequently entering the Baltimore Medical College, he was graduated from that institution with the class of 1893. Locating in Lewisville, Forsyth County, Doctor Moseley remained there three years, after which removed to Kapps Mills, Surry County, where he continued in active practice another three years. The following eight years he was located in Elkin, where his practice became large and lucrative. Later the doctor spent two years in North Wilkesboro, from there going to Greensboro, where he was equally successful in his professional labors. Since 1907 Doctor Moseley has made a specialty of stomach troubles, in the treatment of which he has met with eminent success, his reputation for skill in that line extending far and wide.

Since receiving his degree of M. D. he has continued his studies, keeping in close touch with the most advanced methods used in medicine and surgery, and has taken four post graduate courses, the first one having been at his alma mater; the second one at the New York Polyclinic; the third at the New York Post Graduate College; while the fourth course was at the New Orleans Polyclinic.

Doctor Moseley married in 1891 Fanny Osburn McKnight, and to them five children have been born, namely: Lillian, Charles A., Ethel, Mary and Hugh Milner. The doctor and Mrs. Moseley and their children are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a teacher in the Sunday school. Doctor Moseley and his family spend their summers at the Mineral Springs, in Wilkes County, where he owns a farm, a portion of which he devotes to the raising of apples, a branch of horticulture in which he is much interested.

The Tyson Family of Moore County, North Carolina, is one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Central North Carolina and of Moore County. This family is of English origin, and its progenitors emigrated from England to Holland in the early part of the seventeenth century, where they remained for some years. Some of its members intermarried with the native population, thus adding some admixture of Dutch blood to the original English strain. In the early part of the eighteenth century they joined the great tide of immigration to the New World, and came to America. They settled in the Susquehanna Valley in the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania, and later in the nearby cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, where they seem to have prospered. Many of the name still live in that section, and have been prominent and influential citizens of that region.

The Tyson family of North Carolina is a branch of the Pennsylvania family of that name, having migrated from that state to North Carolina about the middle of the eighteenth century. It is not definitely known as to the particulars of this emigration to the Old North state, as to whether they came with the Moravians, who established a large and prosperous colony at this time at old Salem, or whether they joined the general tide of migration from the North to the South of this period, which brought so many desirable settlers to the state and marked one of the great development eras of colonial days. At any rate, the Tysons were among the first white settlers of what is now Moore County, then Cumberland County. They became very extensive land holders and prosperous farmers in both Moore and Chatham counties, their original settlement being in the fertile lands along Deep River.

The first member of the family of whom there is any written record was Cornelius Tyson, who lived on Deep River in Moore County during colonial days, immediately preceeding the Revolution. He was a large planter, and was one of the small band of patriots who resisted the raids of the Tories under the leadership of the notorious Fanning through that section. The next and perhaps the most important member of the family of that early day was Thomas Tyson, son of Cornelius Tyson. He was a very prominent figure in the public and political affairs of Moore County. He was a member of the House of Commons of

North Carolina in the year 1787, and a Senator from Moore County in the legislatures of 1791, 1805 and 1808. His legislative experiences covered this first twenty years of the most important period in the state's history. Thomas Tyson died in 1813.

John Tyson, the second son of Thomas Tyson, was born in 1784. He was also a large and successful planter, the owner of a large number of slaves. He owned and operated a mill for the grinding of corn and wheat and for making lumber that was one of the most important enterprises of this kind in the county. His home on Richland Creek, near Carthage, was noted for its wide open hospitality, after the manner of the old South. John Tyson married Margaret Bethune a young Scotch woman, who was born in the Isle of Skye, and she gave to the family its only strain of Scotch blood.

The next in line of descent, and perhaps the most remarkable and successful member of this family, was Thomas Bethune Tyson (1), son of John and Margaret (Bethune) Tyson, born 1813, died in 1893. He received his early education in the primitive country schools of that time, and he was particularly blessed with unusually good common sense and natural ability. He early determined to make his own way in the world, and with this idea in view he made a long, pioneer trip of inspection, on horseback, to what was then the new and frontier State of Alabama. Not finding the possibilities of that section as inviting as he expected he returned to North Carolina and started in the mercantile business in Carthage in 1841, with a small stock of goods he had purchased in Fayetteville and brought by wagon to Carthage, there being no railroads in the county at that time or for many years after. With his native thoroughness and industrious habits and careful management the business gradually grew and became increasingly prosperous. In 1842 Mr. Tyson was married to Miss Mary Person (born 1823, died 1897). She was a member of a well-known family in this section. Mrs. Tyson was a sister of Mrs. Lydia Bruce Dowd, wife of Major Clement Dowd, the eminent lawyer of Charlotte. The Tyson home was on the southwest corner of the Court House Square in Carthage, directly opposite his place of business, and there the Tyson home remained ever since. The store, mentioned above, was the beginning of what developed into a large and prosperous mercantile business, for many years the oldest and most extensive business enterprise of the kind in this section of the state.

The most notable achievement of Thomas Bethune Tyson (1), and the one that had the most far reaching and successful results, was the founding and carrying on of the vehicle industry in Carthage, what is now the Tyson & Jones Buggy Company. The history of the development of this industry forms an interesting part of the history of Carthage and of Southern manufacturing. About the year 1850, there was established at Carthage a small vehicle repair shop for the purpose of doing general repair work and for building a few buggies and farm wagons. This work, which was done entirely by hand labor by the owner, a man named Seawell, and his two sons, attracted some attention because of its good workmanship, but the owner lacked business ability and made little progress. The opportunity for development, however, attracted the attention of Mr. Tyson and he bought the business, and, forming a partnership with Mr. Alexander Kelly, then a large farmer and contractor, and at that time sheriff of Moore County, under the name of Tyson & Kelly, they proceeded to re-organize and extend the little shop and its business on broader lines. After taking charge Messrs. Tyson & Kelly put to work several local mechanics and some of the most intelligent of their slaves, turning out a greater number of new buggies and carriages each year. All this work was still done by hand labor, their only tools being a few saws, hammers, drawing knives, etc. Naturally the work was crude, but even in those days the output was substantially and honestly made, and the firm built up a reputation that extended not only over Moore County, but over all the adjoining sections, and thus the business was soon on a substantial basis.

While on one of his regular business trips to Fayetteville in 1857 Mr. Tyson met a young carriage painter, W. T. Jones by name, who had been employed in some of the larger shops of Eastern North Carolina. He recognized in this young man inherent business ability and enterprise, and induced him to come to Carthage and take charge of the painting department of his little factory, thus forming a business connection that lasted for more than half a century, and that identified the names of Tyson and Jones with vehicle building in the South. In 1859 Mr. Jones was admitted to the firm, and the name changed to Tyson, Kelly & Company, and Mr. Jones was given the entire charge of the vehicle business, Mr. Tyson's time being fully occupied by his mercantile interests. Mr. Jones gradually enlarged the business and extended its trade, and the prospects for the future seemed most encouraging, but the great conflict between the states was approaching and soon all business throughout the South was to practically cease for four years. It would be difficult to understand now how any business of any size could be built up at Carthage or in Moore County at that time. Carthage was an obscure country village, without railroads, and more than forty miles away from any source of supply. Fayetteville was the nearest shipping point, and Fayetteville had nothing but a small boat line to Wilmington, and it required weeks, sometimes even months, to get shipments from Northern markets. All freight to Carthage had to be hauled in wagons over heavy sand roads. Yet, despite all these difficulties, the little vehicle factory was making marked progress. With the beginning of the war between the states in 1861, business was suspended. The factory was used for a short time in making military equipment for some of the first Moore County troops and then closed. Mr. Jones, Mr. Tyson's son, L. P. Tyson, and a number of the employes went into the Confederate army, and served until peace was again declared. Mr. Jones was captured during the war and was a prisoner for many months in Fort Delaware, but during this time his business instincts and sagacity were used to such good purpose that he came out of prison with considerable money, earned in various ways while there, and brought it home with him, something that few others ever did under like circumstances. In 1865, the struggle having come to its bitter close, Mr. Jones returned to Carthage. The country was prostrate, business utterly demoralized, and little hope remained for the future, the immediate future at least. It took the South many years to recover from the effects of that disastrous war, but Mr. Tyson, Mr. Jones and Mr. Kelly, with characteristic energy and determination, went

to work to rebuild their ruined business. It was discouraging work at first, but they gradually made headway, and as better and more settled conditions returned to the South this business began to grow and again to prosper. They began to extend their trade to the rich cotton growing sections of Richmond, and what is now Scotland County of North Carolina and Marlboro County, South Carolina, especially to Bennettsville, the county seat of the last named. The price of cotton was high in those years, that section was especially prosperous, and on the first Monday of each month, the great sales day at Bennettsville, Mr. Tyson and Mr. Jones were always there with a long string of new vehicles for sale, which they had brought down from Carthage, one coupled behind another and pulled by horses over the long, sand roads. It required about a week's time to make the trip to Bennettsville and return, but they sold the output of the factory in this way, and brought back to Carthage the money to pay their men and extend their business, and it was this business that laid the foundation of their success in later years. The factory was kept busy and more men employed from time to time. In the year 1873 Messrs. Tyson and Jones bought Mr. Kelly's interest in the business and changed the name to Tyson & Jones, a name that has become known wherever vehicles are sold or used throughout the South. About this time Mr. Jones, who had made several business trips to the Northern cities to study conditions in the large factories there, became convinced that the day for the use of machinery in manufacturing had arrived, and that it was absolutely necessary for Tyson & Jones to use machinery to meet competition, so an order was made for the purchase of a steam engine and boiler, saws, planers, drills and other machines. All this was shipped to Jonesboro, the nearest railroad point, and hauled on wagons to Carthage. Its arrival attracted more attention from the natives than would the unloading of a circus today. A large new building had been erected for the purpose and this new and wonderful machinery was installed therein by a trained machinist from Baltimore, especially brought down for that purpose. This equipped the factory to turn out its work more rapidly, and its trade was accordingly extended to other nearby points in the state and in South Carolina.

The business was not without its trials. In 1878 all the shop foremen and a number of the best workmen resigned their positions and left the service of the firm to form a rival and competitive company, and attempted by underselling methods to put the older concern out of business, and did succeed in injuring them for a time, but the new company was soon in financial difficulties and lasted for only a few years. Most of its men returned to the employment of Tyson & Jones.

In 1878 the railroad, now known as the Seaboard Air Line, was completed from Raleigh as far South as Cameron, and the latter place became the shipping point for Tyson & Jones and for Carthage—a great advantage, as it required a wagon haul of only ten miles, as against the former twenty miles from Jonesboro. The business thus expanded rapidly and new territory was opened for the sale of vehicles in various parts of North and South Carolina and even to the State of Georgia. Between 1880 and 1887 some new buildings were erected, new machinery purchased and more men employed. An annual catalog was issued and business done in a wholesale way. In 1887 the first railroad to Carthage was built, the line from Cameron to Carthage. Tyson & Jones and T. B. Tyson & Son were large subscribers to the building fund. With the coming of this road the great expense and loss of time of the long wagon hauls was at an end, and for the first time in its long history the factory was placed on an equal basis with its competitors, and the railroad connection gave a great advantage in the future development of the business. The plant at this time was composed entirely of wooden buildings, roughly constructed, and constantly filled and surrounded with stacks of lumber and other inflammable material, a very dangerous combination, but they never had a fire or a loss from fire of any kind.

In January, 1889, Mr. Tyson and Mr. Jones determined to try the corporation form of doing business, and a charter was secured for a corporation to be known as the Tyson & Jones Buggy Company, Mr. Tyson and Mr. Jones being the principal stockholders, the latter being president. Better buildings and equipment were supplied, a water system was installed and general improvements made in every direction. During all these years Mr. Thomas B. Tyson (1), continued his mercantile business, in partnership with his son, Lucien P. Tyson, with energy and success. He was considered one of the wealthiest citizens of the county, a successful and progressive man of affairs, and a man who made and held as large a circle of friends as any man who ever lived in this section. His death occurred in 1893. His mercantile interest was left to his son, Lucien P. Tyson, and his interest in the Tyson & Jones Buggy Company to his grandson, Thomas B. Tyson (II), who was then secretary and treasurer of the company, and who later became its president.

Lucien Person Tyson, son of Thomas B. Tyson, was born December 31, 1842. In 1860, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the University of North Carolina as a student. At the opening of the Civil war in 1861 he left the University and gave up his studies to join the Confederate army. He was appointed first sergeant in Company H, the first company from Moore County, in the famous 26th Regiment of North Carolina Infantry. His principal service in the first years of the war was in Eastern North Carolina, especially in the battles around Newbern, when his regiment became part of the force defending that section against the invading Federal armies.

He was married in 1864 to Miss Nannie Marsh, daughter of Captain James F. Marsh of Fayetteville. From this marriage was born a son, who was named for his grandfather, Thomas Bethune Tyson (II). Mrs. Tyson died in December, 1868, and her infant son was adopted by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Tyson, Sr.

Mr. Lucien P. Tyson was engaged for a time in the gold mining business in the western part of Moore County, then a promising field, but later returned to Carthage and entered the mercantile business with his father. After a few years he was married the second time, to Miss Eliza Jane Smith, who survives him, and to this union were born two sons, Ralph L. Tyson and Lucien P. Tyson, Jr. He remained in the mercantile business for the rest of his life, succeeding to the entire business of T. B. Tyson & Son on the death of his father in 1893, and conducted that part of the Tyson interests until he retired from business. He was also vice president of the Tyson & Jones Buggy Company from 1889 until 1907, and took an active interest in its affairs.

He was one of the principal promoters, in 1887 and 1888, in the building of the new railroad to Carthage. He also built the large Tyson Hotel at Carthage and made his home there until his death in 1907.

The present head of the Tyson family and the Tyson interests in Carthage is Thomas Bethune Tyson (II), who is now president of the Tyson & Jones Buggy Company. He is the son of Lucien P. Tyson and Nannie (Marsh) Tyson, and was born December 26, 1866. He was reared in an atmosphere of successful merchandising and manufacturing. As a lad he received help and inspiration by being taken by his grandfather on numerous visits to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and this early contact with the outside world has been of great educational value to him. He received his early school training in the Carthage schools, and in 1882 entered the famous Bingham Military School, now at Asheville, where he was a cadet for three years under Colonel Robert Bingham, a teacher who has been called by a great national magazine "the South's greatest school master." Returning to Carthage in 1885, he entered the Tyson mercantile establishment, where he remained for four years.

The manufacturing side of the Tyson interests appealed to him more strongly, however, and in the fall of 1890, and at the request of Mr. Jones, he took a position in the office of the Tyson & Jones Buggy Company. In 1891 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, and in 1910, upon the death of Mr. Jones, he was elected president, which position he now holds. He came into the business at a most fortunate time, the period when it was to begin its greatest growth and expansion. In 1895 the company made a large exhibit at the Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta that attracted wide attention and proved a splendid advertisement for its work. The business at this time was extended to all the Southern states.

In 1898 the company began its permanent building policy, and in a few years the old wooden buildings of the early period were entirely replaced by the large and substantially constructed brick structures now in use, forming a group of modern factory buildings, fully equipped with the best machinery, heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and protected by an automatic sprinkler system, which gives complete protection against fire.

In 1905 was built another railroad into Carthage, from Pinehurst, giving another valuable connection with the outside world. The Tyson & Jones Buggy Company subscribed for $10,000.00 of the stock of the line, and Mr. Tyson was elected president of the railroad company.

As the foregoing will show, the business of Tyson and Jones has grown from a very small and modest beginning to large proportions. From the small capital originally invested it has grown to its present capital and surplus of more than $150,000.00; from the little wooden buildings and primitive tools of 1857, to the splendid brick structures and modern machinery of today; from the local trade then, to the wholesale field of today that covers the South. This is a "manufacturing" plant where the entire work is designed and produced from the raw wood up, not an "assembling" plant of other peoples' work, as are so many of the so-called vehicle factories of this section. And the output is the best that can be produced by long experience, skilled workmen and modern equipment.

Mr. Tyson was first married in 1889, to Miss Nannie Moss Phillips. She died in February, 1897, leaving two children, Claude Phillips Tyson and Mary Glenn Tyson. Mr. Tyson's oldest son, Claude, graduated from the Bingham Military School at Asheville, in 1907, and followed this course for three years, at the University of North Carolina, and then filled a responsible position in his father's office until the United States entered the World war. He is now in the Ordnance Corps of the American Army. Miss Mary Glenn Tyson is a graduate of St. Mary's School at Raleigh.

On October 2, 1901, Mr. Tyson was married to Miss Evelyn Burwell, of Henderson, North Carolina. She is a member of the well-known Burwell family of Virginia and North Carolina, whose history goes back to colonial times in both states. Four interesting children have been born to this union, namely: Thomas Burwell, now at the Bingham Military School, Evelyn Randolph, Robert Marsh and Dorothy.

In 1907 Mr. Tyson built the present Tyson home in Carthage, on the site of his grandfather's original home, and this beautiful residence is said to be one of the finest examples of colonial architecture to be found in the state of North Carolina. Mr. Tyson is prominently connected with every movement for the up-building and development of his section. He is president of the Board of Trade, and chairman of the board of trustees of the Carthage Graded School, and is much interested in the work of this fine school. He possesses all the good qualities of his worthy ancestors, and is a sterling representative of this fine old Moore County family.

J. Buren O'Brien is a young man who has made his mark in the world both as a farmer and business man in Richmond County. Mr. O'Brien represents some very old American stock, of Irish origin, and his ancestry in its different branches have been identified with Richmond County and this section of North Carolina for over a century.

One of the most interesting stories of accomplishment in the building up and improvement of North Carolina agricultural resources is contained in the life record of his father, Elijah Bascom O'Brien. This story was so well and pointedly told in a pamphlet that had a wide circulation recently that it deserves repetition practically in the form in which it originally appeared.

In 1884 Elijah Bascom O'Brien, then aged twenty-six, inherited a one-seventh interest in a 246-acre plantation in Richmond County. The property, naturally poor and rolling, was badly run down, and Mr. O'Brien was forced to commence operations with no cash capital and only one mule for working stock. He was married and lived at first in a little log shanty that is still standing by the side of a splendid elm tree that he planted himself. His only other building was a rude lean-to which served as his barn and shelter for his mule. He commenced farming fifteen acres of land in corn, wheat, oats and cotton. From the outset he planted cowpeas profusely and did not attempt to grow corn or cotton on land that had not previously been in this splendid, soil improving crop. He used little fertilizer, none under his peas, about 200 pounds per acre under his cotton, and practically none under his corn.

From 1884 to 1892 he estimates his yield to have

been as follows: Cotton, one-third of a bale to the acre; corn, eight to ten bushels. After 1892, by increasing his fertilizer to 400 pounds under his cotton, he got yields of two-thirds of a bale; and by using about 250 pounds of cottonseed meal fertilizer under his corn, yields of from twenty to thirty bushels. For the last five years he has made bale to the acre, with five hundred pounds of fertilizer, always following cowpeas. His greatest crop of corn was forty bushels to the acre on four acres in 1907, using 450 pounds of fertilizer. It will be noted that Mr. O'Brien made good yields with very much less fertilizer than is the average in this section.

With the exception of one year, when Mr. O'Brien took a contract to maintain a road at twelve dollars and a half a month, he has done no work for wages off his farm. He has raised all his own supplies on the farm, and sold milk, butter, hogs and sweet potatoes as well as lint cotton. He has kept from ten to twenty head of cows, and has a good lowland pasture in Bermuda and native grasses. The cotton mills at Roberdell, a few miles away, have afforded a good market for his milk and butter, though he has marketed the butter principally, feeding the milk to hogs, which have also provided him with a good source of income. Sweet potatoes have also proved a good money crop. In 1913 he harvested 500 bushels on two and a half acres. He has had no difficulty in preserving these during the winter, and has always secured a good price for those he did not consume at home. Mr. O'Brien has today a comfortable two-story house with an extensive addition, and estimates his property to be worth more than ten thousand dollars.

A valuable part of his record, emphasized in the article from which the above is a quotation, was that besides making a living and improving a badly run down plantation Mr. O'Brien reared and educated a family of twelve children, eight daughters and four sons. But before going into this part of the record something should be said of his ancestry and the family lineage.

Elijah Bascom O'Brien was born in 1858 on the O'Brien plantation, not far from where he now resides, in Mineral Springs township of Richmond County. This place is about seven miles north of Rockingham. As already noted, this is one of the very old families of Richmond County. It was founded in this county by Lawrence, better known as Larry, O'Brien, a native of Ireland. Lawrence O'Brien, great-great-grandfather of Elijah Bascom, came to this section of North Carolina in 1774. He had the courage and all the fighting qualities of the true Irishman, and was a Revolutionary patriot in the War of Independence from England. After the war he and his sons were awarded grants of land in Richmond County. Thus the O'Briens have been identified with Mineral Springs township for nearly a century and a half. Elijah Bascom O'Brien is a son of Dennis O'Brien, a grandson of John O'Brien, and a great-grandson of Tillotson O'Brien. Dennis O'Brien married Martha J. Lovin. Hers is another large and influential family of Richmond County. By intermarriage the different generations of the O'Briens have become related to practically all the prominent names in Richmond and adjoining counties.

Elijah Bascom O'Brien married Lucy E. Burroughs. They have given the best of educational advantages to their large family of children, and all of them do honor to their parents. Four of the daughters are married and their husbands are among the most substantial young men of Richmond County.

The oldest son is Mr. J. Buren O'Brien, first mentioned above. He was born on his father's place in Mineral Springs township in 1885. He acquired a liberal education and besides the advantages of the local schools attended the Southern Industrial Institute at Charlotte and the University of North Carolina. At the State University he studied pharmacy with a view to entering the drug business and he took up that line of commercial endeavor at Rockingham, where he has been a resident since leaving college. The drug business proved too confining for his health, and he went to farming. He runs one of the high class farms of Richmond County. It is a seven-horse farm, and it shows the result of some of the progressive enterprise which he exemplified in emulation of his father's substantial success.

Mr. O'Brien does not give his active attention to his farm but to his extensive real estate business in Rockingham. He is a dealer in farm lands and timber lands. Mr. O'Brien is secretary of the Richmond County Fair, and is secretary and manager of the Carolina Realty and Auction Company, which conducts sales of real property on a large scale. As a public spirited young business man of Rockingham he has naturally been called to posts of honor and responsibility. For two or three years he was deputy clerk of the Superior Court for the county and in the general election of 1916 was elected County Treasurer. However, he did not serve in that office. This was due to the fact that after he was elected the Legislature abolished the office of county treasurer.

Mr. O'Brien married Miss Frances Steadman Smith of Fayetteville. She is a daughter of Newton H. and Sallie (Steadman) Smith. She is also a niece of Major Charles M. Steadman, member of Congress from the Greensboro District. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien have two children: Frances Steadman and Lucy Cooper O'Brien.

Frederick Christian Toepleman, whose death in April, 1918, was widely recorded both in this state and elsewhere, was a veteran in the telephone industry of America. It was a matter of personal health that brought Mr. Toepleman to Henderson, North Carolina, in 1895. While recuperating, he formulated the plans and as a thoroughly qualified and experienced man in the telephone field became one of the three who organized the Henderson Telephone Company.

The direct outgrowth of this was the Carolina and Virginia Telephone Company, and finally in 1903 the various interests that had accumulated in the meantime were consolidated as the Home Telephone Company. Mr. Toepleman was vice president and general manager of this corporation. At the beginning the Henderson Exchange had fifty-five subscribers. The company now has in operation 8,000 telephones, 31 exchanges, and its toll lines cover 3,000 miles. The original capital of the little local company was $3,000, and the corporation now is capitalized at $1,000,000.

Frederick Christian Toepleman was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 5, 1868, and his wide range of experience and achievements was encompassed in a period of less than fifty years. His parents were Christian Frederick and Amelia Elizabeth (Pentler) Toepleman, the former a dyer and chemist. The son was educated in the public schools of Janesville, Wisconsin, and also had the advantage of three years in German technical

schools. He took an electrical engineering course in Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana.

His first regular employment was as a night operator for a telephone company at wages of $5 a month. Later he became district manager for the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and then went south to take an executive position with the Southern Bell Telephone Company at Birmingham, Alabama. From that point he came to Henderson.

Mr. Toepleman was also a director of the Citizens Bank of Henderson, a director of the Corbitt Motor Truck Company and a director and vice president of the Highland Home Realty Company. He was one of the organizers, the first president and at the time of his death chief executive of the Chamber of Commerce in Henderson. He served as a vestryman of the Episcopal Church and was prominent in Masonry and the Knights of Pythias, being one of the organizers of Sudan Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Newbern.

November 11, 1903, Mr. Toepleman married Miss Clara Della Crain, of Nevada, Iowa. Their only son and child, Frederick Leroy, born February 10, 1895, was educated in the public schools and in Bingham Military School at Asheville, and afterwards in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh. He is now serving with the rank of lieutenant in the American army.

EDWARD P. WHARTON. The sound judgment and quickening energy of Edward P. Wharton has entered so intimately into the larger business life and affairs of Greensboro and the state that few of the larger institutions of that city could be mentioned which have not at some time been vitally benefited by his ability and influence.

Mr. Wharton was born on a farm in Gilmer Township near Greensboro and represents a long line of substantial American ancestors. His grandfather three times removed was Hinton Watson, a native of England who came to America in early colonial days and settled in Maryland. Mr. Wharton's great-great-grandfather was Watson Wharton, who came from Maryland to North Carolina and located in what is now Guilford County, where he spent the rest of his days and where some of his descendants are still found and others are scattered over many localities. The great-grandparents of Mr. Wharton were Elisha and Elizabeth (Schoolfield) Wharton. His grandparents were James and Jane (Rankin) Wharton. James Wharton owned and occupied a plantation near Alamance Church, and operated it with slave labor. He was a successful business man. John C. Wharton, father of Edward P., was quite young when his father died and at the age of twelve years he moved to the farm near Greensboro which was his inheritance and where he continued farming life until the age of sixty-four. He then removed to Greensboro and lived retired until his death in his ninety-second year. He married Rebecca Rankin, who was born in Guilford County, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Scott) Rankin, granddaughter of John and Hannah (Carron) Rankin and great-granddaughter of Robert Rankin, who was born in the North of Ireland and came to America accompanied by his family about 1745, settling near Philadelphia and living there until his death. His son John came to North Carolina in 1764, settling in the east part of what is now Guilford County and where he secured a large tract of land bordering on Buffalo Creek. Later he divided this land with his brother, and a portion of it is still owned by their descendants. Rebecca Rankin Wharton died at the age of sixty-two. She reared eight children: Alice, Mary, Emma and Lizzie, twins, Jesse, Edward P., Annie and William.

Edward P. Wharton grew up in the country district, attended rural schools and also the graded schools of Greensboro, and had habits of industry and thrift early inculcated into his character. He worked on the farm and his first regular occupation was farming. Undoubtedly one of the chief elements in his successful career has been an ambition and faculty of doing things a little better than others and in advance of the accepted standards of the time. Thus while he was a farmer and dairyman he set a standard of progressiveness unknown at that time to this local agricultural district. He was the first to establish a milk route in Greensboro and distribute milk to regular customers. As far back as 1880, which seems ancient history, he erected the first silo ever built in North Carolina.

At the age of twenty-seven Mr. Wharton sold his dairy business and moved to Greensboro to give his energies a larger and broader field of activity. Here he entered the lumber business under the firm name of Wharton, Hunt & Company, and bought a large tract of standing timber in Moore County, shipping the logs to mill at Greensboro. In 1887 Mr. Wharton organized the Guilford Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of which he was chosen vice president. This corporation has continued a successful business now for thirty years. In 1888 Mr. Wharton engaged in the real estate and insurance business, with his father as a silent partner, under the firm name of E. P. Wharton & Company. In 1890 the business was reorganized as the Wharton Real Estate & Investment Company, of which Mr. Wharton was first secretary and treasurer and later president. This company later merged into the Southern Life & Trust Company.

With Mr. A. W. McAllister Mr. Wharton organized the three first fire insurance companies in Greensboro, all operated under one management, with Wharton and McAllister as general agents. Later he organized the American Exchange Bank, now the American Exchange National Bank. He served several years as president and is now a director. Later he organized and was elected president of the Standard Table Company. Is president of the Consolidated Warehouse Company, president of the Home Building and Loan Association, and president of the Lang Cigar Company. Mr. Wharton was one of the men who organized the Carolina Steel Bridge & Construction Company of Burlington, was its first president and since the business has been consolidated with the Virginia Bridge & Iron Company he remains as one of the largest stockholders and is a director in the corporation, which does business in seventeen states. Mr. Wharton is president of the Greensboro National Bank, is chairman of the board of trustees of the Greensboro Public Library, is member and ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Club, the Rotary Club, and a director in the Young Men's Christian Association.

This brief outline suffices to indicate the wide range of his interests and the effective part he has played in the business life of his native state. In 1889 Mr. Wharton married Ida M. Murray, daughter of William R. and Mary (Weatherby) Murray. Mr. Wharton died in August, 1915, leaving two daughters, Margaret and Annie L. There

E. P. Wharton

are now two grandchildren. Margaret is the wife of M. F. Douglas and has a son, Edward Wharton. Annie married Walter F. Cole and has a son named Walter F., Jr.

JAMES JACOB WOLFE, professor of biology of Trinity College at Durham, is one of the distinguished scholars of the state and his work has served to make North Carolina institutions still better known over the country at large.

Mr. Wolfe is a native of South Carolina, born at Sandy Run September 14, 1875, son of John Archibald and Frederica Anne (Geiger) Wolfe. Through his mother he is of German descent while his father was of English family.

Mr. Wolfe graduated A. B. from Wofford College at Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1896. The next four years were spent in teaching as principal of schools of Fork, South Carolina, and at Marion from 1898 to 1900. From 1900 to 1902 Mr. Wolfe was a student of the University of Chicago, and did the work leading up to his Doctor's degree there, and was at Harvard University from 1902 to 1904. He was awarded the Ph. D. degree in 1904. Since that date he has held the chair of biology at Trinity College.

Mr. Wolfe is member and was president in 1914-15 of the North Carolina Academy of Science, is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Microscopical Society and the Botanical Society of America. For a number of years he has been interested in investigation of biological phenomena, and the lines along which his name is spoken with most respect by scholars is in the field of diatoms, algæ cytology and heredity. He is author of several contributions to this field of research. During the summers of 1903 to 1906 Mr. Wolfe was an instructor in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and since 1910 has been an investigator at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Beaufort, North Carolina. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Watts Hospital at Durham, is a democrat, belongs to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity and is a member of the Methodist Church.

June 18, 1904, at Montclair, New Jersey, he married Miss Cornelia Wilhelmina Lehrmann, daughter of Henry and Anna Lehrmann, of German ancestry.

CHARLES FISHER was born in Rowan County, October 20, 1789. He was the youngest son of his father, Frederick Fisher, who came to North Carolina from Shenandoah County, Virginia, before the Revolution, and served with credit as a militia officer in that war. We find a Resolution of the Legislature in his favor in 1787.

In his early life Mr. Fisher studied law, and obtained a license to practice, but being absorbed in other pursuits, never practiced the profession. "Had he done so," a writer who knew him well, (John H. Wheeler) remarked, "he would from his natural quickness of perception, his ready tact, his strong and comprehensive reason and laborious research, have attained the highest eminence. Fortune, however, had marked out for him another career, in which his elementary knowledge of the law was an important aid; and in this he shone conspicious."

He first entered public life in 1818 as a senator in the State Legislature from Rowan. In 1819 he was elected a member of the Federal House of Representatives to fill the unexpired term of Hon. George Mumford, who had died December 31, 1818. In 1820 he was again elected to Congress for a full term by a large majority over Hon. John Long. After serving through the remainder of the fifteenth Congress, for which he had been elected, and during the whole of the sixteenth, he declined further election. But the people would not allow him to remain abstracted from their service. In 1821 he was elected a member of the House of Commons (State Legislature) from Rowan County. From this time to 1836 he served almost continuously in the Assembly, either from the county of Rowan or the borough of Salisbury, a long and unusual period of public service. In 1831-32 he was chosen speaker of the House, and presided with great dignity and ability over the deliberations of a body composed at that time of the foremost men of the state.

In 1835 he, with the Hon. John Giles, was a delegate from Rowan in the convention called to amend the Constitution of the State—the first convention held in the state after her independence was achieved. It was an important occasion. Vital issues had arisen, conflicting interests were to be reconciled, and great principles discussed. The people felt this, and sent their ablest men, such as Nathaniel Macon, William Gaston, John Branch, Daniel Swain, Richard Spaight, Weldon N. Edwards, and others to the convention. In this remarkable assembly Mr. Fisher's talents and acquirements shone conspicuously. The debates of the body show that he took a most active part in its proceedings, and his views on all questions, especially those relating to religious freedom and popular rights, were liberal and statesmanlike. He was one of the committee which drafted the constitution finally adopted; and was in all respects one of the most prominent and useful members of the convention.

In 1839 he was again brought forward as a candidate for Congress. This campaign was remarkable from the fact that his party was greatly in the minority in the district. Nevertheless, Mr. Fisher carried his party to victory, being elected by a considerable majority.

After serving through the twenty-fifth Congress (1839-1841), he retired to give his attention to his private affairs, which had suffered from his constant and unremitting labors in public life. But he was not allowed to remain in retirement. In 1845, while absent from the state, he was nominated by a distrct convention of the democratic party as a candidate for Congress. He refused at first to allow his name to be used, but finally consented much against his wishes and private interests. Having consented, he entered into the canvass with great energy, and so thoroughly did he conduct the campaign, so able and forceful were his arguments, that he finally lost the election by only twenty-seven votes in a district which when the contest began was supposed to contain an overwhelming majority against him. This was the only election in which he was ever defeated.

At various times he was balloted for in the Legislature for United States Senator, and on one occasion (1839) missed election by only a few votes. In 1846 he was the unanimous choice of his party as candidate for governor, but on account of his private affairs declined the nomination.

He married in 1814 Christina Beard, daughter of Lewis Beard, son of John Lewis Beard, one of the oldest settlers in Salisbury, who had married Susan Dunn, daughter of the well known lawyer

John Dunn (an Englishman by birth), who before the Revolution was attorney for the Crown in Salisbury, and with whom Andrew Jackson studied law for a time. Mr. Fisher died in 1848. Three children survived their parents, two daughters and a son. The last, Colonel Charles F. Fisher, was killed at the first battle of Manassas in the war between the states.

Mr. Fisher had large business interests in the Southwest, which necessitated long periods of absence from home. On his return from one of these trips he was taken ill at Hillsboro, Mississippi, where he died on May 7, 1849.

It is impossible to enumerate, even partially, the various public measures which Mr. Fisher originated and advanced during his long service in the Legislature of the state and in Congress. Always an unyielding advocate of state's rights against Federal encroachment, as a statesman and leader of men in his generation no man in North Carolina ever surpassed him.

As a man he was of the type which has passed away—the dignified and genial Southern gentleman, whose fine courtesy of manner was the expression of high intellectual culture, with great kindliness of heart. He was of stainless character in every relation of life, and with regard to his commanding ability and influence John H. Wheeler has said of him very accurately in his History, "An untiring energy of character, a clear and comprehensive intellect, a penetrating and persuasive eloquence, knowledge deep and varied both of men and books, elevated him to high and responsible positions in our republic, and his merits were always equal to his position."

Charles Frederic Fisher was born in Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina, December 26, 1816, and was the only son of Hon. Charles Fisher. His early education was obtained in the classical schools of Salisbury. He matriculated at the University of Yale in the autumn of 1835, but owing to ill health was unable to complete his collegiate course.

He did not adopt a profession, but devoted himself to business connected with his father's large landed estates, and for several years edited The Western Carolinian, a paper supporting the democratic party and which was very influential in its day. In this work he exhibited marked ability, great clearness of thought and a vigorous, eloquent style. Although deeply interested in politics, he held no political office until in 1854, when he was elected to the State Senate, and served in that body during the session of 1854-5, at which time much important legislation was passed notably, and largely through his efforts, the first charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

In 1855 he was elected president of the North Carolina Railroad, and he discharged the duties of that important position with great ability and energy, bestowing an extraordinary degree of time, labor and personal supervision on the work. Although attacked more than once by partisan influences, he held the position and the absolute confidence of the stockholders until his resignation in 1861 to enter the army. He had been ever since the presidential election of 1860 an enthusiastic advocate of secession; and recognizing that the course of events would force North Carolina to take her place with the Southern States already seceded, he began as early as April, 1861, to recruit a regiment for service, and was the first man in the state to raise troops for the Confederacy. In this connection it may be added that he was also the first officer to lay down his life for the cause. His regiment—the cost of the equipment of which he himself defrayed—was in fact not only the first raised, but the first of the state's original ten regiments that was already for the field, although called the sixth.

The material of which the regiment was composed was unusually fine, being largely made up of men whom Colonel Fisher knew personally, many of whom had served under him in various capacities; and in whom he had a confidence which the regiment throughout the war proved to have been well founded. For it fought gallantly, and covered itself with glory on almost every battlefield of Virginia, from Manassas to Appomattox.

On leaving North Carolina early in July, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Winchester, Virginia, where it was assigned to the brigade commanded by General Bernard E. Bee. Soon after its arrival this brigade, with the rest of the army of the Shenandoah under General Joseph E. Johnston, was ordered to reinforce General Beauregard at Manassas, where the famous battle of July 21, had begun. It was at this juncture that Colonel Fisher was able to render a service which had the most important and far-reaching results, for as the troops were about to entrain at Winchester, a serious delay in their transportation occurred, owing to an accident in which a train had been derailed and wrecked, thus blocking the line, Colonel Fisher, having a large force of railroad men in his regiment, volunteered to remove the obstruction, and by his energetic work, did so in a very short time. As a reward for this service the Sixth Regiment was allowed to embark on the next train that left for Manassas, and reached there in time to be ordered into action by General Beauregard at the most critical period of the battle, when their help was sorely needed. In an address on the life and services of Colonel Fisher, delivered in Charlotte, North Carolina, October 12, 1901, Hon. John Henderson said of this incident:

"If the Sixth Regiment had reached the field an hour later, or if Kirby Smith's command had been delayed another hour, the battle of Manassas would in all human probability have been lost by the Confederates. For at this time the day was going against the Southern army. Ricketts' and Griffin's batteries, massed into one, were pouring an incessant fire upon the Confederate ranks, which had no artillery at hand to engage them. The position of the battery was on the extreme left of the Confederate lines, and to this part of the field the Sixth Regiment was sent as soon as it arrived, with orders to silence the guns which were working such havoc. The Regiment immediately upon coming into position opened what the Federal reports described as 'a deadly and murderous musketry and rifle fire,' followed by a charge in which the battery was not only silenced but captured. It was while leading this charge that Colonel Fisher was instantly killed. But," Mr. Henderson adds, "the guns which had been doing such deadly work were captured by the Sixth Regiment, and never recaptured by the enemy. The battery which had been so fatally destructive to the Confederates up to that time was silenced, and from that minute the Federal army went down to defeat. It never rallied in any strength. Up to the capture of this battery, McDowell had commanded a victorious and advancing army. The position of the Confederate forces was perilous in the extreme, and Generals Beauregard and Johnston had almost

given up in despair, when suddenly the Sixth Regiment appeared upon the field, went at once into action, and under the superb leadership of Colonel Fisher, by a movement as brilliant and rapid as it was sudden and terrific, in the course of a few minutes changed the course of the battle. The battery being silenced, broken Confederate columns rallied and confronted the enemy with irresistible power, and the victory was won for the Confederates. Colonel Fisher died in the hour of his triumph. If he had lived he promised to be a great and skillful military leader. But although dead, his noble spirit and that of his men who fell with him, cry aloud to us for proper remembrance."

Quoting later from a letter of General Thomas L. Clingman, who was a spectator of the battle, in which the latter says, "The service of Colonel Fisher and his regiment on this occasion cannot be overestimated. Neither then nor at any time since have I doubted that this movement saved the day to the Confederacy; and if the gallant and noble Fisher by this charge lost his life, who did more during that long and arduous struggle?" Mr. Henderson remarks, "The tribute paid by General Clingman is as beautiful as it is true. It would be difficult to exaggerate in describing the nobility, purity and steadfast adherence to every high ideal of public and private duty which marked Colonel Fisher's character from his earliest boyhood to his death. While he lived, his character and reputation were pure and unsullied—he was a man literally 'without fear and without reproach.'—

"'And when he died he left a lofty name,
A light, a landmark on the cliffs of fame.'"

Colonel Fisher married in 1845 Elizabeth Ruth Caldwell, daughter of Hon. David F. Caldwell and Fanny Alexander, daughter of William Lee Alexander and Elizabeth Henderson. She died in 1850. Colonel Fisher at his death left three children—a son and two daughters.

Hon. Luther Thompson Hartsell. In the county where he was born and reared, and where his ancestors have lived from Revolutionary times, Hon. Luther Thompson Hartsell has gained a distinctive merit and reputation as a lawyer and has also acquitted himself with credit in numerous public responsibilities.

Mr. Hartsell has been in active practice at Concord in Cabarrus County for over twenty years. His birth occurred on his father's farm on Rocky River eight miles south of Concord in 1870. The date of the coming of the Hartsells to Cabarrus County was prior to the Revolutionary War. The Hartsells came to North Carolina from Pennsylvania. They were part of a large colony of Pennsylvania Germans who established homes in the eastern part of Cabarrus County. The family tradition states that eight Hartsell brothers came out of Germany and settled in Pennsylvania and four of these brothers subsequently located in Cabarrus County. From one of these four is descended Luther T. Hartsell. Mr. Hartsell is a son of McDonald J. Hartsell and a grandson of Andrew Hartsell. MsDonald Hartsell, who died in 1910, spent all his life in the neighborhood of his farm on the Rocky River. He was a substantial citizen of splendid worth, of fine type of character, and during the war served in Company B of the Seventh North Carolina Infantry. This regiment was made up almost entirely of Cabarrus County men. McDonald J. Hartsell married Sarah Boger, and her people were also of German origin and early settlers in Cabarrus County.

Luther Thompson Hartsell came into his profession with the wholesome vigor and early training of a farm boy. He had lived with his father on the farm in Cabarrus County until completing a college course. Besides the local schools he attended Trinity College, where at the end of four years he was graduated in 1894. Mr. Hartsell then entered the law department of the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1896. He almost immediately located at Concord, the county seat of his native county, and has practiced there with so much success that he is regarded as the foremost lawyer of his city and county and his reputation also extends widely over the state.

Besides a large general practice Mr. Hartsell is attorney for the Brown Manufacturing Company, cotton manufacturers; the Young-Hartsell Mills Company, also cotton manufacturers; the Concord National Bank; the Southern Loan and Trust Company; and for two of the local building and loan associations. He has broad business experience and is a man of force and capacity in either public or private life. His influence has had much to do with the upbuilding of the modern industrial city of Concord.

Mr. Hartsell is a leader in democratic politics. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Legislature, Lower House, representing his native county, and served through the session of 1899. In 1910 he was elected to the State Senate and served in that body in the session of 1911. He is not an active seeker for political honor, and participation in public affairs involves a material sacrifice to a lawyer of his standing and prominence.

Mr. Hartsell is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He and his family are Presbyterians. Mr. Hartsell married Miss Janie Ervin, of Concord, and their two children are Luther Thompson, Jr., and Nancy Young.

George Edwin Butler has not only been a prominent lawyer of Clinton for many years but has been distinguished in his service to the state, both as a legislator and in military affairs. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and for years was actively identified with the North Carolina National Guard.

Mr. Butler was born in Sampson County, North Carolina, June 5, 1868, a son of Wiley and Roemelia (Farrell) Butler. His father was a farmer and merchant. Major Butler was largely educated during his early childhood through the wise and capable direction of his mother. He also attended the Salem High School and then entered the University of North Carolina, where he pursued his literary studies from 1887 to 1891. During 1890 he taught school and then returned to the university to complete his law course. Major Butler was admitted to the bar in September, 1893, and at once located at Clinton, where he has been a forceful and successful attorney for over twenty-five years. The early years of his practice he was elected county superintendent of schools, but resigned that post upon his election to the State Senate from the Fourteenth District, where he served in 1897-98.

A few days after the war with Spain broke out Mr. Butler enlisted, April 27, 1898, and served

with the First North Carolina Regiment of Infantry in Cuba. While the regiment was at Savannah and Jacksonville he was summary court officer of the regiment, and in Cuba he was president of the General Court Martial at Camp Columbia. He was mustered out April 22, 1899. The commanding officer of the First Regiment, J. F. Armfield, recommended his service as follows: "Service honest and faithful. Major Butler has performed the duties laid upon him with credit to himself and his regiment." On February 19, 1897, he was commissioned assistant adjutant general of the North Carolina National Guard with the rank of major, and on April 2, 1903, his regiment elected him lieutenant colonel, an appointment that was confirmed by Governor Aycock.

In 1905 Major Butler was elected to represent Sampson County in the Lower House of the Legislature. In 1910 and again in 1916 he was republican candidate for Congress. For a number of years he served as county attorney and was also attorney for the Road Commission of Sampson County. From 1897 to 1901 he was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, and has served as secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees of the Clinton graded schools.

In 1907, while in the Senate, Major Butler secured legislation in behalf of public schools which marked the greatest advance made by any one legislative act since the year 1868.

Mr. Butler is vice president of the Bank of Clinton, and has many interests both in his profession and civic and business affairs. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, is a charter member of the Psi Chapter of the Sigma Nu fraternity of the University of North Carolina and is a lodge and chapter Mason.

He was married January 8, 1902, to Miss Eva Boykin Lee, daughter of Dr. A. M. Lee of Clinton. They have four children: Algernon Lee, Edwin Elliott, Musette Lee and Frances Marian.

LUNSFORD RICHARDSON, head of the Vicks Chemical Company, and otherwise prominent as a capitalist and philanthropist at Greensboro, represents one of the well known and old colonial families of North Carolina.

His original ancestor went out of Normandy into England at the same time with William the Conqueror. His name was Ritch-Art. This name in process of usage and pronunciation was gradually changed to Ritchartson and was finally written Richardson. The first American ancestors of the family came to this country and settled along the eastern shore of Virginia about 1679.

Mr. Richardson's grandfather, Joseph Richardson, a son of William Richardson, came to North Carolina about 1760, settling on a plantation in Johnston County near Little River, about twenty-five miles from Goldsboro and twenty-five miles east of Raleigh. He had three sons, Clement, Pharaoh and Lunsford. Clement died in early boyhood. Pharaoh and Lunsford settled in Johnston County on the three plantations given them by their father. Their only sister, Millie, married Thomas J. Hadley, who lived in Wilson, North Carolina.

Pharaoh and Lunsford Richardson married two sisters, Polly and Laurinda Vincent, daughters of James Vincent, a planter living on the west side of the Neuse River near Smithfield, the county seat of Johnston County. The wife of Lunsford Richardson, Sr., was Laurinda Vincent, the younger of the two sisters. They had four sons and two daughters. The oldest, Joseph, died in infancy. Those to follow him in order of birth were Martha Ann Ruth, William, Clement, Rozetta and Lunsford. Martha married Thomas H. Atkinson, a planter of large holdings on the Neuse River near Goldsboro. William married Miss Mary E. Atkinson, and Clement married Miss Nannie E. Atkinson, nieces of Thomas H. Atkinson.

The homestead where Lunsford Richardson, Jr., was born was located half way between Raleigh and Goldsboro and thirteen miles east of Smithfield, among the foothills about three-quarters of a mile from the Little River. The locality was known as Richardsan's Mills and the postoffice was Lunsford. The second plantation of the Richardson family bordered Cattail Creek, while the third plantation bordered Little River and was very level and free from rocks. Lunsford Richardson, Sr., had a sawmill, grist mill and flour mill operated by water power from Little River. He also owned a large number of slaves. Lunsford, Sr., war drowned in the Little River during a freshet at the age of forty-eight years. He was a devout Methodist and the main support of Rose Place Methodist Episcopal Church, located 2½ miles from his home.

Lunsford Richardson after graduating from Horner School and Davidson College in 1875 was a teacher for four years, and in September, 1880, engaged in the drug business. His two sons are now associated with him in the Vicks Chemical Company at Greensboro and they have made this one of the large and flourishing enterprises of the city. Mr. Richardson is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro and has actively participated in both the church and civic affairs. He has been a Sunday school worker either as superintendent or teacher for more than forty years. His contributions to home and foreign missions have always been liberal, and he is vice president of the Board of Public Welfare, a benevolent institution that has effected much good among the otherwise neglected poor of Greensboro. Mr. Richardson is also responsible for establishing the Armstrong Sabbath School, which is an institution among the colored people of the city. He personally pays the expense of an experienced colored nurse to minister to the worthy poor of that class.

Mr. Richardson married Miss Mary Lynn, daughter of Dr. J. Henry Smith, a Presbyterian minister of Greensboro. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were married August 28, 1884, and their children are J. H. Smith Richardson, Laurin V., Mary Norris, Lunsford and Mary Lynn, all now living. J. Henry Smith married Grace Jones, of Danville, and their two children are Grace Stuart and Mary Keene. Laurin V. is the wife of Dr. C. J. Carlson and has three children. Mary Lynn, Carl and Beda. Mary Norris married William Y. Pryer and has a son named William Y., Jr.

JAMES MERRITT SHARP. During the past ten years Mr. Sharp has been engaged in steadily increasing activities and responsibilities as a capable lawyer, and is one of the leading men in the law and in public affairs at Reidsville, though he has rather avoided the field of practical politics and office holding. Many also associate his name with a former excellent educational institution, Sharp's

Yours Sincerely,
L. Richardson

Institute, which he established and through which he rendered a splendid service for the education of young people for several years.

Mr. Sharp was born in New Bethel Township of Rockingham County, and is descended from some of the early Irish stock in that county. His great-grandfather was born in Ireland and coming to America a young man spent his last years in Rockingham County. Adolphus Archer Sharp, grandfather of Mr. Sharp, was born in North Carolina, and owned and occupied a plantation in Mayo Township, having a number of slaves to operate it. He lived there until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Margaret Joyce, who was also of Irish ancestry. Both lived to a good old age and were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The father of James M. Sharp was James Marshall Sharp, who was born in Mayo Township, Rockingham County. Soon after the breaking out of the war between the states he entered the Confederate service in Company F of the Forty-fifth North Carolina Infantry. The record of that gallant regiment is practically his individual record as a soldier. At the battle of Gettysburg he was severely wounded, but recovered and rejoined his command and remained with it until near the close of the war. He was then captured and spent the last weeks of the period of hostilities in a northern prison. After his parole he returned home and started life with practically no capital and in the devastated and poverty stricken conditions of the time. He managed to secure a tract of wooded land in New Bethel Township, and undertook the task of clearing it and doing real pioneer work. His first home was a very small house, but in the course of time an extended acreage came under cultivation and he had good buildings erected and his last years were spent in comfort. He died there in 1912. James Marshall Sharp married Eliza Ann Garrett, a native of Huntsville Township, and daughter of Bowling Garrett. Her parental grandfather was born in County Kent, England, and settled in North Carolina when a young man. Mrs. James Marshall Sharp is still living at the old homestead. Her family of children consisted of William W., Adolphus A., Robert M., John B., James Merritt, Bertha A., Joseph A. and Calvin Russell.

James Merritt Sharp spent his youth in a good home, though not one of luxury, and was encouraged to make the best of his opportunities. Above the district schools his education was acquired largely through his own efforts. He attended Whitsett Institute and later Wake Forest College. At the age of eighteen he taught his first term of school in Madison Township. In 1900 Mr. Sharp established Sharp's Institute. For its accommodation he had a large frame building, conveniently arranged and equipped, erected and completed in the fall of that year, and his school opened under auspicious circumstances October 22d. He was president, principal and sole owner of the school, and its preparatory and academic work soon brought it a generous patronage and a more than local reputation for thoroughness and efficiency. Its graduates were freely admitted to a number of colleges and universities without examination. In 1907 the building and all equipment were destroyed by fire.

Happily Mr. Sharp was prepared for the emergency in his affairs which this loss created. He had for several years devoted his spare time to the study of law and had also attended the law department of Wake Forest College. In the spring of 1907 he was licensed to practice, and since then has been accumulating honors in his profession. The first two years were spent at Stoneville, three years at Madison, and since then his home and office have been at Reidsville.

In 1906 Mr. Sharp married Annie Brett Blackwell. She was born in Vance County, North Carolina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pomfret Blackwell. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have five children: Susie, Sallie, Annie Hill, Thomas Marshall and Louisa W.

Mr. Sharp is of the Primitive Baptist faith while his wife is a Methodist. He is affiliated with Stoneville Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is especially prominent in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, being a past counsellor of Carolina Council No. 9 and a former member of the state judiciary of the order. He is also dictator of Reidsville Lodge No. 1390, Loyal Order of Moose. Some of his civic and patriotic activities are indicated by the fact that he is now president of the Reidsville Chamber of Commerce and is chairman of the War Savings Stamp committee. He is a regular democratic voter, but beyond voting his aspirations do not go.

JOHN ELDON CARLYLE was a representative of the splendid citizenship of Robeson County and it was an expression of complete community esteem when at the time of his death he was called one of its best citizens.

Mr. Carlyle was born in Robeson County, November 3, 1855, and died at his home five miles west of Lumberton March 4, 1918, in his sixty-third year. The Carlyles have lived in Robeson County for a number of generations. One of the prominent members of the family was the late Professor John B. Carlyle, a man of rare scholarship who held the chair of Latin at Wake Forest, North Carolina. John Atlas Carlyle, father of John Eldon, was for many years one of the substantial planters of Robeson County. John Eldon Carlyle was born on the Raft Swamp, about three and a half miles northwest of the home where he died. In that section of Robeson County he spent his career, beginning life as a farmer and making that his chief occupation. For some years, however, he was quite extensively engaged in the turpentine and naval stores business, representing James Sprunt & Son of Wilmington. He conducted this business at his home five miles west of Lumberton on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and at Lumberton, where he had a switch for shipping purposes. He was also a director of the Planters Bank and Trust Company of Lumberton.

The late Mr. Carlyle was one of the oldest Masons in the county and was buried with Masonic honors. His funeral services were conducted by the pastor of the Raft Swamp Baptist Church, one of the oldest and most historic Baptist Churches in the state. He had been an active member of that denomination for about thirty-five years, and a large part of that time he served as deacon and was also church treasurer.

Mrs. John Eldon Carlyle, who died in December, 1915, bore the maiden name of Etta May Andrews. She was born near what was formerly known as Ash Pole, now Fairmount, in Robeson County. Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle were survived by six children. The two daughters are Miss Flora, who lived with her father, and Mrs. J. M. Powell, whose home is near the old Carlyle homestead. The four sons

are: Alexander, of Raleigh; Zeb V., connected with the National Army at Camp Jackson; John A., and Rowland, who lived with his father.

John Atlas Carlyle, oldest son of the late John Eldon Carlyle, was born and reared at the Carlyle home, and his career has been chiefly identified with farming, though for a time he was connected with the Seaboard Air Line Railway at Raleigh. For fifteen months ending in January, 1918, he was superintendent of the Masonic Orphanage Farm at Oxford, North Carolina. He then returned to his farm, which adjoins his father's old place, and is now diligently engaged in cultivating and managing about fifty acres of that rich and prosperous agricultural section. John A. Carlyle married Josephine Roberts, of Robeson County. They have three children: Atlas Eldon, Margaret Belle and Mary H.

Hon. Ama Riah McPhail. Of the young members of the Richmond County legal fraternity who have won success and recognition, one who has not only gone far in his chosen calling but has rendered valuable service to his community in official position is Hon. Ama Riah McPhail, of Rockingham. Engaged in practice here since 1908, he has realized that modern business conditions have opened up new fields for the attorney, and has turned his attention to particular branches, specializing along certain lines, and is best known in the direction of civil cases and land litigation.

Mr. McPhail was born in 1883, in Sampson County, North Carolina, and is a son of J. R. and Martha Ann (Westbrook) McPhail, both born in the same county. His father, a general business man of Wayne County, who has attained success in his career, is a believer in education and has given all his children good advantages. The family is of pure Scotch ancestry, and the original settlers in this country made Cumberland County, North Carolina, their place of residence. Ama Riah McPhail and two of his brothers became residents of Richmond County some years ago. They are of three different professions. The eldest of the three is Dr. L. D. McPhail, a graduate of the University of Maryland and a successful practicing physician and surgeon of Rockingham; the youngest is Isaiah McPhail, D. D. S., a graduate of the University of Virginia Dental College and a practicing dentist of Hamlet; while Ama Riah McPhail is a lawyer. These three able young men are unusually well equipped and successful in their several fields.

Ama Riah McPhail was educated at Horner's Military School at Oxford, Trinity College at Durham, and the University of North Carolina. He studied law in the latter institution and was admitted to the bar in 1908, in which year he began practice at Rockingham, which has since been his home and the scene of his success. Although he is a general practitioner in the various state and federal courts, his work is largely in civil cases and land litigation. In 1912 Mr. McPhail was elected a member of the North Carolina Legislature, Lower House, from Richmond County, and served in the session of 1913 and the extra session. While he took an active interest in general legislative matters that came up in those sessions, his principal efforts were toward eliminating and preventing useless and superfluous measures being passed. Mr. McPhail is a member of the Methodist Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mrs. McPhail was formerly Miss Lily Lyon, the daughter of Rev. J. T. and Fannie (Small) Lyon, the latter a sister of Congressman J. H. Small of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. McPhail have two daughters: Frances and Lillie Elizabeth.

Thomas Davis Warren. While Mr. Warren has been an active member of the North Carolina bar for twenty years much of his time has been diverted into business and civic affairs, and he is officially identified with several of the largest corporations and business organizations at Newbern.

He came to mature life with the freshness of attitude developed by a youth in the country, supplemented with a thoroughly liberal education. Mr. Warren was born on a farm in Chowan County, North Carolina, January 21, 1872, and is a son of William Young and Fannie (Badham) Warren. He attended the Edenton High School, the Horner's Military School at Oxford, and then entered the University of North Carolina with the class of 1895. The next three years he continued his studies in the law department and was graduated LL. B. in 1898. During part of the year 1897 he taught at Horner's Military School, and during his senior year in university was an instructor in the law department.

After his admission to the bar Mr. Warren began practice at Trenton in Jones County, and remained there ten years, during which time he built up a large and flourishing law business and was again and again honored with public position. In 1908 he removed to Newbern and has handled a general practice together with his many business interests.

Mr. Warren is president of the Trenton Land & Lumber Company; secretary of the Jones-Onslow Land Company; secretary of the Southern Realty Company; was elected president in 1914 of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad; is a director of the Newbern Banking & Trust Company; and he organized the Bank of Jones County and served as its president from 1906 to 1908, when he removed to Newbern.

Mr. Warren represented the Seventh District, comprising six counties, in the State Senate from 1901 to 1903 and was member of the House of Representatives from Jones County in 1905. While in Jones County he served as county attorney, and held a similar office in Craven County four years. For the past six years he has been chairman of the Craven County Board of Education and for eight years has been a trustee of the Newbern graded schools and a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina. He has done much to strengthen the democratic organization in his section of the state and has been chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee since March, 1914.

He was married June 8, 1904, to Mary A. Stevenson, of Kinston, North Carolina. Their two children are Thomas Davis, Jr., and Elizabeth Stevenson.

Julius J. Hilton, M. D. The medium of service by which he has been a factor of good to his native state and for which his name deserves recognition in this publication is the thirty odd years Doctor Hilton has successfully practiced medicine. Throughout nearly all these years he

Julius J. Hilton, M.D.

has lived in Guilford County and his present home and headquarters of practice are at Greensboro.

Doctor Hilton was born in 1860 on a plantation near Hillsdale in Guilford County, a son of James M. Hilton, who was born in the same locality in 1832. The Hiltons are descended from two brothers who came to America in pioneer times. Joseph Hilton, the grandfather, locating in North Carolina and the other in Virginia. Doctor Hilton's paternal grandmother was Patsy (Ozmont) Hilton. James M. Hilton grew up on a farm, and after his marriage bought a plantation adjoining that of his father. He left his work in the fields to enlist in the Confederate Army when the war broke out, and was with a North Carolina regiment until captured by the enemy. As a prisoner of war he was at Point Lookout, Maryland, and Elmira, New York, until paroled. Following the war he resumed farming, and continued to live near Hillsdale until 1885, when he moved to Rockingham County. Though now eighty-six years of age, he still gives active superintendence to his farm near Stokesdale. He has been three times married. The maiden name of his first wife was Nancy D. Harris. She was born near Hillsdale, daughter of Peter and Valencia (Beville) Harris. She died at the age of forty-two years. The second wife of James M. Hilton was Sarah Stanley, and his third marriage was with Margaret Clapp. The children of his first wife were: Rufus, Julius J., James Cicero, Ellen, William P. and John Lucius. There were two children by the second marriage, Gaither and Florence, and also two by the third wife, Walter and Edwin.

Doctor Hilton during his youth attended district school, also the Summerfield Academy and Oak Ridge Institute. He did his preliminary work in medicine under the direction of Dr. B. Y. Harris and Dr. J. J. Cox. While still an undergraduate he practiced at Hillsdale and afterwards completed his education in the Maryland University School of Medicine at Baltimore, where he graduated in 1886. On resuming practice he was located at Hillsdale one year, at Winston one year, and then for seventeen years was busied with an extensive country practice in and around Stokesdale. From there he moved to Greensboro and he still enjoys a place of leadership in the medical fraternity of Guilford County. He is an active member of the Guilford County and North Carolina State Medical societies.

In 1881 Doctor Hilton married Nellie Meinung. She was born at Salem, North Carolina, daughter of Edward and Clemmie (Pfohl) Meinung. Mrs. Hilton's people were Moravians and she was reared in the faith of that church and has always kept up her membership. Doctor and Mrs. Hilton reared four children: Charles McLean, James Edwin, Florence and Minnie. They now have several grandchildren. The son Charles married Alta Wysong, and his three children are Adelaide, Edwina and an infant. James Edwin died at the age of twenty-three. Florence is the wife of John H. Flynt, and is the mother of four children, Mary Frances, John, Edwin, and an infant. Minnie is the wife of Douglas Hayworth, and her son and daughter are named Julius and Louise.

Charles Lucas Duncan, M. D. Though one of Beaufort's most successful physicians, and a specialist in children's diseases, Doctor Duncan is almost equally well known as a factor in business affairs. He is an official member of several of the leading corporations and business concerns of that city, and is one of the busiest and hardest working men of the community.

Doctor Duncan was born in Beaufort, where his professional career has been passed, on June 22, 1872. He is a son of Thomas Lucas and Anna (Perry) Duncan. His father was a well known merchant of the city. Doctor Duncan was liberally educated, his father having been a prosperous man. He attended private school, took his literary training in Trinity College, and in 1900 graduated M. D. from the University of North Carolina. The next two years he spent in further study and preparation for his chosen work in the University of Maryland, and had two years of hospital experience in Baltimore. After this thorough training Doctor Duncan returned to Beaufort and speedily gained a fine practice in the city of his birth. For a number of years he has given special attention to diseases of children and in that field he excels. He is a member in high standing of both the county and state medical societies.

Among the business interests which claim a part of his attention Doctor Duncan is vice president of the Beaufort Banking and Trust Company; is president of the Beaufort Drug Company and the Beaufort Ice Company; is secretary and treasurer of the Diamond Back Terrapin Company; and secretary of the Cape Lookout Land Company.

Doctor Duncan and family are members of the Ann Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a member of its board of stewards and a trustee. He was married September 2, 1900, to Miss Virginia Clyde Mason, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Their three children are Ann Virginia, Grace Wilson and Clyde Mason.

David Verger Dixon. The career of Mr. Dixon has been one of steady progress from small beginnings, limited capital, with a record of overcoming of many obstacles, until he is now one of the most substantial merchants and citizens of Kinston.

Born in Greene County, North Carolina, August 26, 1856, he finished his education in the Carolina Seminary in his native county. At the age of nineteen he was working in a general store at Hookerton. Growing experience and a small capital which resulted from his thrift enabled him by 1881 to buy an interest in the store of Patrick and Dixon. In 1888 he had become sole proprietor of the business, and the firm D. V. Dixon & Company was one of the largest at Hookerton.

In 1898 Mr. Dixon came to Kinston, and after two years of business association with J. W. Grainger, established the present hardware house of D. V. Dixon & Son. This firm has an ample capital, carries a large stock of general hardware and implements, and its trade territory covers a wide section of country around Kinston. Mr. Dixon is also a director of the Caswell Cotton Mill Company and a director of the National Bank of Kinston.

An inspiration to his business activity was his family and he has reared some very capable sons and daughters. He was married in May, 1879, to Miss Corrine Bryant Patrick, of Greene County, North Carolina. Their married life continued for over thirty-five years until interrupted by the death of Mrs. Dixon on September 21, 1914. The oldest of their children, Errol Patrick Dixon, who died December 3, 1916, was for a number of years actively associated with his father in the hardware business. David Lloyd, the oldest of the children

now living married Martha Stanton Hines, of Kinston. He enlisted in the Quarter Masters Department and is now stationed at Palo Alto, California. The other children still living are Hattie Lucile and William Thomas, both of whom are still at home. Five other children are deceased: Janie Mabel, who died in February, 1907; Lizzie Patrick, who died at the age of twelve; John Monroe, who died when seven years old; Lillie Saunders, who died at the age of five; and Harry Thompson, who died when three years of age.

On July 10, 1918, Mr. Dixon married Mrs. Clare B. Mooring of Aurora.

Mr. Dixon is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Mystic Circle. He is a trustee of the Queen Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Kinston.

MALCOMB K. LEE. History shows very few instances of men who have become famous whose early lives were not rooted in the soil. That saying is especially a truism when applied to America, and the idea that the land is strengthening and vitalizing has so worked into the very fabric of the language that an orator can pursue no shorter route to the hearts of his hearers than by addressing them as my fellow country-men—not citymen but country-men. In the pioneer history of southern development, all of its great public and military leaders were farmers; some of them, it is true, gentlemen farmers who left the actual cultivation of the soil to servants and slaves, but who, nevertheless, were in close touch with it and with the healthful life of the agriculturalist.

The great Lee family, whose most distinguished sons were Virginians, were planters and loved their estates and households with an intensity which few farmers of the West, with their shorter tenure of ownership, cannot appreciate. When Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry), and Robert E. Lee, the great military leader of the Confederacy, spoke of defending the soil of the Old Dominion against the invasion of either Federals or the British, the words had a deep significance to them. Fitzhugh Lee, a leader of two wars whose activities extended to the present generation, was a brave professional soldier who had lost his close touch with mother earth.

The farmers of the New South have become more truly sons of the soil than their early ancestors, and there, as in every section of the United States, those who have succeeded most are those who kept the closest informed as to the progressive improvements in everything relating to their calling. A typical American farmer must be broad, thoroughly posted and resourceful. It is with pride that Monroe, Union County, can point to such a character in the person of Malcomb K. Lee, farmer, stockman and banker. He was born on his father's farm in the southern part of Union County, North Carolina, in the year 1865. His parents, Harrison and Elizabeth (McCaskill) Lee, are deceased.

The father was born in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, and moved to Union County, North Carolina, in 1855, settling on a farm not far from his old homestead in South Carolina. It is said he bore a striking resemblance to Robert E. Lee; and, to the extent of his abilities, he was equally patriotic. Although a prosperous farmer at the outbreak of the Civil war, he left all to become a captain of militia in the Confederate service. Mrs. Harrison Lee, the mother, was also born in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, of Scotch parents who came direct to South Carolina. Her father's productive plantation eventually comprised between four and five thousand acres of land.

Malcomb K. Lee was born on his father's farm in Lane Creek township, southeastern part of Union County, and he was reared on this homestead. He received his education in the local schools and at Union Institute. The latter was presided over by Prof. O. C. Hamilton, a distinguished educator, now retired, who is noted for having in a small private school in a country community turned out many young men who have become prominent in the affairs of state and nation. Professor Hamilton was not only an educator, but a character-builder; while being a skillful imparter of knowledge, he also inspired in his pupils a determination to succeed through honorable methods. He has done as much for this high type of education as any one man in North Carolina.

From 1895 to 1908 Mr. Lee was a merchant at Marshville, Union County, and moved to Monroe, the county seat, in 1910. In the following year he assisted in the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of which he was elected president and has thus continued. From the first it has been recognized as one of the successful banking institutions of Union County. It has a capital and surplus of $80,000, and deposits averaging $300,000.

In 1918 Mr. Lee was one of the organizers of the Bearskin Cotton Mills, Incorporated, of which he is president. This is capitalized at $450,000.

But Mr. Lee is best known for his extensive farming and live stock interests, especially for his successful efforts in the improvement of fine cattle and the promotion of the dairy industries. The Monroe Creamery, which disburses over two thousand dollars monthly to neighborhood farmers, is his creation. He is the owner of four or five splendid farms in Union County and just over the line in South Carolina. His largest farm, about fifteen hundred acres, is in Chesterfield County, that state, and is noted as the home of his herd of registered Hereford cattle, pronounced by experts as among the finest in the South. The herd is headed by Dauntless Britisher, a bull from the famous Giltner Brothers stock farm of Eminence, Kentucky. He was calved June 10, 1910, and his number in the Record of the American Hereford Association is 351,789. The sire was Britisher, No. 145,096, who was the champion of two continents and was purchased in England by Giltner Brothers at a cost of $4,000. Mr. Lee started this herd in 1914, with fourteen registered heifers, and by natural increase and later purchases, he has now a herd of thirty. He also keeps a number of high grade Jersey cattle at his homestead, a beautiful farm of thirty-six acres adjoining Monroe on the east. Other fine cattle are distributed among his different pastures, and he also cultivates a number of fields of cotton, corn and other grains. Mr. Lee is building a modern home, at a cost of about $20,000.

He married Miss Glennie Williams, who was born and reared in Union County, and there have been four children of their union—Kemper, Elizabeth, Mary and Jean, the two last named being twin daughters.

DANIEL THOMAS EDWARDS. A native of North Carolina, an educated and scholarly teacher and lawyer, Mr. Edwards did most of his professional

work in New York City, where he lived a number of years, and was afterward editor of the Free Press at Kinston, North Carolina, where he still resides.

He was born in Greene County, North Carolina, October 16, 1870, a son of Daniel Webster and Mary Jane (White) Edwards. His father was both a teacher and attorney. Mr. Edwards had all the advantages that good schools and universities and a home of culture can provide. He attended private school at High Point in Guilford County and then entered Trinity College, where he completed the classical course and was graduated A. B. in 1892. He subsequently was a student in the law department of the University of North Carolina under Hon. John M. Manning, and from there entered the University of the City of New York, where he spent two years in the graduate department, receiving the degree of Pd. D. from that institution in June, 1899. For six years Mr. Edwards was a teacher in the New York City schools.

On April 3, 1901, at Kinston, he married Miss Capitola Grainger, daughter of J. W. Grainger, well known as a banker and business man. After his marriage Mr. Edwards returned to New York City and continued his educational activities in that metropolis for two years. On returning to Kinston he became editor of the Kinston Free Press, and had the active management of its editorial policy until 1914, when he sold the property. Since then he has given his attention chiefly to his private affairs. He lives in one of the picturesque homes of Kinston, and he and his wife are the parents of three children: Sarah Grainger, Mary Eleanor and Capitola Virginia. Mr. Edwards is a steward in the Queen Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Kinston, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is connected with various business interests of the city and section.

W. E. Allen is secretary and treasurer of the Greensboro Loan & Trust Company. He was one of the men who founded this substantial institution, which was established in 1899, and is now rounding out the twentieth year of its prosperous existence. The company has a capital stock of $200.000 and deposits of more than $2,000,000.

Mr. Allen was born in Troublesome Township, on a plantation in Rockingham County, North Carolina. His grandfather, Vaul Allen, was a planter and probably spent all his life in Guilford County. He reared five children, named William S., James Alfred, Sallie, Lucy and Maggie. James Alfred Allen, father of the Greensboro banker, was born at Summerfield in Guilford County, and early in life became a tobacco dealer. With Major Oaks he built the first warehouse at Reidsville, founding the tobacco industry in that section. He was active in business until his death at the age of forty-two. He married Lizzie W. Ellington, who died in 1869. Their two children were W. E. and Minerva.

W. E. Allen was only an infant when his mother died and he grew up in the home of his aunt, Mary Ann Curry, in Rockingham County. The advantages of the district school were supplemented by a course in Oak Ridge Institute, where he graduated in the commercial department. At the age of sixteen he went to work for the Greensboro National Bank as collector, and his active experience in banking circles at Greensboro covers more than thirty years. He was with the National Bank until 1899, when he joined Mr. J. W. Fry in organizing the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company. Mr. Fry is president.

In 1892 Mr. Allen married Pearl Harrison, who was born in Virginia, daughter of Rev. Trezevant and Mollie (Land) Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are active members of the First Presbyterian Church. He has served that church continuously as deacon from 1892 and in 1918 was elected an elder.

Hon. Robert T. Poole. A lawyer of high standing and with a profitable practice in Montgomery County, Robert T. Poole's career has brought him numerous honors of a public nature and the reputation of the useful and worthy citizen. His life has been spent in Montgomery County, and the Poole family is one of the oldest and most substantial of that section.

Mr. Poole was born on a farm near Pekin in Montgomery County in 1872, a son of J. C. and Elizabeth (Bruton) Poole. His mother represents an old and well known name of the state and she is a cousin of Colonel Bruton of Wilson. For several generations the Pooles have lived in Montgomery and Richmond counties. They have done their work in that locality as farmers, professional and business men and able citizens. Mr. Poole's grandfather, the late Miles Poole, for many years lived at the old Poole place about six miles south of Troy. J. C. Poole, his father, served four years in the Confederate army, enlisting from Montgomery County.

Robert T. Poole was reared on his father's farm, and after getting all that the local schools could give him in the way of educational privileges, he entered Trinity College, where he was graduated with the class of 1898. He studied law in the law department of the University of North Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 1899. Mr. Poole chose to take up his residence in the community where he had spent his youth, and at Troy has enjoyed a large clientage and a successful practice for many years. He is recognized as one of the leaders of the Montgomery County bar, and his name is now unknown professionally over the state at large. He also has considerable farming interests.

In earlier years Mr. Poole served a term or two as county superintendent of schools. Matters of education have always enlisted his keen interest and support. He has worked with other public spirited citizens in the upbuilding of Troy and in those movements which mean much to the people of the town and the county. In 1908 he was elected a member of the Lower House of the Legislature from Montgomery County, and served with credit during the session of 1909.

Mr. Poole married Miss Bessie Pulliam, of Caswell County. Their family consists of two children, Mary Elizabeth and Helen.

Oliver Lafayette Williams. Occupying a position of prominence among the substantial business men of Mocksville, Oliver L. Williams is actively associated with the advancement of the manufacturing interests of Davie County and is widely known in an official capacity as vice president of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Mocksville, as president of the Mocksville Furniture Company of Mocksville and as president of Klyson Hosiery Mills, Connellys Springs, North Carolina. A son of Daniel L. Williams, he was

born on a farm in Davie County in November, 1865.

Jacob Williams, his paternal grandfather, was born in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, of pioneer stock, his father having moved there from his native state, Maryland, during the earlier days of its settlement. He grew to manhood on the farm that his father improved from its original wildness, and chose farming for his life work. Coming to that part of Rowan County now known as Davie County in 1833, he purchased land on Dutchman's Creek, and there carried on farming with slave help until his death, when but fifty-seven years old. His wife, whose maiden name was Leagh Bost, survived him a few years, and her body was then laid to rest beside his in the cemetery on their farm.

Daniel L. Williams was born in March, 1832, at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, and on the home farm acquired a practical knowledge of the various branches of agriculture. March 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-second Regiment, North Carolina Troops. He was detailed for special service in the North Carolina Troops, and remained with his command until the close of the conflict. Returning home, he then purchased land in Davie County, near Redland, and there carried on farming successfully the remainder of his active life, passing away in March, 1915. His wife, whose maiden name was Emma Rice, was born in Davie County, a daughter of Joseph and Camilla (Doughit) Rice, and maternal granddaughter of John Doughit, a man of prominence in his day. She was brought up on her father's farm, and by her mother was well trained in the domestic arts and sciences. She survives her husband, and is now living on the home farm.

Having completed the course of study in the rural schools of his home district, Oliver L. Williams advanced his education in the Smith Grove and Farmington high schools, after which he taught school one term. Entering the University of North Carolina in 1887, he continued his studies in that institution for a year, and then embarked upon a business career, engaging in the manufacture of tobacco in Farmington. In 1893 he transferred his residence and business to Mocksville, where he continued to manufacture tobacco for nine years. In the meantime Mr. Williams had become actively interested in the manufacture of furniture and veneer, and in that industry has since built up an extensive and exceedingly profitable business, having an interest in different mills, including one at Rural Hall, Forsyth County, one at Camden, South Carolina, and the one in Mocksville.

Mr. Williams married, December 28, 1893, Miss Mattie Bahnson. She was born in Farmington, Davie County, a daughter of Charles F. and Jane (Johnson) Bahnson, and a granddaughter of Bishop Bahnson, for many years bishop of the North Carolina Province of the Moravian Church. Three children have brightened the union of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, namely: Louise Bahnson, engaged in teaching, was graduated from Salem College with the class of 1914; Charles Francis and Martha A. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Williams is a loyal supporter of the principles of the democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of Mocksville Lodge No. 134, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons.

Alexander McKnitt Herron, M. D. When not balanced by reasonableness, rationalism is not a desirable quality in any man, whether his efforts be directed along professional or commercial lines. The extremist is not the one who succeeds, but the individual who is capable of visualizing improved economic conditions in the future and to aid in bringing them about through great movements of readjustment. This is particularly true among the men who are engaged in promoting scientific studies and the developing of a better education of the people with reference to the laws of health and sanitation. These physicians and surgeons are constantly seeking to find adequate expression of their views, and the gradual awakening of the public to the facts they have long been seeking to disclose has a significant timeliness during periods of warfare when human life appears to be held cheaply and the necessity arises to conserve the vital forces of those who are left to carry on the work and hand down to posterity the torch of life. One of these prominent medical men of North Carolina, whose trenchant personality has impressed the people of Charlotte for nearly a quarter of a century, is Dr. Alexander McKnitt Herron, who is not only widely known in his profession, but is a member of an old and distinguished family of Mecklenburg County.

Dr. Alexander M. Herron was born in Steele Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in 1860, and is a son of Dr. Isaac Wainwright and Alethia (Cooper) Herron, both of whom are now deceased. His father was a famous old-time physician and practiced his profession without interruption in Steele Creek Township for fifty-two years or until his death, which occurred in 1904. Generally speaking, the old-time physician has passed with other good things of his day. No more is he to be found in the ranks of the profession he honored; a new generation has succeeded. When he and his associates flourished, the family doctor was, perhaps, much more than a physician to his patient; rather, he was a warm, personal friend, one who not only ministered to the body, but was the recipient of confidences, gave sound advice on many subjects outside his profession and often made himself beloved through the whole community through his illy-paid and self-sacrificing services. The career of Dr. Isaac Wainwright Herron illustrated the old regime and also, through his qualifications, much that marked the new. Possessing in marked degree a strong personality, a love of humanity and remarkable mental and moral strength, he became one of the noted medical men of his day and locality.

Dr. Isaac Wainwright Herron was born on the old Herron farm in the north part of Steele Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, the son of John W. Herron, who was born on the same place. John W. Herron was the son of Reuben Herron, a Scotch-Irishman who came from Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Steele Creek Township. From that time to the present day the Herron family has been an important factor in the history of Steele Creek Township and the Steele Creek Presbyterian Church, which is the historic church of Mecklenburg County. Dr. Isaac W. Herron received a good preparation for his profession, being a graduate of the famous Charleston Medical College, class of 1852, but, although a physician of constant

practice, made his living from his farming operations, being one of that old type of country physicians who never presented a bill. His services as a physician were always ready at the summons of the afflicted and for over a half a century he ministered to the ills of his people without expectation of earthly reward. One of the finest of the old country doctors, the entire community mourned at his death.

After completing his primary education in the public schools, Dr. Alexander McKnitt Herron was for two years a student at Davidson College, and then entered Charleston Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1882 and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He next further prepared himself by a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, and then returned to the homestead of his birth and became associated with his father, under whose preceptorship he learned much that has been of the greatest value to him in subsequent years. For six years he remained with the elder man, practicing in Steele Creek and Berryhill townships, and then, for about four years, carried on an individual practice over a larger scope of territory, embracing other townships in Mecklenburg County. About the year 1893 he changed his center of practice to the City of Charlotte, where he has continued to be one of the successful and prominent members of his profession, engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. Doctor Herron is a member of the Mecklenburg County Medical Society, the North Carolina Medical Society and the Southern Medical Association.

Doctor Herron married Miss Lucy Abernathy, a daughter of Dr. William Abernathy, of Gaston County, and a member of one of the most prominent families of Gaston and Lincoln counties, and they have three children: Ashby Herron, Robert Herron and Ruth Herron.

Charles O'Hagan Laughinghouse, M. D., president of the North Carolina State Medical Society for 1916-17, has for many years been prominently identified with the public health movement in the state. He is to be credited with much of the work and influence by which this movement has distributed its benefits to nearly every community in North Carolina. Those familiar in even a general way with public health education and regulations have noticed with increasing frequency in recent years the prominence assigned to North Carolina as one of the most efficient and enlightened communities in the entire nation in the matter of safeguarding the health and welfare of its citizens. From first to last Doctor Laughinghouse has been a contributor to and a leader in this movement. He brings to the work not only the matured wisdom of a successful practitioner, but some peculiarly forceful qualities of intellect. His public addresses show him as a master of facts and arrangement of ideas. His style is forceful almost to bluffness, and his logic is not only convincing of itself but indicates a personal fearlessness that makes him, when occasion requires, a relentless foe of outworn creeds and superstitions and even of men who stand in the way of the welfare and well being of the individual and the community.

He is a born fighter and at the same time what has been well called "a practical idealist," seeing imperfections everywhere, yet never slacking in the struggle to make things better and to inspire individuals and communities with a sense of responsibility and their power to improve the lot of humanity. In his address as president before the annual meeting of the Medical Society in April, 1917, Doctor Laughinghouse expressed his appreciation of the wonderful changes wrought by the profession and the people of North Carolina, and at the same time outlined the still greater work of the future and the ideal consummation toward which work is directed.

Of a man who has done and is doing so much for the real glory of North Carolina, it is fortunate that something like a just estimate of his life and character is at hand for publication at this time. This is an appreciative sketch which appeared in the Quarterly of the East Carolina Teachers Training School in 1916. The article with few changes is given practically entire.

The highest honor the physicians of the state can bestow upon a fellow physician is to make him the official head of the organization that binds them together in one body. The man the Medical Society of North Carolina chose to be their leader in the year 1916 is Charles O'Hagan Laughinghouse, a Greenville man, bred and born in the town and one of its foremost citizens. His ideal of a physician is not the professional man who works apart from others, isolating himself and his work, practicing, only for the sake of making a reputation for himself, but it is the physician who uses his profession as a means by which he can help build up his community, by bettering conditions in education and sanitation, by developing a higher type of man, by standing for higher ideals of citizenship. As a man's ideals so is the man, therefore, Doctor Laughinghouse is a citizen before he is a professional man.

He has been interested, and actively interested, in most of the public spirited enterprises undertaken in his community during the past twenty years, whether they have been for the physical, the educational or the industrial betterment of the town and county.

He is one of the busiest men in the state. His regular day begins at 7 o'clock in the morning and runs to 1 o'clock the next morning; how long his irregular working day continues no one dares to guess.

Genial, popular, big in body and heart, he moves swiftly from case to case, or from problem to problem, with an easy, unhurried air that gives an impression of reserve force. He is a man one would pick in a crowd because of his fine physique.

He has a record that is already worthy to be placed by that of his illustrious grandfather, Dr. Charles O'Hagan. The mantle of the grandfather has truly fallen on the grandson. Doctor O'Hagan was once president of the Medical Society of North Carolina. For half a century he was identified with practically every enterprise in the town. It is easy to see where Doctor Laughinghouse got his ideal of a physician, for the grandfather was the living embodiment of that ideal.

Doctor Laughinghouse returned to his home town in 1893, with his diploma in medicine, after having spent three years at the University of Pennsylvania, and entered into partnership with his grandfather, in the meantime having stood the state examination and having received his license to practice medicine. There was no period of starvation, no waiting for the first patient, and no time had to be spent in gaining the confidence of the people. It was sufficient for the public

to know that Doctor O'Hagan considered his young grandson worthy of sharing his work. Seven years of partnership with an experienced physician was excellent apprenticeship for the young physician. Professionally he used the time to good advantage, not depending on the grandfather's reputation to carry him through. He realized that the time would come when he would have to carry on the practice alone. When the older man passed out the work went on.

For a few years Doctor Laughinghouse was in partnership with Doctor Moye, but the failing health of Doctor Moye required him to give up his practice, so the partnership was dissolved. Since then Doctor Laughinghouse has practiced alone.

Doctor Laughinghouse has held many offices, and they have not been empty offices of honor, but those that have required work and special intellectual qualifications. In 1895, only two years after he was admitted to the profession in North Carolina, he was made essayist of the Medical Society. In 1896 he was made chairman of the section on surgery and anatomy in the same organization. In 1902, less than ten years after he began practicing medicine, he was made a member of the State Board of Examiners. He served on this board for six years, and was president for the last two years of this time.

He has been a member of the State Board of Health since 1910. In 1902 he delivered an address before the Medical Society on "One of the State's Immediate Needs—Shown by Legislative History." This was printed and circulated throughout the state. Reprints of this were made later and copies are still in circulation. This set forth the needs for increased appropriations for the Department of Health. It was one of the important factors that aroused the legislators to a realization of the importance of this department. The appropriations have been greatly increased from time to time until this department has grown to be one of the most extensive and efficient departments of the state. At the time Doctor Laughinghouse wrote this article he was chairman of the section on "Medical Jurisprudence and State Legislation."

He delivered the address at the laying of the cornerstone of Caswell Training School, the school for the feeble-minded, setting forth the purposes, the prospects, and the future of the institution. It was printed and scattered throughout the state; later reprints were sent out into other states, and dozens of invitations have come to him to address legislatures and various bodies which were interested or which zealous advocates wished to interest in the cause of the feeble-minded.

On the gravestone of one of the Laughinghouse forefathers at Bath is the inscription, "A revolutionary soldier who carried to his grave scars received while fighting for the independence of our country. He lived and died an honest man." This explains where Doctor Laughinghouse got his fighting qualities. He has been in many interesting fights. Perhaps he has achieved more fame because of his part in the campaign against tuberculosis than he has in any other cause. He wrote an article, "Diagnosis of Incipient Tuberculosis from the General Practitioner's Standpoint," which has been widely circulated. This is considered one of the most valuable contributions made to the cause by a general practitioner.

Some years ago smallpox was raging everywhere in this section of the state. People were still doubting the efficiency of vaccination. One family in Pitt County had six cases of the disease, but this was the first outbreak of it in the county. Doctor Laughinghouse determined to keep ahead of the disease, started out on a vaccinating campaign; for six weeks he went day and night vaccinating throughout the county as he went. The smallpox excitement in Pitt County ended where it began, with those first six cases, and the surrounding counties had appalling records.

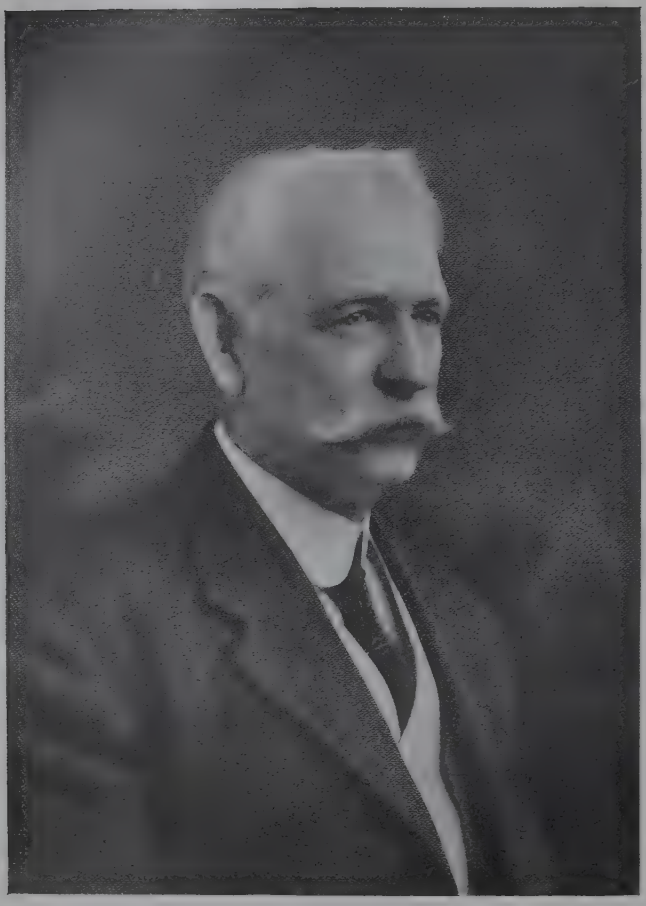
He was instrumental in getting a bill passed by the State Legislature allowing towns and counties to build community hospitals. He made a survey of the poorhouses of the First Congressional District, which convinced him that there was a great waste in having a separate poorhouse for each county. He succeeded in convincing the Legislature of the same thing, and they passed a bill permitting the First District to have a community poorhouse, to take care of all the paupers of all the counties in the district. This has not, however, been built.

Doctor Laughinghouse has been the official school physician of East Carolina Teachers Training School ever since its opening. The health record of the school has been well nigh marvelous. In the seven years there has never been a single death among students or faculty. There has never been an epidemic of any kind. All sorts and kinds of diseases have crept in, one at the time, but they have a way of coming at the end of vacations or week-end trips, souvenirs the students bring back from other places. Among these have been all the simple contagious diseases that everyone seems destined to have—measles, mumps, scarlet fever, whooping cough, chicken pox, and, in addition, smallpox (just one very light case)—yet not a single one of these has gone any further than the case with which it began. The infirmary at the training school, with its excellent contagious ward, makes it possible to isolate completely any suspected cases.

The preventive measures Doctor Laughinghouse has taken against disease, and the corrective treatment for chronic troubles, have been of untold value to the school. Many individual girls have been saved from future trouble.

Doctor Laughinghouse advocates the same preventive measures in regard to health in the community, both town and country, that he does in the school. He never loses an opportunity to inform the people along the lines of health. One evidence of this is that the people of Pitt County look on the typhoid treatment as a necessity.

He dreamed of the time when Pitt County should have a whole-time health officer. He served for years as health officer and gave such service as conditions would permit. This made him realize that conditions should be bettered, that there should be health inspection in the schools, and that all of the many things that should be done could be done only by a man who had all of his time to give to the work. In the winter of 1915 a peculiar combination of circumstances made him feel that the psychological moment had arrived for the matter to be pressed home. The board of county commissioners were appealed to and the result was that the State Board of Health was authorized to find a man qualified for the place. The interests of Doctor Laughinghouse reach out beyond his profession. As was said in the beginning, he is a citizen first of all. His fighting



Chancer G. Hill

powers have been used for the educational development of the town. He was one of the first to advocate bonds for the purpose of building a graded school. He canvassed the county from one end to the other when the question of the bond issue for the East Carolina Teachers Training School was the paramount issue before the people.

He was also one of the first to agitate the bond issue for good roads. This was finally carried after an intensely interesting campaign. The industrial and commercial life of the town he has not only watched with great concern, but has taken a hand and helped substantially many times. He was one of the original stockholders applying for a charter of the Greenville Knitting Mill, the Greenville Manufacturing Company, and the Greenville Building and Loan Association. He was one of the first to take stock in and help organize both the National Bank of Greenville and the Greenville Banking and Trust Company. He is now a director of the latter. Doctor Laughinghouse, with Higgs Brothers and D. W. Hardy, built the modern four-story office building in the heart of the town, known as the "National Bank Building." The Public Library of Greenville has rooms in this building, which the owners are furnishing free of rent for one year.

The name of Doctor Laughinghouse is among the charter members of the Carolina Club. He is now one of the directors of this club, and has been active in its development, helping to make it a real factor in the progress of the town.

This man whom the doctors of North Carolina have chosen to honor is, on one side, descended from the pure old English stock that settled this eastern section of North Carolina. His forefathers over 200 years ago settled at Bath, the oldest town in North Carolina, and helped build the most famous church in North Carolina, which is still standing. Without a break his Laughinghouse grandfathers have been landowners and were slaveholders. A generation or two ago this immediate branch of the family moved into another part of Beaufort County, in the Chocowinity Township. The father of Doctor Laughinghouse, J. J. Laughinghouse, has been a prominent citizen of Greenville for many years.

The mother of Doctor Laughinghouse was Miss Eliza O'Hagan, who was the daughter of Doctor Charles O'Hagan, for whom he was named. Doctor O'Hagan was born in Ireland, was educated in Belfast and lived there until after he was grown. He had a position in the Queen's survey and went throughout Ireland, Scotland and England while in this work. He came to this country to teach, and because a college mate had told him that the South was a great place for school teachers he came South. He taught in Hookerton and Kinston before coming to Greenville, where he finally settled. After teaching a while he read medicine and began practicing. He came to Greenville in 1850 and died in 1900.

Doctor Laughinghouse was born in 1871. He attended Trinity High School, at Chocowinity, for some years, where he was under one of the famous teachers of this section, Rev. Collin Hughes, D. D. He attended Horner School, at Oxford, for two years. He was a student in the University of North Carolina one year. The secondary schools then did not stop when a boy was prepared for college; therefore, when Doctor Laughinghouse entered the University he found his work scattered from Freshman through the Junior class. One of the things for which the university has to thank him is his part in the organization of the first glee club ever organized there. He and Messrs. Hunter, Harris, George Butler, T. M. Lee and Stephen Bragaw were the first members. He left the University of North Carolina to attend the University of Pennsylvania. While there he was president of the John S. Ashurst Surgical Society. He received his medical degree in the year 1893. He took three months post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University in 1896. Doctor Laughinghouse has been president and secretary of the Seaboard Medical Society, is a member of the Greenville Civic League, and is a Delta Kappa Epsilon.

June 10, 1896, he married Miss Carrie Dail, of Snow Hill. They are the parents of three children, Helen, Charles and Dail. Helen is now pursuing advanced studies in St. Mary's School at Raleigh.

In politics Doctor Laughinghouse is a democrat. He sometimes says that when it comes to local politics he must be a mugwump, for he always wants to see elected the man, regardless of the party to which he belongs, who will do most to better conditions in education and sanitation, the man who in every way will mean most to the community.

Thus one can readily see that the man who has achieved so much for his community in a lifetime of forty-five years has merited the confidence of his professional co-workers.

CHARLES GERALDUS HILL, M. D. While his work and interests have been centered at the City of Baltimore for half a century, the achievements of Dr. Charles Geraldus Hill, one of the most eminent alienists in America, have reflected great credit upon his native state and have contributed to the profession of medicine and surgery what many other members of this old family have given to the military, public affairs and business of this state.

Doctor Hill was born near Louisburg in Franklin County, North Carolina, October 31, 1849, a son of Daniel Shines and Susan Irwin (Toole) Hill. The family in both the maternal and paternal lines has been distinguished in North Carolina for more than a century and a half. The Hill ancestors moved to North Carolina from Eastern Virginia, where on coming from England they settled in Matthews County and other counties of Eastern Virginia in the earliest Colonial period. There were a number of Hill families in Virginia in Colonial times, and it will serve to identify this particular branch by mentioning one of its members, Col. Edward Hill, who was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia in 1654. Many others were prominent in some relation or other from that time forward.

This branch of the family traces its origin back to Earl Hill of Hillsboro, England. Its noble origin is indicated by the Hill coat of arms, the description of which in heraldic language is as follows: Sable on a fesse argent between three leopards passant-guardant, proper three escallops sable. Crest: In a wreath a reindeer head, couped and erect, gules, collared and attired, or. Supporters: On the Dexter side of a leopard proper ducally collared and chained, or. On the Sinister side: Reindeer, gules, ducally collared, chained and attired, or. Motto: "Ne tentes aut perfice."

The Hill family were conspicuous in the history of Franklin County, North Carolina, from the time of its organization in 1779. Franklin and Warren counties were created in 1779 by the division of the old Butte County. A conspicuous member of the family at that time was Maj. Green Hill. He served as a delegate to the Provisional Congress which met at Newbern in August, 1774. Later he was commissioned a major in one of the military organizations of the state, and was again a member of the Provisional Congress in 1776. A prominent figure in his day, he later moved to Tennessee, where his last years were spent. Some other members of the family should also be noted. Beginning in 1780 Henry Hill was for twelve years a member of the State Senate. In the meantime Jordan Hill was a member of the Lower House and later succeeded Henry Hill in the State Senate, where he served five years. James J. Hill, a great-grandfather of Doctor Hill, appeared several times in the lower house between 1805 and 1810 and was in the State Senate in 1817-18. Charles Applewhite Hill, grandfather of Doctor Hill, was in the State Senate from 1817 to 1827. If the public services of different members of the family are combined, there is a total of about forty years of service in the North Carolina General Assembly.

Charles Applewhite Hill, just mentioned, was a learned man, a scholar, a graduate of the University of North Carolina with the degree Master of Arts, and in his time one of the most noted educators of the state. He established an academy at Midway, North Carolina, which later he transferred to Louisburg, and there educated many young men who afterwards became prominent. In 1825 he published an English grammar which was one of the first condensed or simplified grammars ever used in this country. Charles Applewhite Hill married in 1806 Rebecca W. Long. Her father, Col. Nicholas Long, was a soldier of the Revolution, serving with the rank of colonel and also did duty during the War of 1812.

Daniel Shines Hill, father of Doctor Hill, was born near Louisburg in 1812. He married Susan Irwin Toole, daughter of Geraldus and Elizabeth (King) Toole, and granddaughter of Lawrence Toole, who married a sister of Col. Henry Irwin, a North Carolina officer in the Revolutionary war who was killed at the battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania. The Tooles and the Irwins, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch ancestry, came to Edgecombe County, North Carolina, from Hampton, Virginia, about 1750. The Toole name was originally O'Toole, and the family descends from the same stock in Ireland that produced St. Lawrence O'Toole, one of the great scholar-priests of early Ireland.

To have proved worthy of such eminent ancestry would have in itself constituted a tremendous responsibility had Doctor Hill deliberately set out to achieve such a result. How far he has done so the following record will probably constitute a sufficient proof. All his early life was spent in North Carolina. He acquired some of his literary education in the Louisburg Academy, which had been founded by his grandfather. There he received preparation entitling him to enter the sophomore class of the State University. He was ready for college about the time the war closed. The deplorable condition of the State University at that time has been set forth on other pages. That taken in connection with the depleted resources of the family following upon the heels of the devastating four years war, prevented Doctor Hill from taking regular collegiate course. He began the study of medicine under a preceptor at Louisburg, and in 1868 entered Washington University Medical College at Baltimore, where he was graduated with the highest honors of his class in June, 1870. His scholarship record and his undoubted talents procured for him attractive opportunities in Baltimore, and in that city he has ever since remained and from there his fame as a physician has gone forth.

Immediately upon his graduation he was elected resident physician of the Washington University Hospital, now known as Mercy Hospital, at the corner of Calvert and Saratoga streets. While serving in that capacity he performed a successful treatment of sunstroke through the inhalation of oxygen gas. He also discovered the peculiar toxic properties in oil of sassafras. Both these achievements were noted in the medical journals of that period. In a short time the confining nature of the work at the hospital threatened the health of Doctor Hill, so that he had to sever his active connections with the institution.

Doctor Hill has always been accustomed to horseback riding and his long and useful life is undoubtedly the result of his outdoor activities. One of the chief pleasures he has enjoyed has been fox hunting. On retiring from the hospital he established a private practice at what was then known as the Village of Hookston on the Reistertown Road. Through his influence the name of the village was changed to Arlington, which in later years has developed as one of the most delightful residential sections of Baltimore. A number of years ago Doctor Hill built up his present home at Arlington, a beautiful and commodious residence set in large grounds occupying a liberal frontage on both the Reistertown Road and Wylie Avenue.

The relationship which he has longest sustained in professional affairs was begun in 1879 with his appointment as assistant physician at the celebrated Mount Hope Retreat for the Insane, an institution under the care of the Catholic Church. Of this Dr. W. H. Stokes had been physician in chief since it was founded in 1840. Upon the death of Doctor Stokes Doctor Hill was appointed chief physician, and he has continued to fill that responsible place ever since. During all the seventy-seven years of its existence the institution has had but two physicians in chief.

In addition to his duties as assistant physician he for some years carried on a general private practice. However, for the past thirty years he has given his time and talents exclusively to the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, and it is as an alienist that his reputation is most widely established in the medical profession of the country. As long ago as 1881 he became associated with the Baltimore Medical College as lecturer on mental and nervous diseases. In 1882 he was elected professor of anatomy and diseases of the mind, and in 1883 was made president of the college, still holding the chair of mental and nervous diseases. Later he retired as president, but continues to fill the chair of nervous and mental diseases and his lecture room is as crowded today with the students as it was twenty years ago. The Baltimore Medical College is now merged with the University of Maryland, as its medical department.

For twenty-five years Doctor Hill has been an active member of the board of governors of Rose-

wood Training School for the Feeble Minded, a state institution. For many years he was vice president of the board, and in 1916 was elected its president, one of the most highly appreciated honors he has ever received.

But professional honors have not been infrequent with Doctor Hill. In 1895-1896 he was elected president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland Society. In 1897 he was made president of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society; in 1899, president of the Baltimore County Medical Society, and in 1905 he was again elected president of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society. In 1906, at its meeting in Boston, the American Medico-Psychological Society elected him its president. He had had the distinction of being elected president of each medical society to which he has belonged, except the American Medical Association, of which he is a very distinguished member. He also served as the first secretary, with the duties of executive, of the Baltimore County Board of Health.

With all the demands made upon him in his professional capacity he has found time to do considerable writing, and is author of many articles that have appeared in medical and scientific journals. He is a man of very catholic tastes and interests and has crowded into his years more activities and useful service than fall to the lot of any but the very exceptional men. His name is not unknown to the science of astronomy. He was discoverer of the comet of June 23, 1881, and as some evidence of appreciation of that discovery the A. S. Abell Company, proprietors of the Baltimore Sun, presented him with a handsome gold medal. Loyola College has honored him with the degree Master of Arts. While nearing the age of three score and ten Doctor Hill is still tall, erect, and his bodily and mental vigor are in happy contrast to his snow white hair. His Chesterfieldean manners betray him as one of the gentleman of the old South.

Doctor Hill is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner, and is member of many clubs and social and civic organizations. For twenty years he was a member of the old Athenaeum Club, belongs to the University Club and the Baltimore Country Club, the New Maryland Country Club, the Green Springs Valley Hunt Club, the Churchman's Club, and in several of these organizations has been one of the board of governors. When Troop A of the Maryland National Guard was organized at the time of the Spanish-American war Doctor Hill was a charter member, enrolling as a private, but afterward was made surgeon of the troop with rank of captain.

Doctor Hill has been twice married. November 6, 1877, Isabel Sloan Painter became his wife. She died in 1882 and in 1883 he married her sister, Mabel H. Painter. Of the first marriage there are two living children: Dudley Sloan Hill and Geraldus Toole Hill of New York. There are two children of the second wife, Dr. Milton Painter Hill and Miss Gladys Hill.

ADDISON G. BRENIZER, M. D. There are few of his profession in the state, and perhaps none of his age, who stand higher than Dr. Addison G. Brenizer, formerly of Charlotte, where Mrs. Brenizer still makes her home, while the doctor is abroad in the service of his country in France.

Those who believe in preparedness both in private and national affairs have a good subject to sustain their position in the training and advanced standing of Doctor Brenizer. He was born in Charlotte in 1883, son of Maj. A. G. Brenizer, Sr., president of the Commercial National Bank of Charlotte. After his work in the public and high schools at Charlotte he entered the famous Bingham Military School at Mebane, from which he was graduated at the age of sixteen. Thence he passed into the University of North Carolina and was a member of the graduating class of 1903. In the meantime he had decided to study medicine and surgery and in pursuance of that object spent four years in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, from which he received his M. D. degree in 1907.

After graduating from Johns Hopkins Doctor Brenizer spent four years in post-graduate courses and professional work in Europe. He has a certificate of Doktor von Medicin from the University of Heidelberg. He was assistant and interne in surgery at Heidelberg in 1907-09; assistant in surgery, University of Vienna, 1909; surgeon in charge of the American Hospital at Paris, 1909-11. Obviously such advantages and privileges are open to few American medical men. With this thorough preparation Doctor Brenizer established himself in his native place to practically apply the professional results of his European exerience in the world famed centers of learning and operative skill. In 1911 he became a resident of Charlotte and established the Brenizer Sanatorium, a hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of his own surgical cases. The cases accepted were all surgical, and Doctor Brenizer from 1911 to 1917 gave his personal supervision to all the patients and to all the details of the management, and was also surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital. Doctor Brenizer is author of various articles published in the Johns Hopkins Bulletin, Journal of the American Medical Association, Annals of Surgery, New York Medical Journal.

While his associations and work at Charlotte were most congenial to his skill and abilities and constituted a valuable service to the state, Doctor Brenizer did not hesitate when the country made known its needs for qualified physicians and surgeons in the medical corps. Giving up his hospital, Doctor Brenizer organized Hospital Unit O April 27 to June 12, 1917. He was commissioned Major M. R. C. July 10, 1917; called into active service to Rockefeller Institute and Postgraduate Hospital, New York City, September 15, 1917; Cadet Officer, M. O. T. C., Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, beginning October 22, 1917; was engaged in Training Hospital Unit O for overseas duty at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and beginning March 16, 1918, has been chief surgeon at Base Hospital No. 6, American Expeditionary Forces.

LYNN W. BUCK, president of the Southern Dye Stuff and Chemical Company, has been well known to the textile industries of North Carolina and the South for a number of years, but has had his home at Charlotte only since 1912.

Mr. Buck organized and has since been the executive head of the Southern Dye Stuff and Chemical Company, whose headquarters are in Charlotte. This company represents all the states south of Mason and Dixon's line for the Obex Company of Marietta, Ohio, extensive manufacturers of dye wood extracts, dye stuffs and dye stuff specialties. The capital stock of this company, which was organized in 1915, is three quarters of a million dollars, and it now has a $1,000,-

000 plant at Marietta. It is one of the new American industries, and has been developed since the war began in Europe, and has contributed a great deal to that desirable economic freedom which makes this country practically independent of Germany for such products. The trade of the Southern Dye Stuff and Chemical Company is largely with the textile mills, paper mills, leather manufacturers, wood working plants, and besides the large domestic trade it exports much of its products to Japan, India and other countries. The company also acts as southern agents for the National Gum and Mica Company of New York. It is this company which has largely contributed to Charlotte's prestige as headquarters of the dye stuff and chemical trade of the South.

Mr. Buck was born at Woodstock, Windsor County, Vermont, and is of old New England ancestry. His parents, Simon M. and Sarah D. (Fuller) Buck, were both natives of Vermont, and his mother was a sister of Judge W. E. Fuller, a distinguished lawyer and jurist who was on the bench for thirty years.

Lynn W. Buck grew up at Woodstock, attended the old Green Mountain Institute at that place, and on attaining manhood went into the woolen manufacturing business. He soon developed expert skill as a designer of fancy woolens. For many years he was connected with the weaving and textile industries in the New England States, principally Maine, but more and more in later years his interests became identified with the South. He acquired the authority of an expert on machinery for dyeing and bleaching, and equipped several mills in the South with such machinery.

Since establishing his home at Charlotte Mr. Buck has been one of its most active and progressive business men and citizens. He is a prominent Mason, affiliated with Charlotte Commandery and Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He married Miss Annie Tulley, who was born in Vermont on historic and beautiful Lake Champlain. They have one daughter, Helen, now the wife of Mr. Charles Torrence of Charlotte.

Hon. Martin C. Freeman. A member of a pioneer family of Richmond County, an ex-member of the North Carolina Legislature, and an agriculturist whose example of progressive spirit and modern enterprise has been of inestimable value in the influence it has exerted toward the upbuilding and development of the community, Hon. Martin C. Freeman, of Hamlet, holds a leading place on the list of men who have contributed to the raising of agricultural standards in Southern North Carolina. He was born on his father's farm in the lower part of Richmond County, about 1½ miles south of the present town of Hamlet, in 1866, his parents being George J. and Mary A. (Willoughby) Freeman, the former deceased and the latter still living.

George J. Freeman was born in the upper portion of Richmond County, and this county continued to be his home throughout life, his death occurring in 1906. He served throughout the war between the states in the Confederate States Navy, in which service he had varied and thrilling experiences, particularly in aiding in the operations of the blockade-runners of the Confederacy along the lower Atlantic coast. Much of his service was in Charleston Harbor and vicinity, and up the Pee Dee River in South Carolina. Following the war his principal occupation was farming, but during the prosperous times of the turpentine industry he was engaged in that business and was also a merchant at his home place above referred to, about a mile and one half south of the present City of Hamlet. This sturdy descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry was one of the county's substantial and greatly respected citizens. Mrs. Freeman, who still survives at the age of eighty-three years and makes her home with her son Martin C. at Hamlet, is of English ancestry.

Martin C. Freeman was educated in the local schools and at the famous private military school of Prof. W. T. R. Bell at King's Mountain, North Carolina. From the time he started upon his independent career he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is now one of the prominent and successful farmers of Richmond County, which is one of the North Carolina counties noted for its large and successful farming properties. His farm lands, consisting of about 1,000 acres, embrace his old home place, lying a mile and a half south of Hamlet, while his home residence is located at Hamlet, his lands being worked by tenants, with whom he co-operates in every useful way. This farming land lies in the famous Sand Hill Country of North Carolina, notable for its productiveness, and his farming is devoted principally to cotton, it being not unusual in normal years for his land to produce two bales of cotton to the acre. Mr. Freeman is a farmer of the modern, pushing, progressive kind, a thorough student of conditions and methods, and an earnest, tireless investigator into the value of new discoveries in connection with his vocation. He belongs to the class of men whose labors, inquiries and researches do so much toward the building up of a community and the securing of better results and therefore added prestige.

Mr. Freeman has been twice honored by his fellow-citizens by election to the North Carolina Legislature, serving in the session of 1909, first, and again in the session of 1915. In both of these bodies he was a member of the committee on agriculture, and very appropriately so, on account of his knowledge of and experience in farming. He was also chairman of the committee on game, and a member of the committee on manufacture and labor, liquor traffic and numerous minor committees. He took an active part in the deliberations of the Lower House and was a useful member for his state and county. Mr. Freeman is one of the active, progressive and public-spirited citizens in the building up of the new and modern City of Hamlet, which he has seen grow up from a small settlement such as it was only a few years ago.

Mr. Freeman has been twice married. His first wife, now deceased, was Miss Alma Barrentine, and of his marriage with her there are three children living: Miss Blanche Freeman, Mrs. Ida Dumeer and George J. Freeman. His present wife was before her marriage Miss Emma Matthews, and to this union there have been born eight children, viz.: Mary, John W., Lucille, Ernest, Julia, Vivian, Martin C., Jr., and Sarah Frances.

Griffin Miller Gold, M. D. Several interesting distinctions belong to this citizen of Polkville, Cleveland County. He has enjoyed a large country practice over Cleveland County for many years, but has more than a local reputation as an expert in the treatment of fever cases, and in a large section of country has come to be regarded as the ablest diagnostician and physician in handling typhoid. Having always lived in a country district,

John A. Primrose

Doctor Gold has followed some of the propensities of the family toward agriculture and when not looking after his patients is usually supervising his extensive and well regulated farms near Polkville.

His is one of the old time families of Upper Cleveland County and the Golds have lived here more than a century. Taken as a whole, the family has been noted for their general work, high character and their exceptional intelligence. His grandfather, who was of Virginia parentage, was a teacher as well as a farmer, and while Cleveland was a part of Rutherford County represented his district in the State Legislature. The old Gold home was in No. 7 township, about seven miles from the Village of Polkville. Doctor Gold's father, Daniel Pleasant Gold, was born and spent all his life in that section of the county. The mother of Doctor Gold was Peggie (Jenkins) Gold.

Doctor Gold was born in No. 7 township in 1859, and acquired his early education in the local schools and in the Boiling Springs Academy. He prepared for his profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore and in the Atlanta Medical College, where he was graduated in 1892. For several years he was located at Lawndale, North Carolina, practicing medicine over Cleveland and Rutherford counties. He then removed to the Village of Polkville, where he carries on an extensive and busy country practice and also owns a drug store and pharmacy adjoining his residence. He has a comfortable and commodious country home, equipped with water system and acetylene lights, and surrounded with a highly developed farm of 100 acres. He owns another farm of similar extent in Knob Creek Township. Doctor Gold is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Masons.

His oldest son, Dr. T. B. Gold, is a graduate of the North Carolina Medical College, and was the physician for the Cleveland Mill and Power Company at Lawndale until he entered the Medical Corps of the United States army in September, 1917. The other son, Ben Gold, is now in his second year of medical studies in the University of North Carolina. The mother of these two progressive sons before her marriage was Miss Ottie Mauney. Her father, Isaac Mauney, was member of the well known family of that name concerning whom more information will be found on other pages of this publication. Besides the two sons Doctor and Mrs. Gold have five daughters, named Willie May, Bertha, Mary, Blanche and Lois.

JOHN SELBY PRIMROSE, whose name carries weight and prestige in the financial districts of New York City, where he has lived for over twenty years, is a North Carolinian by birth and member of an old and prominent family of this state.

He was born at Raleigh August 19, 1874, son of William Stuart and Ella Parmly (Williams) Primrose. His grandfather, John Primrose, who came to this country from Scotland in the early party of the nineteenth century, finally settled at Raleigh, where he became a successful merchant. In 1843 he married Eliza Tarbox, of Hartford, Connecticut, who was descended from many well known New England families. The maternal grandfather of John S. Primrose was John G. Williams, who married Miriam Carson White. John G. Williams was a well known banker of Raleigh, and at the time of his death was president of the State National Bank of that city, and was succeeded in his office as president by his widow.

William Stuart Primrose, who was born in 1848 and died in 1909, was a very public spirited and useful citizen of the state. He attended Davidson College with the class of 1863, and was a trustee of that college from 1884 for many years. During the latter days of the war between the states he was in the Third Junior Reserve Regiment, attached to the Quartermaster's Department, under Col. John W. Hinsdale at Raleigh.

His business and public career briefly told included service as assistant cashier of the State National Bank, 1874 to 1878, secretary of the North Carolina Home Insurance Company, 1878 to 1885, and president of the company from 1885 for many years. He was president of the North Carolina State Exposition of 1884, and several times was a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and in 1888-89 a member of the committee on organic union. He served as president of the board of trustees of Peace Institute. He was active in instituting the North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts and by appointment of the governor was the first president of its board of trustees, which position he filled for many years. From an early age until his death he was a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh, in whose affairs he took a very active interest, and for many years was treasurer of Orange Presbytery. He was also an active Mason.

John Selby Primrose received his education in Peace Institute, the public schools of Raleigh and the Raleigh Male Academy. In 1890 he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Charleston, South Carolina, as secretary to the president, where he remained five years. In 1895 he entered the service of the Southern Railway in Washington, D. C., in the general passenger department, and later became a stenographer in the Capitol at Washington, a position that brought him in contact with many prominent public men.

Mr. Primrose became a New Yorker in 1896 and soon afterward engaged in the brokerage business, dealing in securities for investments. In 1903 he organized the firm of J. S. Primrose & Company, Richard Herzfeld being the special partner, and later in the same year Arthur Braun was admitted to the firm, which then took the name of Primrose & Braun. This firm actively engaged in dealing in stocks, bonds, bank and trust company and fire insurance stocks for investment, doing no speculative or marginal business. It was dissolved in 1910, and since then Mr. Primrose has continued along the same general lines for himself and has been interested in many matters of financial importance.

Mr. Primrose keeps in close touch with North Carolina affairs and people, and is president of the North Carolina Society of New York. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Manhattan Club, Calumet Club, Richmond County Country Club (member of Green Committee), Fox Hills Golf Club, of which he is a member of the Board of Governors and Green Committee, Staten Island Club, New York Southern Society. His New York City address is the Cotton Exchange Building, and his residence

is at 257 St. Marks Place, New Brighton, Staten Island. December 3, 1898, he married Betty J. L. Sommer.

THOMAS ALBERT UZZELL early found the bent of his abilities toward finance, and as a result of that concentration which is the price of success in any line he has become one of North Carolina's recognized bankers and business men of thorough ability and the highest standing.

A native of LaGrange, North Carolina, where he was born August 5, 1877, he is a son of Wright S. and Fannie (Waters) Uzzell. His father was a farmer and the farm was Mr. Uzzell's playground and center of experience during his youth. He attended public schools in Lenoir County, a preparatory school at LaGrange, and afterwards the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh.

His first position after leaving college was as clerk in the National Bank at Goldsboro, and from that he went in 1901 to the Bank of Beaufort as cashier. Two years later, in August, 1903, he removed to Newbern to assist in liquidating the Farmers and Merchants Bank. This having been accomplished he was elected in January, 1904, cashier of the Citizens Bank of Newbern, a post he filled until May, 1907. He then organized the Peoples Bank and opened it for business in October, 1907. At first he served as cashier and subsequently both as vice president and cashier. He is the organizer and is president of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company of Newbern and is president of the Bank of Beaufort. He is vice president of the Home Building and Loan Association, and for the past three years has been a director of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway, having been appointed by Governor Locke Craig. Mr. Uzzell is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a steward in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is trustee, secretary and treasurer for the Newbern district of his church, and has always been identified with church activities.

December 3, 1903, he married Corinne Chadwick, of Beaufort, North Carolina, daughter of Winfield S. Chadwick, a well known capitalist of that city. They have three children: Winfield Chadwick, Thomas Albert and Mabel Chadwick.

JOHN DALLAS LANGSTON. One of the leading members of the Goldsboro bar and prominent not only professionally but socially and fraternally is John Dallas Langston. He is a native of North Carolina, born at Aurora in Beaufort County March 22, 1881, and is a son of Rev. George Dallas and Sallie Ann (Gibbs) Langston. The father of Mr. Langston is a well known minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Dallas Langston very early in life determined to be a lawyer and was fortunate in securing an adequate preliminary education before he embarked seriously in the study of law. From private and grade schools he entered the high school of Trinity Park and then became a student in Trinity College, from which institution he was graduated in 1903. He then entered the educational field and while teaching school for two years paid close attention to the study of law and by thus applying himself was able to creditably enter the law department of the University of North Carolina in 1904. He then resumed teaching until February, 1905, when he was admitted to the bar and entered into practice at Mount Olive in Wayne County.

Mr. Langston built up an excellent practice and remained at Mount Olive until September, 1910, when he came to Goldsboro, believing this city offered a wider field. While he is a general practitioner and competent in every branch of law, he has devoted much attention to banking and corporation law and is retained as attorney by many financial and incorporated business houses. He was special attorney for the Dunham & Southern Railroad. He is a valued member of the North Carolina Bar Association, a body that commands the respect of the state, he having served as a member of the ethics committee and the judiciary committee. One may find among the early colonial records in our country that there was a time when the profession of law was not held in the high esteem it now enjoys. Its practitioners were not, however, as at the present day, men of social status and of thorough legal training and, while some of the country's laws date far back and have come down to the present without material change, the leading practitioners of law in the twentieth century are men of the highest integrity and membership in a representative body has a dignified and honorable meaning.

On December 23, 1903, Mr. Langston was united in marriage with Miss Mary Williams Williamson, of Mount Olive, North Carolina, and four children have been born to them, two sons and two daughters: John Dallas, William Dortch, Mary Williamson and Dorothy. Mr. Langston and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their social acquaintance is wide, and in their home they often illustrate that heartwarming hospitality which is a beautiful custom still prevailing in some parts of the South.

Mr. Langston is an active member of the democratic party in this section, believing it to be the duty of every young man to assume political responsbilities as defining his principles. He has accepted no public office, however, but has loyally assisted his friends and on many public occasions has expressed his political convictions. Under appointment he was a member of the staff of Governor Locke Craig, with the rank of colonel. In July, 1917, he was appointed by the President member of the district board for the Eastern District of North Carolina in the selective draft. He served as chairman of that board until December 4, 1917, when he was commissioned as major in the infantry section of the Officers Reserve Corps of the United States army and given detached service as special aide to the governor of North Carolina in the administration of the selective service law and as disbursing officer and agent of the United States in North Carolina. Has applied for transfer to foreign service in France, but weighing only 112 pounds has been unable to effect a transfer. In fraternal life Mr. Langston is known over the state in some organizations. He belongs to the Masons, to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, to the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a past ruler, and he still retains his membership in his Greek letter college fraternity, the Phi Kappa Alpha.

HENRY ELBERT GIBBONS. The development of a number of communities from small, straggling villages into full-fledged cities forms an important

part of the history of North Carolina, and as is but natural that no record of this period can be truthfully and completely written without some account of the men who have been associated with this growth. Through their progressive spirit and absolute faith the natural resources of the country have been developed, outside capital has been brought in, and new enterprises and industries have had their inception. Railroads have been induced to build here, labor has been attracted and industralism has been given impetus and encouragement. It has taken men of somewhat unusual caliber to foresee something of the future, but fortunately for the communities and for the state in general, these men not only had the self-confidence that inspired their own faith, but were likewise able to convince others, and through their enthusiasm have builded cities where only settlements existed before their coming. In this connection attention is called to the prosperous and thriving City of Hamlet in Richmond County and to the labors of Henry Elbert Gibbons, to whom as much as to any other citizen the credit should be given for the development that during the short space of approximately fifteen years has transformed a once ungainly and practically lawless village into a center of commercial and industrial activity and the home of education, religion and good citizenship.

Henry Elbert Gibbons was born at Carthage, Moore County, North Carolina, in 1872, and is a son of Rev. L. H. Gibbons. His father, who is now deceased, was born at Snow Hill, Greene County, North Carolina, and was a lifelong Methodist minister of prominence in the North Carolina Conference, having occupied a number of the conspicuous pulpits of the state. The public schools of several communities furnished Henry Elbert Gibbons with his preliminary educational training, following which he attended Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, where he was a student from 1891 to 1893, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a commercial course. Mr. Gibbons came to Hamlet, Richmond County, North Carolina, in 1899 to take a position with W. R. Bonsal & Company, railroad contractors, and has made his home here continually since that time.

When Mr. Gibbons came to Hamlet it was a small, half-formed village, its chief distinction being that it was a railroad crossing, but from a moral and business standpoint anything but an attractive or desirable place in which to live. There were four saloons in the town, and matters were pretty well controlled by the liquor element, who fiercely resented anything that looked like an infringement upon what they considered their rights. Not long after his arrival Mr. Gibbons began to take an interest in the regeneration of the village. He was young, courageous and full of energy, and from the time that he threw himself into the work of creating a higher civic and moral atmosphere, he gave himself whole-heartedly to the cause. By the year 1902 sufficient interest and co-operation had been aroused among the better class to encourage them to make a stand against the saloons. It was conceded that the fight would be a failure at that time, the odds being too one-sided, but Mr. Gibbons, realizing that this movement would pave the way for further and stronger campaigns, accepted the nomination for mayor on the anti-saloon ticket. He was defeated by a large majority, but had the satisfaction of knowing that he had started a movement that would grow and strengthen until the ultimate goal was attained. That his foresight has been vindicated is shown in the fact that today Hamlet is one of the liveliest and most thriving of the smaller cities of North Carolina, bristling with energy and bustling with the promotion of business and industries. It is one of the most important railroad towns on the Seaboard Air Line system, with large shops located, and is the division headquarters for the main line as well as for the Wilmington-Charlotte Division. It has a population of progressive business men and railroad men, boasts of handsome business blocks, fine educational and religious structures and beautiful homes, and is one of the best governed cities of Richmond County.

Mr. Gibbons has continued with W. R. Bonsal & Company, and is now the manager of the Cross Tie & Lumber Departments of the business and operations of that concern, which operates a number of sawmills for timber used in construction of railroads, gets out large quantities of ties, etc., and operates several gravel pits, one of which, located near Lilesville in Anson county, is one of the largest producing gravel pits in the South. W. R. Bonsal who is a resident of Hamlet, is vice president of the Seaboard Air Line and the company has for several years been the contractor for the construction work of this huge system.

In 1910 Mr. Gibbons again became a candidate for public office, this time for the position of county commissioner of Richmond County. He was duly elected and served as such for six years, his last term ending in December, 1916. He was during the last two years chairman of the board, and at all times was one of the most active members thereof. While his record shows that many good results were achieved during his terms of office, it is in connection with his work in securing good roads that his best labors were accomplished. Richmond County is noted for its sand-clay roads. In every community there is some slight opposition to making extensive outlays for road work, which finally disappear. In Richmond County it appears that this element was decidedly strong, and therefore it became a stupendous labor to secure funds, principally in the issuance of bonds. To this work Mr. Gibbons brought the same judgment and energy that he has always given to his business enterprises. His work in this direction often called him from his private business affairs, often cost him much sacrifice, and called for the overcoming of numerous obstacles, but the result of his tireless and persistent efforts is shown today in the fact that Richmond County roads are famous for their excellence. Other public-spirited movements have had the same kind of support from Mr. Gibbons, who can be truthfully entitled one of his city's most useful citizens.

Mr. Gibbons was married to Miss Margaret Wallace, of Wilmington, North Carolina, and they are the parents of four bright and interesting children: Henry Elbert, Jr., Charles, Margaret and Stephen Wallace.

Walter Franklin Peterson is one of the leading bankers of Sampson County, and has gained a substantial position in the business affairs of Clinton by hard work, sterling integrity and by a persistent utilization of opportunities close at hand.

Mr. Peterson was born at Clinton, North Carolina, August 14, 1878. His father, Julius Franklin Peterson, was for many years a successful farmer and lumber and mill op-

erator in this section of North Carolina. His mother's maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Purvis, member of the well known family of that name. Mr. Peterson was educated in public schools and as a boy he became a factory hand. He learned business by practical experience, and after a few years he and his brother, George L. Peterson, became general dry goods merchants at Clinton under the firm name Peterson Brothers. Four years later he sold his interest to his brother, and then was employed for two years as a salesman in a dry goods establishment.

Mr. Peterson was one of the organizers of the Bank of Sampson at Clinton in 1906, and took the post of cashier when that bank was opened for business. He was largely responsible for the growth of the institution and in January, 1915, accepted the post of president. The Bank of Sampson has a capital stock of $15,000, surplus of $7,000, while its average deposits are $175,000.

Mr. Peterson served one term as a commissioner of Clinton. He is affiliated with Hiram Lodge No. 98, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a deacon in the Clinton Baptist Church. On January 20, 1903, he married Miss May Herring, of Clinton, daughter of Clarence F. and Katie A. Herring. Her father is also a lumber manufacturer. Three children have been born to their union: Catherine Elizabeth, Walter Faison and Frank Holmes.

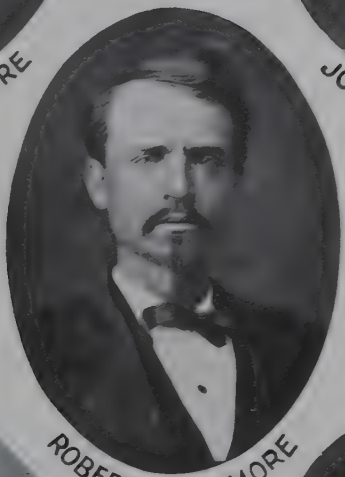
James P. Haymore, the oldest son of the family, was born December 12, 1830, on Stony Creek, Westfield Township, Surry County, was reared on the farm, attending the duties required of him, and attended also a district school. On reaching his majority he was allured by the reports of the great rich Missouri valleys, and in 1855 he left his home and started on a trip, having with him $60 in money, which embraced his entire estate. He traveled by boat up the Missouri River, stopping at St. Joseph, then quite a small place, and followed the trade in this city as a carpenter until forty years of age. Having accumulated quite a sum of money and feeling that he would like to become a farmer, in 1873 he purchased 110 acres of land at $40 per acre, which was added to yearly in acreage until the estate included 600 fertile acres, located in section 1, Crawford Township. His life is a strong illustration of the rule so often spoken of that successful men invariably arose from humble positions in life. It would naturally be inferred that poverty in youth is a blessing instead of a misfortune. It is true, also, that hardships in early life develop steady traits of self-reliance and self-denial which is found predominant in the wealthy. Mr. Haymore was one of those well-known citizens of Buchanan County whose unaided exertions have resulted in prosperity. In 1873 he was married to Miss Nancy Yates, daughter of Pleasant Yates. She was a native of Buchanan County, having received an excellent education and taught school for some time prior to her marriage. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1875 James P. Haymore built an elaborate dwelling on his place where he lived until his death in 1907. In 1894 his brother, Robert D. Haymore, held a series of revival meetings in the Town of Fawcett, Missouri, near his home. At this meeting he was converted and joined the Baptist Church. Afterwards he built in the main a splendid Baptist Church which has a strong membership at the present. Mention of his ancestors is made in the sketch of his brother, R. L. Haymore.

Robert Daniel Haymore, the third son, was born on Stony Creek, Surry County, 1840; rather small in stature, but well proportioned and when grown had rather a soldiery bearing. While a boy he displayed noticeable capacity for public speaking and at any time when he, with other boys in the field at work, could spare time he would voluntarily mount a stump and deliver a speech. When his parents moved to Ararat River, near Mount Airy, North Carolina, in 1857, he took advantage of his mechanical turn and operated a blacksmith shop, but in less than two years later and while at the anvil, and amid the sparkling iron and roaring furnace, heard the call of Higher Power to go into the ministry. He did not hesitate, but went at once and for a while was a student under Rev. L. H. Shuck at Madison, North Carolina. Limited in money and education but urged on with a zeal like an Apollo, he entered actively into the ministry, having joined the Missionary Baptist Church, and while his brother, John B. Haymore, was a soldier in the Confederate army at Fredericksburg, Virginia, he joined the company that his brother was in and became its chaplain, and served until he became disabled from an attack of typhoid fever, was released from his service and sent to a private home in Floyd County, Virginia, for treatment. Recovering from this attack, he resumed his ministerial duties, traveling long distances and preaching in schoolhouses and under bush arbors in different states.

On one occasion while passing through Henry County, Virginia, he came across a vast crowd assembled near the little village called Penn's Store, Patrick County. He naturally stopped and joined the crowd, when he was informed that it was a Masonic celebration and that their selected speaker failed to be present. While the crowd was about to disband some one suggested that there was a young minister, R. D. Haymore, in the crowd. The committee urged him to fill the delayed speaker's place, and with modest reluctance he was conducted to the stand and introduced to the crowd; the boy preacher had just received initiation into this particular order of Masonic fraternity. Some of the ablest lawyers were present, and those best qualified to judge said that the speaker entranced the audience with an appropriate selection of subjects and a gracefully made speech and the Masonic order was charmed with his efforts. This speech made an indelible impression. The people said of him that in style and magnetism he was like a Beecher or a Spurgeon. This effort so introduced him to the people of that community that he was employed soon thereafter by the Baptist State Board of Virginia, the Hon. H. K. Ellyson, of Richmond, Virginia, now deceased, its president, to evangelistic work in the Blue Ridge Association, embracing the territory Floyd, Franklin, Patrick and Henry counties, Virginia. With these appointments he organized and built a house of worship at Jacksonville County Courthouse of Floyd, also at Stuart County Courthouse of Patrick and one at Rocky Mount, Franklin County; he organized and established the work at Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia; also in Pittsylvania, Virginia, the home of his parents; for more than ten years in succession he had care of a group of wealthy churches, erecting church buildings at Mount Her-

JAMES P. HAYMORE

JOHN B. HAYMORE



ROBERT D. HAYMORE

COLUMBUS C. HAYMORE

RUFUS L. HAYMORE

mon, Ringgold and Sherron, branches of the Kentucky Church. He organized and built a church at Cascade, Pittsylvania County, Virginia; was pastor of the First Baptist Church, Bristol, Tennessee, for seven years, building a house of worship there; at Chattanooga, Tennessee, was pastor of the Central Baptist Church for seven years, purchasing a valuable lot on McCauly Avenue, and afterward a house of worship was erected thereon. He left the impress of his life and ministry throughout that section of Tennessee and Virginia, was frequently called on to render special service in many parts of Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and in many southern cities held revival services. Hundreds of persons were converted at these revival seasons.

Finally he tired of the drudgery of city pastorates and longed to see again the great congregation of the country church; he preached to them out of the fullness of his heart; he sighed for the home of his boyhood and the companionship of those he had known and loved so long. He wanted to live a simple life and look out on his native hills while his sun was going down. He came back to Mount Airy and became pastor of the First Baptist Church, the county of his birthplace, where he preached to the delight of his friends and relatives. He was entirely without those little jealousies which marred the effectiveness of so many otherwise good men and servants of the Lord. He loved the old Gospel and preached it with strange and wondrous power under the unction of the spirit, sometimes rising to great heights of eloquence. He possessed a marvelous versatility; he could speak a logic that convinced with eloquence that charmed. In private life he was as simple and artless as a child; his devotion to his ever faithful and confiding wife was beautiful to behold. He died in the harness, having spent near fifty years in the ministry, telling the story of a Crucified Savior to dying men and women and was buried in the Oakdale Cemetery at Mount Airy.

He married the daughter of a prominent physician of Henry County, Virginia, Dr. Robert A. Read. Of this union four sons were born and raised to manhood and success, popular and well-to-do men of Chattanooga, Tennessee, where they all reside. The younger, Dr. Germaine P. Haymore, named for his parental grandfather, Germaine Haymore, Sr., is well educated, having given himself all the opportunities for thorough training and proficiency in so important a profession, attending in Europe the Medical Congress held there for the advancement of new diseases, new symptoms, developments, advance treatment, etc., considered authority in malignant typhoid, pneumonia and spinal meningitis, and now owning with Dr. J. B. Wolford the Highland Sanitarium and Hospital at Chattanooga.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS HAYMORE, born on Stony Creek, Surry County, in 1848, was the fourth son. From birth he was frail in physique, but tall and straight. His feeble health from boyhood prevented his completing his course in college, wherefore his educational advantages were not so good, but whatever was lacking in his intellectual training was accounted for in energy and perseverance. In the beginning of his life he labored as a mechanic and earned his first money in the blacksmith shop. He began his ministry in Mount Airy, North Carolina, and spent his entire service in Surry and adjoining counties, preaching occasionally in other parts of the state. He was a pioneer Baptist preacher in all that section of the country, possessing unusual executive ability. He was a leader of the people in all his undertakings; his highest ambition was to serve. He knew not himself, no sacrifice was too great or weather too bad for him, often with no remuneration whatever, and never a living unaided by his personal earnings. He was a leader of his flock "de jure." He knew his people and they knew him. He first served as pastor at White Plains, Surry County, also at Rocky Shoals, Yadkin County. He organized a church and built a new house of worship at Pilot Mountain, North Carolina, also one at Pinnacle, Stokes County; he organized a church and built a house of worship at King, Stokes County. These are splendid houses of worship. He served as pastor of the church at Westfield, Surry County, also at Peters Creek, Stokes County. He organized a church near the Granite City Rock Quarry, where he served for several years and built a new stone church, which is handsome and commodious, known as the Flat Rock Church. This church is strong in its faith and membership. Before this, however, he had organized a Baptist Church at Mount Airy when there was only five Baptist ladies in the entire town and community. A new church was built and dedicated with the aid of that distinguished divine, A. C. Dixon. Since then a splendid stone building has been erected, at an estimated value of $30,000. The membership of this church in influence and strength for good in the community is among the best. He also organized and built a new church while he served as its pastor at Germanton. He served also as pastor at Redbank Church, Forsyth County. He served many years at the Church of Enon, Yadkin County. This church was greatly enlarged and revived by his services. His last service was in organizing the Second Baptist Church at Mount Airy, composed of a large membership and having repaired the old church building and bought and paid for a new site preparatory to a stone building on Rockford Street. During all this time he was in frail health, thinking that every year would be his last, but on and on the Lord led him in his life of usefulness. As this servant of God looks back over his ministerial life there is one thing that brings peculiar joy, namely: The number of young men whom he has baptized and encouraged to enter the ministry, some of whom are now filling the best pulpits in all the country, and some of them have already crossed over the river to await the coming of their Father in the Gospel. He married the daughter of James L. Blackwell, a distinguished and well known family of Yadkin County. His wife was a capable and dutiful companion. Her devotion to the cause for which he worked was beautiful. Their home was an open door of hospitality and friendliness for those interested in the cause of religion.

HON. RUFUS LAFAYETTE HAYMORE. The true and able lawyer wields an influence in his community such as is rarely possessed by any other professional man. Besides his work as counsel and court advocate, duties which as a rule are quietly performed and attract only occasional notice, the successful lawyer is also a man of affairs and almost inevitably becomes a public leader. Such has been true of the career of Rufus Lafayette Haymore during the forty years he has practiced at Mount Airy in Surry County. He has done much to build up the prosperity of Mount Airy as a commercial and industrial center. He has given

liberally to its institutions and has exercised an influence second to none in the educational advancement.

Mr. Haymore is a native of Surry County and has spent practically all his life within its boundaries. He was born in 1850, on Stony Creek in Westfield Township. His great-grandparents were natives of England and coming to America in Colonial times located in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. The grandfather, Daniel Haymore, acquired a plantation on Big Sandy in Pittsylvania County and was successfully engaged in farming there until late in life, when he sold and moved to Surry County, North Carolina. Here he bought land in Westfield Township, and that was his home until his death.

Germaine Haymore, father of the Mount Airy lawyer, was born on a plantation on Big Sandy in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, in 1806. As a young man he learned the trade of carpenter and followed that in connection with general farming. Subsequently his father gave him fifty acres on Stony Creek in Surry County. The chief improvement of the land was a log cabin. Into that humble abode he introduced his bride when he married, and prosperity and comfort came to them gradually as the result of their hard and earnest endeavors. The old log house was supplanted by a hewed log house, and that was the scene of Rufus L. Haymore's birth and all the children as well. This log house had at one end a hewed stone chimney and a capacious fire place. Germaine Haymore's wife for many years did all her cooking by the open fire. In 1857 this farm was rented out and Germaine Haymore then bought another on the banks of Ararat River across from Mount Airy. There he continued his labor as a planter until declining years, when he moved into Mount Airy and made his home with his son Rufus until his death at the age of ninety.

After execution the bond appears in Surry County Records as follows: "State of North Carolina, Surry County. We acknowledge ourselves indebted to John Owen, Governor and etc., in the sum of 500 pounds; but to be void on condition there is no lawful cause to obstruct a marriage between Germaine Haymore and Jane Pittman, for whom a license now issues. Witness our hands and seals, this the 2nd day of January 1830. Germaine Haymore (Seal) Blumon Haymore (Seal)."

Germaine Haymore married Jane Pittman, of a prominent Virginia family. She was born in Pittsylvania County. Her father, Professor John B. Pittman, was a graduate of Prince Edward College and made teaching his life work. He wrote several of the text books from which he taught. After his marriage Professor Pittman resided in Pittsylvania County for a time, then removed to Henry County, and from there to Surry County, North Carolina, where he spent the rest of his days. He married a Miss Farmer, a native of Lunenburg County, Virginia, where her father was one of the extensive planters and slave owners. Mrs. Pittman was a well educated woman, a capable companion of her scholarly husband, and was cultured and refined. Both she and her husband are buried in the cemetery on the farm where Rufus L. Haymore was born. Mr. Haymore's mother lived to the age of eighty-nine. Her children were James P., John B., Robert Daniel, Zaitha, who married Washington Cox, who served in the Confederate Army and died in 1863 near Guinea Station, Virginia, and his remains were brought home and laid to rest in the family graveyard in Surry County; Martha, now deceased, Ellen, who married W. S. Inman, Elizabeth, who married John H. Jessup, of Westfield, Columbus C. and Rufus L. The oldest, James, went out to Buchanan County, Missouri and became a wealthy farmer there. John B. entered the Confederate Army in the North Carolina troops, died in service at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1863, and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Spottsylvania Courthouse. Before entering the army he was a farmer, a public spirited and leading citizen and highly respected for his courage and nobility. The son Robert became a minister of the Baptist church. He was ordained in 1859, when only nineteen years of age. For further reference see sketch of Robert Daniel Haymore.

Rufus Lafayette Haymore grew up on his father's farm in Surry County. He acquired an academic education and his law studies were directed by Chief Justice Pierson. He was admitted to practice in 1877, and from that date to the present has been continuously identified with the Mount Airy bar. Mr. Haymore has not only been a hard working and careful lawyer in handling all the varied litigation entrusted to him, but has been a constant student and reader. The law signifies to him a great and noble profession and his work has served to dignify it. At the same time every enterprise designed for the betterment of his community has received his capable cooperation. He was one of the original stockholders and organizers of the Exchange Bank, and also of the Bank of Mount Airy, now in successful operation, the first banking institution of Mount Airy. He was an organizer and one of the first stockholders and directors of the company that built the Blue Ridge Inn, which is still in existence, and was similarly connected with the Renfrew Inn, which has since been discontinued. He was one of the organizers and a stockholder in the Mount Airy Land and Improvement Company and had to do with the establishment of the now discontinued cotton mills. Another institution which he helped organize and to which he gave financial assistance was the Chair Factory, now a flourishing industry known as the Banner Manufacturing Company. He was also a member of the first board of directors of the National Furniture Company, which is still in successful operation. Mr. Haymore is one of the charter members and a trustee of the Slate Mountain Orchard Company; is president of the Mount Airy Cemetery Company; a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mountain Park School, to which he was a liberal donor.

A great deal of his liberality has been manifested in the direction of improved school facilities. In 1897 he went to Raleigh, appeared before the Legislature and secured the passage of the bill by which the state contributes $500 a year for the support of a high school at Mount Airy, providing that Mount Airy appropriates a similar amount. He also secured the law by which the Board of Town Commissioners of Mount Airy was permitted to supplement the school fund. The high school was founded at Mount Airy in 1897. Mr. Haymore also contributed to Meredith College at Raleigh when it was established.

Politically he has long been a recognized leader in the republican party of North Carolina and has done much to give the minority party prestige and power. In 1908 he was elected and served as Representative from Surry County in the Legislature at its session 1909, and also again in its session of 1913; was elected as minority speaker of the minority party and served as such in the House of Representatives in 1913; during this session was

appointed by the speaker a member of a special committee of twenty from the Senate and House on Constitutional Amendments, the report of which was considered and adopted in part at special session of the Legislature convened in September, 1913; was elected and served as state senator from Surry and Stokes in 1911 and again as state senator in 1915, and was chosen leader of the minority party and served as such with fairness and ability during the duration of the Senate in 1915. He was again elected and served as a member of the Legislature in 1917 and by joint session of the House and Senate was elected one of the trustees of the State University at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, for eight years; and again elected state senator for Surry and Stokes in 1919.

In both house and senate he has served as floor leader of the minority party. A man of convictions, of earnest and sincere citizenship, he has proved a power in the effective proceedings of the Legislature. Among the more important committees on which he has served both in the Senate and House are the judiciary, rules, finance, constitutional amendments, corporations, penal institutions, railroad and agriculture. In his home community Mr. Haymore has served as city attorney of Mount Airy, as trustee of the graded schools, as a member of the water and light committee and has also been mayor. He has been actively identified with the First Baptist church since 1884 and for a number of years served as a trustee and also as superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Haymore is affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and Camp No. 109, Woodmen of the World.

Norwood Lee Simmons is a lawyer by profession, though for the past four years his time has been entirely taken up by active business affairs. The name Simmons has been identified with the legal profession at Washington for many years.

He was born at Washington November 25, 1885, a son of Enoch Spencer and Claudia Lee (Grist) Simmons. His mother was a daughter of James R. Grist. His father, formerly of Hyde County, was a prominent member of the Washington bar, and practiced his profession successfully for twenty years after the total loss of his eyesight.

Norwood L. Simmons attended local public schools, spent one year in the academic course of the University of North Carolina in 1902-03, and one year in the law course, 1905-06. Admitted to the bar in August, 1906, he practiced with his father under the firm name of Simmons & Simmons until his father's death in March, 1907. He was then associated in practice with Hon. W. M. Bond (now judge of the First Judicial District of North Carolina), from March, 1907, to 1910, under the firm name of Bond & Simmons. He then continued practice alone until March, 1914, at which time, abandoning his professional duties, he organized the Washington-Beaufort Land Company, and has since been general manager, secretary and treasurer, with headquarters at Washington. This is one of the largest organizations handling farm and timber lands in the state.

Mr. Simmons has an interesting record in public affairs. In 1910, at the age of twenty-four, he was candidate for solicitor of the First Judicial District and in the nominating convention stood second in the list of four candidates, being finally defeated for the nomination by Hon. J. C. B. Ehringhaus of Elizabeth City. In 1908, at the age of twenty-two, he canvassed the First Judicial District under the direction of the state executive committee for the democratic party.

Mr. Simmons is a member of Tau Chapter of the Phi Kappa Alpha fraternity of the University of North Carolina, and is affiliated with the Elks, Improved Order of Red Men, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of America, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Sudan Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Newbern, and of several social clubs in his home town.

On June 20, 1910, he married Miss Claudia B. McCullers, daughter of Dr. Joseph Joel Lane and Alice Perkinson McCullers of McCullers, Wake County. They have two children, Norwood Lee, Jr., and McCullers. The family are members of St. Peter's Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church.

Louis A. States. The position and services of Louis A. States as consulting engineer and expert in cotton mill construction and work can scarcely be appreciated merely from a brief review of varied and important commissions he has filled during his many years of residence at Gastonia, one of the chief cotton mill centers of the South.

His accomplishments are really the achievement of a man who by long perseverance, study and ambition attains the front rank in a profession after overcoming handicaps that would have daunted any but the bravest and most determined of men. Mr. States was born at Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, in 1867. Though otherwise the matter might pass unnoticed, it is necessary to call attention to a physical defect in order to emphasize the merit of his career and his achievements. Since early youth he has suffered from extreme deafness, and for years has carried on personal communication by means of a conversation tube.

As a boy he followed his bent toward mechanical studies, and while he did not have the opportunity of attending technical schools and has made his own way in the world, he took up the study of engineering, used night hours and other odd times, and is largely self educated. He has never ceased to be a student, and mastered both the theory and practice while under actual working conditions. A deserved honor that came to him, and a recognition of his attainments, was his recent election, without any solicitation on his part, as a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. This is a highly coveted honor, since the membership of that organization includes practically the most eminent men in the special field throughout the country. Mr. States' many friends in Gastonia were especially pleased with this highly deserved compliment to their fellow citizen and associate.

Mr. States came to Gastonia in 1901, and that city has since been his home. He has had a prominent part in the upbuilding of the great cotton mill industry of the Carolinas, particularly as an expert and consulting engineer in the construction of power plants for cotton mills and in remodeling old plants. During the years he has been here he has carried out many commissions for construction work, among the more recent ones being the power plant of the Bladenboro Cotton Mills at Bladenboro, North Carolina, the power plant of the Yadkin Finishing Company's Mill at Salisbury, both of which are notable examples of modern power plant construction. Mr. States is consulting engineer for a

number of large cotton mills at Gastonia and other centers.

His experiments and investigation have led to the adoption of several of his own devices for power plants. One of these, especially noteworthy, is the States Sectional Grate. This is a boiler grate bar which is now being widely adopted in the cotton mills and power plants of the South. As a consulting engineer he has furnished his services in connection with a large number of power plants and in designing, remodeling, inspection and testing of such plants.

Mr. States married Miss Annie Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Thomas N. and Sarah Gaston Williams, of Gastonia, Gaston County. Mr. and Mrs. States have two children: Louis A. States, Jr., and Thomas Williams States.

CLAUDE ROBERSON WHEATLY. A young lawyer who has done much to prove his ability and open a way for a large and successful career in the law, Claude Roberson Wheatly is busy with his practice in the city where he was born and reared, and is one of the leading professional men of Beaufort.

He was born January 23, 1882, a son of George Washington and Sallie A. (Tarkington) Wheatly. His father has long been prominent in business affairs at Beaufort, was a fish and oyster planter, and at one time served as postmaster of Beaufort. Mr. Wheatly was well educated, attending St. Paul's Episcopal Church School at Beaufort, took two years in the literary department of the University of North Carolina, and in 1906 graduated LL. B. from the University Law School. Prior to taking up practice he taught school two years, but since 1909 has given his best thought and energy to the general practice which is steadily accumulating. He is a member in good standing of the North Carolina Bar Association, and one step in his experience to success in law was service as city attorney. Mr. Wheatly has also been active in the Chamber of Commerce at Beaufort. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Soudan Temple of the Mystic Shrine at New Bern.

On May 23, 1916, he married Miss Osey Garner, of Newport, North Carolina, daughter of T. P. Garner, a well known merchant and farmer.

JOHN C. CLIFFORD. One of the leaders of the North Carolina bar and for many years an influential democratic leader, Hon. John C. Clifford, of Dunn, Harnett County, is a credit to his Irish ancestry and his American training and education. He was born in Davie County, North Carolina, on June 16. 1867, to John Wells and Louisa (Wiseman) Clifford.

The father, John W. Clifford, a teacher and farmer by profession, was a native of Davie County, where he died in 1875. The great-grandfather came from his native Ireland about the time of the Revolutionary war and settled in Rowan, now Davie, County, North Carolina. Mrs. John W. Clifford was the daughter of William Washington Wiseman, of Davidson County, that state, who was serving in the Legislature at the time the old state house was burned and in his day was a prominent figure in the public affairs of North Carolina.

John C. Clifford, the son of such worthy parents, graduated from Wake Forest College in the class of 1892. During the four succeeding years he taught school at Warsaw, Wakefield and Dunn, coming to the city last named in 1895. After pursuing his professional studies at the law school of Wake Forest, he was licensed to practice in 1896, and opened an office at Dunn during the same year. In addition to the large general practice which he has established Mr. Clifford is counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and for a number of other important corporations.

For many years Mr. Clifford has been a leader in the political and public affairs of the state. As chairman of the County Democratic Executive committee in 1898 he conducted the campaign which defeated the populist-fusion administration. He was also chairman in 1900, the year that the suffrage amendment to the constitution was adopted. For several years he was campaign manager for Hon. H. L. Godwin, representative from the Sixth Congressional District. He served for two sessions in the Lower House of the Legislature, those of 1907 and 1908, and wielded a wide and strong influence.

John C. Clifford married Miss Annie F. Pearsall, who comes of a distinguished family of the eastern section of Carolina. Born in Duplin County, she is a daughter of David Moulton Pearsall and granddaughter of Jerry Pearsall, the latter being representative of his county many years in the General Assembly, and being for a number of years master in equity of the county. Mrs. Clifford's maternal grandfather was Capt. James Middleton, one of the leading patriots of the American Revolution and was prominent in the subsequent history of the state. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Clifford have five children: Rachel Middleton, John C., Jr., David Pearsall, Louise Wiseman and William Henderson. The father is a member of the Baptist Church, while Mrs. Clifford is a Presbyterian.

WILLIAM FRANCIS JONES. Though he has had to work hard for all he got in the way of a fair education, William Francis Jones has made rapid progress since he was admitted to the bar a few years ago, and is now one of the leading lawyers of Wilmington.

He was born in Brunswick County, North Carolina, February 17, 1877, a son of Benjamin F. and Anna E. (Henry) Jones. His father spent many years in the active railroad service. After attending public schools his education was complete so far as his literary training was concerned, and after some years of supporting himself he took up the study of law in private offices. To complete his course he entered the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1911. Since then he has handled a growing general practice of a lawyer in Wilmington.

In 1913 Mr. Jones was elected a member of the city council, and in 1915 was again chosen for that office under the commission form of government. His home is in the First Ward of the city. Mr. Jones is attorney and director of the Howard-Wells Amusement Company, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus. For a number of years he has taken an active part in the democratic party. In 1917 an act of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina created the office of public defender of New Hanover County, and in the bill W. F. Jones was named as the incumbent of that office which was the first office of its kind to be created in the South.

February 2, 1899, he married Miss Dora A. West, of Savannah, Georgia. Their five children

W. F. Jones

are William L., Marion W., Horace W., Lois W. and Corrinne W.

NANNIE PASTEUR GEFFROY was born in Beaufort, North Carolina, a daughter of James C. and Sallie Pasteur Davis. Mrs. Geffroy when but a girl, realizing the need of education, began her work by employing a teacher and taking a small class of children. The work began in one room of a dwelling, developed into the first high school in Carteret County, and is one of the finest elementary and preparatory schools in North Carolina. The object of St. Paul's School is to promote the spread of practical Christianity and to teach young boys and girls to use hearts and hands as well as minds, and to help those who are willing to help themselves.

The work began with a few pupils. A limited range of influence has grown into a noble institution, with 275 pupils, a faculty of fifteen teachers, a roomy and well equipped school building, dormitory, work shop, printing department, library and reading room, infirmary and kindergarten. About sixty-five of the pupils live in the dormitory.

St. Paul's School, the creation and life work of Mrs. Geffroy, is a noble institution doing good work. The deeds are vested in a board of trustees, who will continue the work after her death. The school is justly proud of its alumnus, many of whom have gone on to higher institutions of learning or have begun their life work and are making splendid records.

ROBERT ERASTUS TOWNSEND. The handling of realty is a vocation of dignity in any growing community, and some of the oldest concerns as well as the most substantial business individuals of Wilson County are engaged in this line of endeavor. One of the fast-growing communities of the county is the county seat of Wilson. As this city has grown, stretching out its arms to embrace outlying localities, so have men responded to the needs of the business of handling the demand for homes. There was a time when many who were engaged in business were compelled to live in a restricted area in order to go to and from their establishments each day, but at present there appears to be very elastic limits to the confines of residential districts. One of the men who has for years been one of the moving spirits in the real estate business at Wilson, who was one of the founders of Rountree Place, and whose operations have covered a wide territory, is Robert Erastus Townsend.

Mr. Townsend was born on a farm in Robeson County, North Carolina, February 6, 1866, and is a son of Rev. Jackson and Sarah Jane (Thompson) Townsend. His father was an agriculturist with a well-cultivated farm in Robeson County, and also labored as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for many years. Robert E. Townsend was brought up on the home farm, under religious influence, and received his education in private schools. When still a youth he became a clerk in a general store, being thus employed for three years, and then went to Wilmington, where for five years he served as bookkeeper for a mercantile concern. Mr. Townsend came to Wilson in 1895 and established himself in business as a shoe merchant, but after two years disposed of his interests in this venture. For some time he had noted the increasing prosperity of Wilson and the contiguous territory, its increasing population, its advancing interests and its rapidly-growing land values, and these facts led him to take the step that he had under contemplation, entrance into the real estate field. In 1898 he began business as a real estate and insurance operator, and from that time to the present his business has grown and developed with the advancement of the community. He has carried this on very extensively, has contributed much toward the improvement of Wilson, notably in assisting in laying out suburban property and has been a co-operant factor in many measures for the public good. While chiefly interested in real estate transactions, he also has other interests, and is one of the directors of the Planters Bank, of which institution he was one of the organizers. Fraternally he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and holds membership also in the Country Club.

Mr. Townsend was married December 23, 1891, to Miss Ella Heide, of Wilmington, North Carolina, and they are the parents of two children: Kate Elise, who is attending Randolph-Macon College at Lynchburg, Virginia; and Robert Edgar, formerly a student at Bingham College, Asheville, North Carolina, but now (1918) in the United States Army Training School.

DAVID TEN EYCK HUYCK. This distinguished musician, whose genius and talent in presenting in audible form the compositions of the masters have been an important factor in imprinting upon the material energy characteristic of Charlotte a high aesthetic quality, has been a resident of this city since 1901, and during this time has acted as organist and choirmaster at the Tryon Street Methodist Church. He is also widely known as a traveler, and there are few places of interest that have not at one time or another known him as a visitor on this and the European continent.

Mr. Huyck was born near Albany, New York, in 1879, and is a son of Leonard Whitbeck and Nancy Miller (Fisher) Huyck, belonging to a family of Holland Dutch origin which for several generations has resided in the Empire state. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Huyck was Conrad Ten Eyck Huyck, and the latter's mother was a Ten Eyck of the old and distinguished family of that name. One of the paternal ancestors of Mr. Huyck was Jan Van Huyck, from whom he probably inherited much of his genius, as the forefather was a professional musician of note. In his very early boyhood David Ten Eyck Huyck began the study of music, beginning with the piano. While attending church with his parents, he became greatly attracted to the pipe organ, and at twelve years of age began the study of this instrument, the church organist's attention having been attracted to him by the lad's apparent natural talent. His first teacher of the organ was Corinne Houghton Sewell, of New York, under whose instruction he made such rapid advancement that at the age of thirteen years he was organist of the First Methodist Church of Watertown, New York. Later he studied the organ under Wilkins and other New York artists, and at the same time gave attention to the cultivation of his voice. In the latter connection it may be here stated that he is the possessor of a fine tenor, and for two years was a professional operatic singer. While born in New York, Mr. Huyck considers himself a North Carolinian, as he came to this state in 1893, when a lad of fourteen years. The family located at

Winston-Salem, and there Mr. Huyck continued his musical career while he was not away from home engaged in study. From his North Carolina home he went to Paris, where he studied organ under a pupil of Guilmant, and subsequently enjoyed the advantages of study in other musical centers of Europe. On his return to Winston-Salem, still a youth, he began teaching and was made church organist, and also taught music at Davis Military Academy of that city, where he was likewise for several years organist of the Centenary Methodist Church. He has made, as previously stated, his home at Charlotte since 1901, and gives the greater part of his attention to performing the duties of choirmaster and organist of Tryon Street Methodist Church, the musical services of which are known and appreciated throughout the state. Of late years he has spent little of his time and talent in teaching.

Mr. Huyck has an extensive reputation as a traveler. Even as a boy, his chief study beside music was geography, and when he became older this developed into a passion for travel. He has conducted several tours, in addition to making numerous individual trips, particularly to Europe, and in 1916 made a journey through Alaska. On March 1, 1917, he started upon a tour with a party which will take them to all points of South America.

Hon. Ira R. Humphreys has made a highly successful record as a lawyer, and in addition to the responsibilities he carries with a large private practice has frequently been honored with public positions. He served eight years as judge of the Recorders Court. In 1902 he was elected a member of the State Legislature and re-elected in 1904, and for four years he was chairman of the democratic county executive committee.

Mr. Humphreys was born on a farm in New Bethel Township of Rockingham County. His family has been in North Carolina since about the time of the Revolutionary war. It was founded here by his great-grandfather, Thomas Talbert Humphreys, who was born on a farm in what is now the City of Washington in 1745. At that time the District of Columbia was a part of Prince George County, Maryland. He was about thirty years old when the colonists undertook to win their independence from Great Britain, and soon afterward enlisted with the Maryland Continental Line and fought in a number of battles of the Revolution. One of these was the battle of Guilford Court House. It was while campaigning in North Carolina that he recognized and appreciated the possibilities of this part of the state. After his marriage he brought his family to North Carolina, and was one of the first settlers of Caswell County. He bought land there, hewed a farm from the wilderness, and in that locality spent his last years. November 23, 1781, he married Margaret Burch. Both are now at rest on the old homestead farm in Caswell County. In Maryland they had both been members of the Fairfax Circuit of the Methodist Church, and the most distinguished resident of that circuit was General Washington. One of the relics of these ancestors which Ira R. Humphreys much prizes is the church letter of membership given his great-grandfather when he came South, signed by two officials of the church, named Simeon Triplet and George Wells.

John H. Humphreys, grandfather of the Reidsville lawyer, was born in Caswell County March 23, 1790. Soon after reaching manhood he enlisted and served in the War of 1812. From Caswell County he moved to Rockingham County and bought land in Ruffin Township. He lived in that locality until his death. In January, 1818, he married Susan Keen. She was born in November, 1799, daughter of John Keen, a Wilmington ship builder. John H. Humphreys and wife both attained good old age and are buried on the Humphreys farm near Draper, North Carolina.

Van Buren Humphreys, father of Ira R., was born in Williamsburg Township of Rockingham County April 28, 1842. Before reaching his majority and soon after the breaking out of the war he enlisted and went to the front and saw much hard and arduous service. Among the more important battles in which he participated was the three days fighting at Gettysburg. During the last months of the war he was captured and held a prisoner in Point Lookout, Maryland, until paroled July 18, 1865. After returning home he took up the difficult routine of civil life with the same earnestness that characterized him as a soldier. He went in debt for a small tract of land and worked hard and exercised the strictest economy in order to provide for his family. His life was an honest and useful one and many besides his children pay him the tribute of a grateful memory. He died at the age of seventy-four. He married Margaret Perkins. She was born at Lawsonville in Williamsburg Township of Rockingham County, daughter of Constantine and Isabelle (McCollum) Perkins. Her grandfathers were Abraham Perkins and Daniel McCollum. Both the Perkins and McCollums were among the pioneers of Rockingham County. Mrs. Van Buren Humphreys still lives on the old homestead. She has four living children, named John D., Thomas F., Ira R. and Nannie.

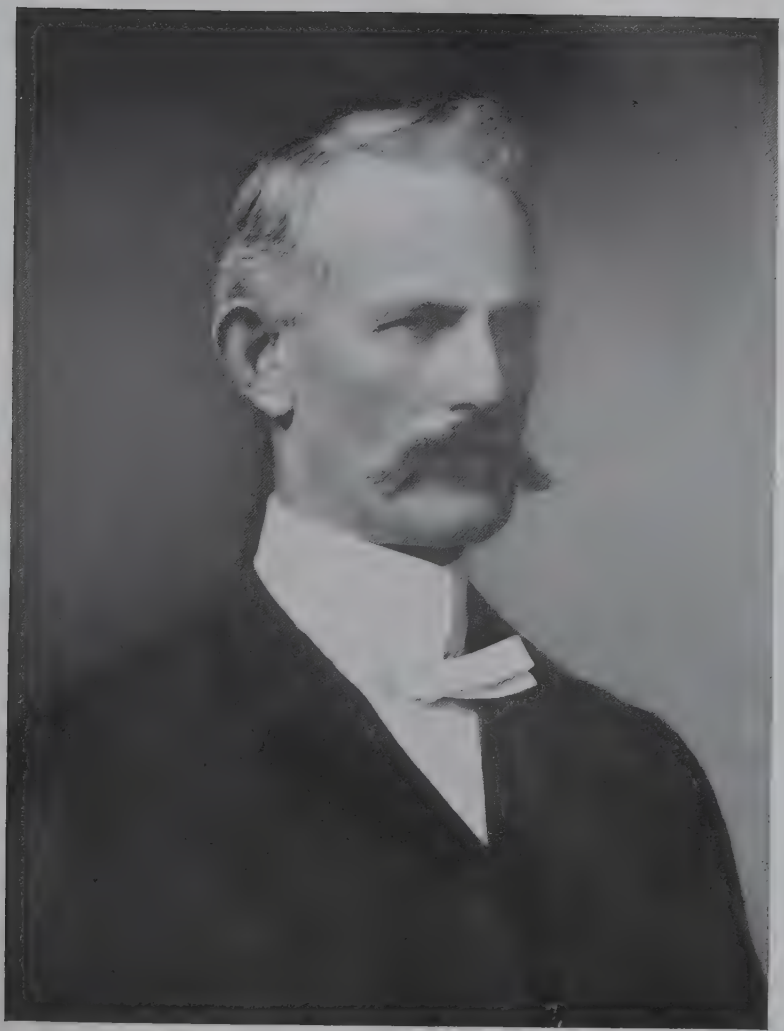
Ira R. Humphreys as a boy was trained to habits of industry, and at an early age had to take his part in the fields of the home farm. He attended rural schools and later was a student in Reidsville graded schools and took his law course in the University of North Carolina. He was admitted to practice in 1901 and for nine years had his home and offices at Wentworth, since which time he has been in practice at Reidsville.

On September 12, 1918, Mr. Humphreys registered for service in the present war with the Central Powers and was made local attorney for the War Department, acting as Government Appeal Agent in the selective draft.

In 1907 Mr. Humphreys married Dora Price. Her birthplace was the village of Price in Rockingham County. She is a daughter of Robert P. and Lula (Dalton) Price. Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys have five children: Dorothy, Margaret, Robert, John H. and Louise.

Henry Harding Dodson, M. D. The Dodson family is an old and prominent one of North Carolina, and besides Dr. Henry Harding Dodson of Greensboro, an eminent specialist of that city, the present representatives are his sister, Miss Mary Grace Dodson, his daughter, Priscilla Harding Dodson, all of Greensboro, Charles R. Dodson, Misses Mary E. and Elizabeth Dodson of Kinston, North Carolina, and Charles Dodson, Jr. (the fourth Charles), nephew of Charles R. and the Misses Dodson.

A small colony that came from England and settled at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1677, included



H. N. Dodson M. D.

among its members, John, Thomas and Mary Dodson, who were children of Daniel and Susanna Dodson of Knaresboro, Yorkshire, England. Of these Thomas Dodson, from whom the North Carolina branch of the family is descended, was born at Marysboro, England, October 19, 1669. He grew up in the American colonies, and on July 16, 1698, married Catherine Savill, daughter of John Saville of Snape, England. Thomas and his wife later settled in Talbot County, Maryland. Their children included Tom, Robert and Susanna. John Dodson, oldest son of Thomas and Catherine, married Lucy Long and settled in Virginia. Their children were named David, Charles, William, James and John. David remained in Virginia while Charles and William came to North Carolina.

Charles Dodson, first to bear that name, married in 1770 Eleanor Poindexter. They had two children, Stephen and Lucy. Stephen Dodson, born in 1778, married in 1803 Mary Smith, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Mayfield) Smith, of Granville County, North Carolina. Stephen Dodson later moved to Milton, Caswell County, North Carolina, and was prominent in the affairs of his county, representing it three times in the Legislature. He filled other positions and was always known in his community as Squire Stephen Dodson. As an interesting item of his history it may be recalled that he had twelve grandsons in the Confederate army, four of whom were his namesakes—Stephen Dodson Turner, Stephen Dodson Dye, Stephen Dodson Richmond and the celebrated Maj. Gen. Stephen Dodson Ramseur. The children of Stephen and Mary Smith Dodson were Elizabeth and Eleanor, twins, Parmelia Tate, Mary Randolph, Lucy Mayfield, Frances Ann, Rebecca Harvey, Charles Russell, Stephen Lewis. The two sons became physicians. Dr. Stephen Lewis Dodson when a young man went to Texas, lived and married and died there, leaving a large family named Mayfield, Joseph, Charles, Mary, Stepha and Elizabeth. Three of the children after the death of their father came to North Carolina. One of them is Charles Dodson, third of the name, a tobacconist and prominent man of affairs at Kinston, North Carolina. Another is Miss Mary E. Dodson, associated with her brother in business and one of the foremost business women of the state. Miss Elizabeth Dodson is a trained nurse and now active in welfare work in New York State. Miss Stepha Dodson is principal at St. Mary's Episcopal School for Girls at Shanghai, China, where she has been actively at work in the mission field for years. Charles, Jr., son of Mayfield Dodson, was in Texas, in business with his uncle, and is now in the army, having just reached his majority.

The older son of Stephen and Mary Smith Dodson was Dr. Charles Russel Dodson, father of Dr. Henry Harding Dodson. The elder Dodson was a man without fear and without reproach. A lad of seven years when his parents moved to Milton, North Carolina, he grew up in a community known for its culture and refinement. A graduate of the University of North Carolina, he received his degree in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and then returned to Milton, where until he was seventy-six years old he actively and untiringly practiced his chosen profession. He was a profound student of medicine, of broad general learning, was modest to a fault, and gave his life unselfishly for the relief of human suffering. No appeal, however poor or humble, failed to call forth the efforts of his gentle ministrations. A doctor of the old school, he always kept abreast of the times, taking advantage of everything science or medicine offered for the good of those among whom he had cast his lot. After a life spent in ministering to others he died at the age of eighty-five, having well earned the grand old name of gentleman.

In February, 1853, Dr. Charles Russell Dodson married at Raleigh Miss Priscilla Harding. They had three children, Henry Harding, Lucy Mayfield, who died in infancy, and Mary Grace.

The Harding family is of old New England lineage. Of pure English stock, they came to New England in 1623 with Sir Robert George's colony, which was planted at Wessagesseth, now Weymouth Landing. From there they went to Plymouth. The North Carolina Hardings were descended from Joseph and Martha Harding. Joseph died leaving his widow, Martha, who died at Plymouth in 1633, and two sons, John, born in 1624 and Joseph, born in 1629. Joseph married Bertha Cook, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Dean) Cook. Their children were Nathaniel, Nehemiah, Ephraim and Samuel. Of these Nathaniel Harding married Johanna Lombard. Their son, Nehemiah Henry Harding, maternal grandfather of Doctor Dodson, was born at Brunswick, Maine, October 11, 1794.

Brunswick, Maine, was a community of seafaring people. Nehemiah Henry Harding and his brothers were masters of merchant marines. As a young man he was captain of vessels that touched almost all known ports, especially in the West Indies trade. In this way he came to North Carolina, and through the old channel of Ocrococke Inlet to Newbern. While there his health gave way and going to Raleigh he decided to enter the Presbyterian ministry. After finishing his course at the University of North Carolina he took the theological degree from Princeton Seminary, and returned to Raleigh and married. His first charge was at Oxford, North Carolina, and later he moved to Milton, where he had charge of the historic church there and in the surrounding country for a number of years. He died February 17, 1844, and is buried at Milton. It is said of him that, while an exceedingly modest man, he never lost his tendency to command derived from his early experience as a sea captain. He has been described as "a man of strong intellect, strong character and indomitable courage." Two of his children are still living: Rev. Ephraim Henry Harding, D. D., retired at the age of eighty-six and living with his son and daughter, C. R. Harding Ph. D., professor of Greek at Davidson College for a number of years, and Mrs. Amie Harding Whitaker, at Davidson, North Carolina, and Mrs. Fleming (Harding) Bates, of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Nehemiah Henry Harding married at Raleigh in 1828 Mrs. Hannah Smith Callum, a widow. As an orphan girl she was brought to Raleigh, from New England, by her uncle and adopted father, Mr. William Shaw, a Scotch Presbyterian and a man of property and culture. The children of Nehemiah and Hannah Smith Harding were: Priscilla Shaw, born in September, 1829; Venable, born in December, 1830; Ephraim, born in November, 1832; and Robert, born November 18, 1836; Hannah, born February 2, 1838, and Priscilla Shaw Harding, who married Dr. Charles Russell Dodson, died at Milton, North Carolina, in July, 1869.

Dr. Henry Harding Dodson, whose ancestry

has thus been traced through two lines, was born at Milton, North Carolina, February 20, 1855. He prepared for college at Cluster Springs High School in Halifax County, Virginia, and later did the work through the junior year of Hampden Sidney College of Virginia. For a few years he was engaged in the drug business in his native town, and at the same time carried on the reading of medicine under his father. In 1882 he graduated from the Medical College of Virginia, and after an interneship of a year began practice at Milton.

September 26, 1883, he married Miss Anne Barker Barrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Barker Barrett of Wytheville, Virginia. Doctor and Mrs. Dodson had two children: Charles, who died in infancy; and Priscilla Harding Dodson. After the death of his wife on December 1, 1903, Doctor Dodson with his sister and daughter moved to Greensboro. But prior to that he spent some months in New York in post-graduate study and especially the study of electrical science as applied to medicine and the then new science of Roentgenology. Coming to Greensboro in the summer of 1905, Doctor Dodson established a Roentgen-Ray laboratory and was the first to specialize in this branch of science in the state. Doctor Dodson is a member of the North Carolina Medical Society; Tri-State Medical Society of Virginia, North and South Carolina, of which he was one of the originators and a charter member; a member of the American Medical Association; was for two years on the Board of Health in North Carolina; six years a member of the North Carolina Board of Health Examiners. He has long been active in Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, has been for a number of years its vestryman and is now a senior warden. Doctor Dodson's home is presided over by his sister Miss Mary Grace Dodson, a woman of charming culture. His daughter, Miss Priscilla Harding Dodson, is following in the footsteps of her student ancestors and is a student of the State Normal College for Women, specializing in domestic science and art.

Doctor Dodson's wife was a member of the Barrett family of pure English Quaker stock. They located in Granville, New York, in the early eighteenth century. From an old family Bible the family record is briefly given as follows: John Barrett, born April 13, 1728, married Lucy Orsmore, who was born July 16, 1728, daughter of Jaazaniah and Rachel Orsmore. Their son Jaazaniah Barrett, born January 21, 1752, married Rhoda Reid, who was born May 24, 1760, daughter of John and Hannah Reid of Rhode Island. Their son Jonathan Farnham Barrett, born January 18, 1786, married Anne Barker, born September 24, 1794, daughter of John and Susan Barker.

John Barker Barrett, son of Jonathan F. and Anne Barrett, was born April 29, 1819. As a young man he came to North Carolina and his interests became permanently identified with the South. He later moved to Wytheville, Virginia, where he lived for a number of years. John Barker Barrett married Rebecca Harvey Dodson, who was born May 5, 1826, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Smith) Dodson. They were the parents of Anne Barker Barrett, who was born February 9, 1854, and on September 26, 1883, became the wife of Dr. Henry Harding Dodson. John Barker Barrett and wife had several other children, two of whom attained more than ordinary distinction. One was Dean Robert South Barrett, of the Episcopal Church. He was a profound thinker, writer and a preacher of great force. His sister, Mrs. Mary Smith (Barrett) Heuser, is a noted artist and portrait painter.

William James Scarboro has been a merchant, manufacturer and leading citizen of Ashboro for over a quarter of a century. During that time his name has been associated with many of the enterprises and movements which have made this town grow and prosper. At different times his community has honored him with offices of public trust, he has been a leader in the democratic party, and in a business way is secretary and treasurer of the Ashboro Roller Mills, is president of the Ashboro Telephone Company and a director of the McCrary-Redding Hardware Company and of the Bank of Randolph.

Mr. Scarboro was born on a farm in Mount Gilead Township of Montgomery County, North Carolina. The family was established there many years ago by his grandfather, Wiley Scarboro, a native of Virginia. After getting a tract of land in Mount Gilead Township he was busied with his farm until his death. William J. Scarboro is a son of William S. Scarboro, who was also born in Mount Gilead Township. He had a farm training, and after reaching manhood bought a small farm in the same township. He was called from the fields and his young wife and children for service in the war, enlisting soon after its beginning in Company E of the Fifty-second North Carolina Regiment in the thirty-first year of his age. His service was brief, being terminated by his death at Goldsboro on July 15, 1862. His remains were laid to rest at Goldsboro. He married Laura Jane Mask, a native of Montgomery County, and daughter of John and Mrs. (Wilson) Mask. After the death of her soldier husband she was twice married, her second husband being Harrison T. Sedbury and her third husband John Scarboro, better known in the community as Millwright John. By the first marriage there were two children, George Nelson and William James. By her second husband she had four children, John Harrison, Oscar Montgomery, Eldredge Marshall and Annie Jane Florence. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William James Scarboro spent most of his youth and childhood in the days of war and reconstruction. He had to content himself with the meager advantages of the local district schools but afterwards, largely through his own efforts, acquired a liberal education, attending Troy High School and Ophir Academy in Montgomery County. For three years he was a teacher. He laid the foundation of his business experience by two years of work as clerk in a general store at Worthville.

Mr. Scarboro came to Ashboro in 1892. He was a merchant here until 1907, when he sold his store and bought the Ashboro Roller Mills, the institution to which he has since given most of his time and attention.

In 1892 he married Miss Cornelia Hammer, who was born in Ashboro Township, daughter of William Clark and Hannah (Burrows) Hammer. She is a sister of Hon. William C. Hammer, present United States Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Scarboro have two daughters, Bera Gertrude and Annie Lucile. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. As a democrat Mr. Scarboro has served on the town board and on the board of county commissioners and for eight years was

chairman of the county democratic executive committee and has been a delegate to numerous county, district and state conventions.

ERNEST MATHEWS GREEN. Success and distinctive honors in the legal profession have come readily to Ernest M. Green of Newbern, where he has practiced law since 1903. Mr. Green is now serving as assistant United States district attorney of North Carolina, and since his admission to the bar various other official responsibilities were confided to his capable management.

Mr. Green represents one of the old historic families of North Carolina and one that has had its seat in Craven County since 1706. The original property of the family was a land grant given in 1706 to Capt. Fournifold Green, one of North Carolina's real pioneers and one who helped to establish civilization and keep back the tide of barbarism. He met his death at the hands of the Tuscarora Indians in the Indian war of 1712-15. Many other members of the family have been accorded distinctions in public and military life. James Green, Jr., was the first clerk of the General Assembly in North Carolina prior to the Revolution and was clerk of the first Constitutional Convention in 1776. Joseph Green was a lieutenant in the Continental Line in the Revolutionary war, afterward became assistant to Colonel Allett, who was the first state purchasing agent, and finally succeeded Colonel Allett in that office, with the rank of colonel. It was his duty to supervise all the purchases made by the state of guns, ammunition and other military supplies that made up North Carolina's contribution to the prosecution of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Green's great-grandfather is buried at the old Green plantation in Craven County.

Ernest Mathews Green was born at Newbern September 23, 1871, a son of John Curtis and Martha Wythe (Mathews) Green. His father was formerly superintendent of the gas company at Newbern. The son was well educated, attending the public schools, the Davis Military Academy, and the law department of the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1903. On being admitted to the bar he began a general practice at Newbern, but much of his time has been taken up with his public duties. He was formerly register of deeds of Craven County, served as county attorney ten years, and resigned that office in 1913 to become assistant United States district attorney, the office he still holds. Mr. Green has handled some of the most important cases tried before the Federal courts in the state.

He has also had legislative experience, having served in the Lower House of the Legislature in 1909 and in 1911 was a member of the Senate. In 1900 Mr. Green was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City, and was one of the delegates at the Baltimore Convention of 1912. He is a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Green married Miss Grace Judd, of Macon, Georgia, on June 20, 1911. Her father was Rev. Harvey O. Judd, a well-known Episcopal minister. Mrs. Green died December 20, 1914. Both have been active members of Christ Episcopal Church.

JOHN M. BLAIR, M. D. In the medical profession of Union County there is no better known or more greatly esteemed physician than Dr. John M. Blair. For nearly thirty years he has been located at Monroe, where his skill as a practitioner has brought him steadily to a leading place in his calling. But Doctor Blair is something more than a physician. Whole-souled love of humanity, intimate knowledge of the requirements of his fellowmen, kindliness of heart and true Christianity, all these have been merged and blended into his character and evidenced in his every-day work, and have won for him the affection of all with whom he has come into contact professionally or otherwise.

Doctor Blair was born in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, April 3, 1864, his parents being Dr. Isaac H. and Louise (Miller) Blair, both of whom are now deceased, the former a native of Lancaster County, South Carolina, and the latter of Chesterfield County, that state. His father was a practicing physician all his life, and during the war between the states served as a surgeon in the army of the Confederacy. Dr. John M. Blair received his preliminary educational training in the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston and the Greenville (South Carolina) Military Institute. He began the study of medicine at Charleston, and finished in the Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated with his degree in 1887. After practicing one year at Dudley, South Carolina, he came to Monroe, and here he has since been engaged in the humane work of alleviating the ills of his fellow-beings. For many years Doctor Blair carried on a very large and active practice, and is still the local surgeon at Monroe for the Seaboard Air Line Railway, but much of his active practice has been given up because of his having suffered a slight paralytic stroke, on account of which he has for some time been taking life more easily. In various other ways, however, Doctor Blair is one of the live and active forces in the upbuilding of the thriving and constantly-growing City of Monroe. Not only in present day affairs is he a recognized authority in Union County, but in historical matters as well. He has made many investigations and researches into the history of Monroe and of Union County, and has at his command a large fund of interesting and valuable historical matter on these subjects which is invariably drawn upon by all those seeking enlightenment in that direction. Among other labors, he compiled and wrote a history of the medical profession of Union County, with biographical sketches of all the old-time physicians, which was published in the *Charlotte Medical Journal* and in the *Charlotte Observer*. Doctor Blair is a York Rite Mason and a Shriner.

Doctor Blair has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Matlah Whitfield now deceased, who was the mother of his son, Harry H. Blair. His present wife, who is the mother of his daughter, Hannah J. Blair, was before her marriage Miss Hannah J. Sanders, who is descended from the McCalls, Revolutionary patriots of South Carolina. Mrs. Blair is regent of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a lady of many graces and attainments.

Doctor Blair has done a useful work during the span of life thus far allotted him. He has done much to add to the contentment of his friends and neighbors; he has proved of incalculable assistance to the growing city of Monroe; and has engendered the love and respect of his family, and,

in fact, of all who have known him, by being a kind and generous father, a true gentleman in every sense and a devout believer in the efficacy of the Golden Rule.

RICHARD LEE HERRING has found his work in life as a lawyer, has made considerable progress and ranks among the men of promise and ability in the bar of Clinton, where he began his practice about four years ago.

Mr. Herring was born in Sampson County, North Carolina, October 27, 1887, a son of Amos Repton and Katherine Folsom (Davis) Herring. His father was a farmer and also for a number of years conducted a mercantile establishment. Richard L. Herring grew up in a home of comfortable circumstances, attended the public schools and also the Dells private school. After definitely determining upon his chosen calling he entered the law department of Wake Forest College, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1913. Mr. Herring at once began practice at Clinton, and is now a member of the firm Butler & Herring. Mr. Herring has also been chosen as attorney for the Road Commission of Sampson County. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias order.

On December 28, 1916, he married Miss Emma Grace Carlton, of Warsaw, North Carolina. Her father is Lewis Carson Carlton, a well known farmer of Warsaw.

HON. ROBERT R. RAY. For many years Hon. Robert R. Ray has been one of the leading citizens of McAdenville. Prominent in its business and financial life and its public enterprises, he has also been foremost in citizenship and in the place he has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men. Such varied achievement is a proud distinction, the fruition of a symmetrical manhood. It is possible only to the favored few upon whom have been bestowed the fundamental elements of energy, constructive ability and business intuition. All these essential qualities Mr. Ray possesses united with an unbending integrity of character, which have made him a distinctive force in the development of his community.

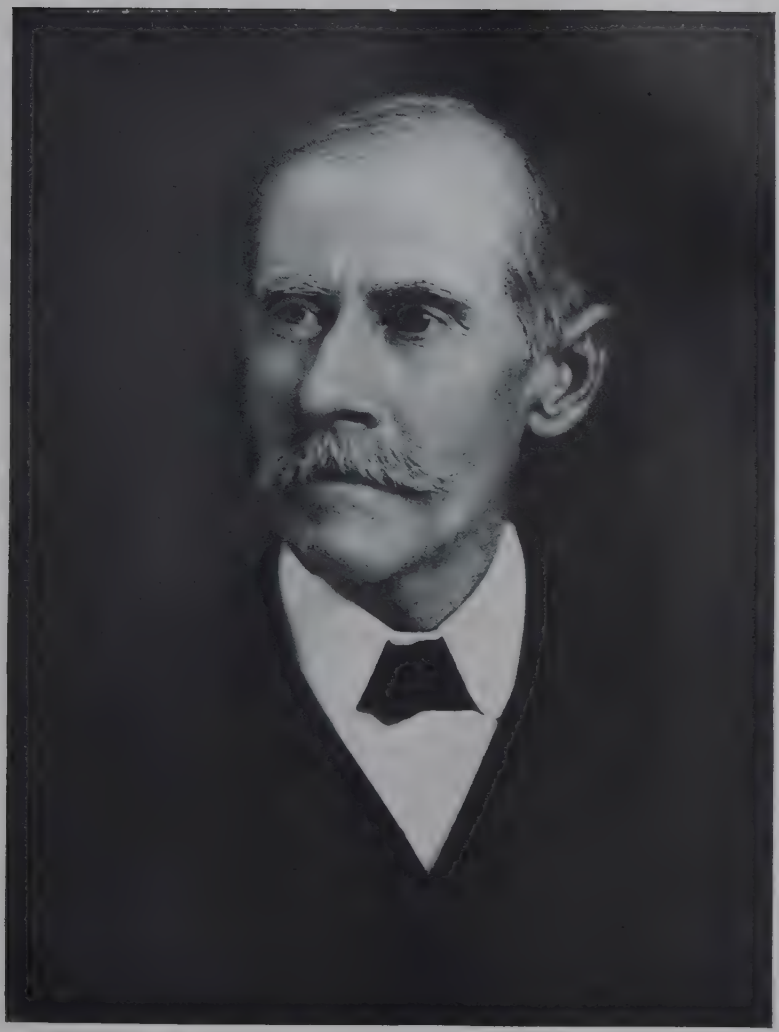
Mr. Ray was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, March 23, 1852, his parents being Col. C. M. and Martha (McEachern) Ray, natives of Cabarrus County, North Carolina. The late Col. C. M. Ray was a well known business man of Charlotte, prior to the war between the states, a man of success and prominence as a merchant. Before the war he had been a colonel of the State Militia, and during that struggle, not being in service at the front on account of his advanced age, he was an officer of an organization of Home Guards, or Reserves, at Charlotte. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and possessed all the sterling attributes of character of that race, a fine man in every way and of splendid intellectual attainments. Mrs. Ray, also of Scotch-Irish ancestry had two brothers, James and Robert McEachern, who were citizens of note during their day, both being physicians and one a member of the North Carolina senate.

Robert R. Ray was reared at Charlotte in a refined, Christian household, and received his education in private schools and at Charlotte Male Academy. When about twenty years of age he entered upon his career as a bookkeeper, and in this capacity came, in 1882, to Gaston County, where he spent three or four years as bookkeeper of the McAden Mills at McAdenville. Displaying marked ability, fidelity and integrity, he received steady promotion, until he was finally made treasurer of the company, and at the time of the death of Col. R. Y. McAden, who had founded the mills, Mr. Ray became in addition to treasurer the general manager of the company, since which time he has been in charge of the plant and of all its business. The McAden mills is one of the largest and most substantial cotton mill industries in the State of North Carolina. Its long years of honorable dealing give it a place of the highest standing in the commercial world. The capital stock of the company is $400,000, while the mills operate 350 looms and 28,000 spindles, the product being colored goods and yarns. The management of such a large enterprise entails responsibilities of a difficult character and makes necessary the possession of more than ordinary abilities and executive force. Mr. Ray not only handles the operations of this industry in an entirely capable manner, but finds time for participation in other business affairs, and has numerous other interests, being vice president and a director of the First National Bank of Gastonia, a director of the Gastonia Insurance and Realty Company, a director of the McAden mills, a director in the Woodlawn Manufacturing Company, a cotton mill of Mount Holly, North Carolina, and a director of the Bank of Belmont, North Carolina. Mr. Ray is an ex-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina.

As a citizen of his county and state Mr. Ray enjoys a place of highest standing and esteem on account of his high character and his usefulness to his community. He is a democrat in politics, and while manifesting a keen interest in political and public affairs, has never aspired to be a candidate for office. Consequently it was in the nature of a surprise that he was nominated in 1916 as candidate for the State Senate, and at the general election of that year he was chosen to represent the Thirty-first District in the State Senate, where his long experience and thorough qualifications as a business man will give him a place of much influence. For several years he has been a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. In August, 1916, Mr. Ray was honored by Governor Locke Craig, by being appointed a member of the board of trustees of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of North Carolina, an appointment that met with universal commendation by the press and people of the state. His entire career has been one in which he has lived up to a high standard of ideals, whether in business, public or private life. He has placed the duties of citizenship on a par with his private interests, and to his labors in every field has brought an earnestness and sincerity that have made themselves felt for good.

Mr. Ray was married to Miss Mary Downs, who was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and is a direct descendant of one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Her family is of Revolutionary ancestry in North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Ray there have been born three sons and three daughters: Ed C., M. J. and Dr. Ralph; Mrs. Mena Glenn, Mrs. Lottie Dixon and Miss Mary Grace.

ARCHIBALD MCLEAN GRAHAM. A prominent lawyer of Clinton who has been in active practice for the past eighteen years, Archibald McLean Graham is a native of North Carolina, and has



lived in the state continuously except for the time he was preparing for his profession in the University of Virginia.

Mr. Graham graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1899, and at once began practice at Clinton, where he soon surrounded himself with a prosperous clientage. Mr. Graham has been busy with his private practice nearly all the years, though he took time to serve the city in the office of mayor and is also a director of the Bank of Sanford. He is an active member of the North Carolina Bar Association.

Mr. Graham was born at Wallace in Duplin County, North Carolina, October 18, 1873, a son of Donald McLean and Elizabeth A. (Murphy) Graham. His father was a successful physician in Duplin County. Mr. Graham prior to entering the University of Virginia was educated in the public schools. He is a Lodge and Chapter Mason and he and his family are well known socially at Clinton.

He was married December 12, 1906, to Miss Allie Lee, of Clinton, daughter of Dr. A. M. Lee. They have four children: Allie Lee, Annie Elizabeth, Eleanor Elliott and Mary McLean.

Joseph Flanner Paterson, M. D. One of the successful young surgeons in North Carolina is Dr. Joseph F. Paterson, of Newbern, founder and one of the proprictors of St. Luke's Hospital of that city. He is a surgeon of broad and thorough training and his individual abilities have been trained and matured by association with the greatest surgeons of America. He has done a notable work in Newbern and is not yet at the zenith of his powers.

He was born in Newbern October 20, 1884, a son of James Albert and Eliza Jenkins (Flanner) Paterson. His father was for many years a traveling salesman and also was a collector of United States customs. Doctor Paterson was well educated in local schools, spent one year in the literary department of the University of North Carolina, and read medicine two years in the State University. He took his higher courses in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated M. D. in June, 1906. During 1906-07 he was an interne in the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital and then returned to his native city to take up general practice. His abilities have more and more brought him into the work of surgery and in 1915 he and Dr. R. DuVal Jones built St. Luke's Hospital, a splendid modern institution with facilities for thirty beds and with a staff of trained nurses and assistants so that the hospital furnishes a service not excelled by any institution of its size in the state.

Doctor Paterson is a member of the Craven County and North Carolina Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He belongs to the college fraternity Delta Kappa Epsilon and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has served as health officer of Craven County and is surgeon for the Roper Lumber Company.

Doctor Paterson was married April 16, 1913, to Miss Isabelle Simmons, daughter of Furnifold M. Simmons, elsewhere mentioned in this publication. Doctor and Mrs. Paterson have two children: M. Simmons Paterson and Joseph Flanner Paterson, Jr.

Robert B. Terry is postmaster of the City of Hamlet in Richmond County and is grandson of the founder of the town. Thus an unusual relationship exists between him and what is now one of the most prosperous and thriving railroad points and industrial centers of a great and populous county.

The founder of Hamlet was his mother's father, the late John Shortridge. His career deserves some special mention in this history not only because he started the town of Hamlet but because of his many varied activities as an industrial leader in the middle half of the last century. John Shortridge was born at Carlisle, Cumberlandshire, England, in 1820. As a boy he was apprenticed in his native city to learn the cotton and woolen mill business, and he was identified with those industries practically all his life. At the age of nineteen, in the latter part of 1838, he came with his parents to America, first locating in the State of Maine. On account of his expert knowledge of cotton milling, as learned in England, he was soon afterwards given a position as superintendent of a cotton mill at Newport, Rhode Island. While he lived there his daughter Mary Shortridge, mother of Robert B. Terry, was born.

In the latter '40s John Shortridge and his immediate family moved to Augusta, Georgia, where he established a cotton mill. During the '50s he removed from Augusta to Richmond County, North Carolina, and at Rockingham he became manager and later one-fourth owner in one of the first cotton mills in the county. He also built and operated a woolen mill there. These mills meant a great deal to the Confederacy during the war, and he was retained as their operator and manager and made hundreds of bolts of cloth used by the Confederate Government. Before the close of the war, when General Sherman's Army marched through on its destructive course, both mills were destroyed.

It was in 1874 that John Shortridge bought a considerable body of land now included in the site of the city of Hamlet. On that land he established a saw mill and continued its operation for several years, until the local supply of timber was exhausted. In connection with the sawmill he also established a foundry. Up to 1877 this little milling center was called Shortridge's Mills. In the latter year Mr. Shortridge himself changed the name to Hamlet, a quaint English name that appealed to him. From that time forward until his death in 1884 he was first and foremost in every movement for the upbuilding and betterment of the community. He donated all the land for the right of way and other necessary grounds for the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, which he induced to build through Hamlet. This subsequently became part of the main line of the great Seaboard system, and that railroad is now the one greatest sustaining factor in the prosperity of the City of Hamlet. Hamlet is at the junction of the main line with the Wilmington and Rutherfordton Division, and benefits by the location of the large shops and division headquarters. Though John Shortridge died before Hamlet had more than begun its present growth, he predicted a splendid future for the town, and his predictions have been more than realized. It is a busy thriving city with more than four thousand population.

Robert B. Terry was born in 1866 at Laurel Hill in Richmond County, not far from the present

town of Hamlet. His parents Martin V. and Mary (Shortridge) Terry, are both deceased. He was quite young when his father died. Both his father and his paternal grandfather were natives of Richmond County. The Terry family is an old and distinguished one in the South. Some of the name went to Mississippi many years before the war, and others became identified with the early history of Texas and gave a number of prominent characters to the annals of the Lone Star State. Terry County, Texas, was named for the famous leader of Terry's Rangers during the Civil war.

Reared and educated in Richmond County, Robert B. Terry has lived at Hamlet more or less continuously since 1886. For several years he was telegrapher and train dispatcher at various points on the Seaboard & Southern Railway, and is a veteran railroad man. On June 15, 1913, he was appointed to his present position as postmaster of Hamlet, and now gives most of his time to the administration of that office.

He married Miss Margaret Stalnaker, who was born in West Virginia. They have four children: Margaret, Robert, William and Mary.

James W. McNeill, M. D. While no present member of the McNeill family of Cumberland County, North Carolina, needs any glory of the past to give him distinction, it undoubtedly is a satisfaction to be able to claim as a just tribute to his Scottish ancestors the old coat of arms won by them in days gone by, with its inscription "Vincere vel Mori" (to do or to die). No less apt is this inscription today than two hundred years ago. The McNeills have belonged to North Carolina since 1792, when Neill McNeill, the paternal grandfather of Dr. James W. McNeill, a prominent citizen of the Fayetteville community, came from Scotland and settled in Cumberland County.

James W. McNeill was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1849. His parents were Hector and Mary (McNeill) McNeill. Hector McNeill was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, and was a son of Neill and Sarah (Graham) McNeill, the former of whom located first on the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, and for some years was a captain of a vessel plying on that river between Fayetteville and Wilmington and later settled permanently near Fayetteville. There Hector McNeill was educated, having notable scholarly kindred on the maternal side, a cousin, Prof. Alexander Graham, being superintendent of schools at Charlotte, North Carolina, for many years, and the latter's nephew, Dr. E. K. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina. Hector McNeill became a prosperous planter and also was prominent in public affairs and served Cumberland County as sheriff for eight years.

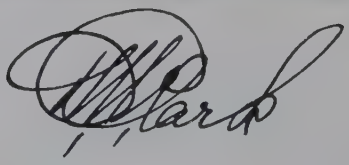
It so happened that James W. McNeill had an interrupted school career in boyhood. He was twelve years old when the war between the states became a fact, and for some years following conditions in his neighborhood gave educational effort little encouragement. While, perhaps, his books received less attention, for he had been a diligent and eager student, the prevailing circumstances and his environment were illuminating and developing. A youth who daily faced dangers that often would have discouraged a man, in driving mules to the troops across an enemy infested territory, in carrying dispatches, and even in suffering arrest in his Confederate uniform, could scarcely be designated as permitting his mind to lie fallow.

During the closing years of the war Dr. McNeill was a student in Major Banks' Military Academy at Fayetteville. After the war closed he entered upon the study of medicine, attending Bellevue Medical College, New York, and was graduated from that great institution in the class of 1876. Previous to this, however, he had practiced in Duplin County for some two years, but after graduation came to Fayetteville and here he has been established for over forty years. His skill and ability have been widely recognized and he has been frequently honored both professionally and otherwise. In 1893 he was elected president of the North Carolina State Medical Society; is health officer at the present time for Fayetteville, and is quarantine officer for Cumberland County, and additionally is examining surgeon for the Cumberland County Exemption Board. Not only has Doctor McNeill become a physician and surgeon of note, but in public life, as a member of the State Legislature, he displayed such true statesmanlike integrity, courage and wisdom that his fellow citizens could not fail of being impressed. As a matter of fact, he was such a strong advocate of admirable legislative measures that he won especial fame in one of the most important and notable sessions of the General Assembly, being denominated as one of the five "God Blessed Maes," all of whom bore a Scotch surname and were united in supporting worthy legislation.

Doctor McNeill was married in December, 1877, to Miss Annie Pemberton, who belongs to one of the historic old families of Fayetteville and is a daughter of John A. Pemberton. To Doctor and Mrs. McNeill the following children have been born: Norman, Kenneth, Lauchlin, Hector and Allen Pemberton, all five of whom are volunteers in the United States service; Adrian and Mrs. Annie Stancill, of Fayetteville; and Mrs. Margaret Wilson, of Virginia. Not every family in the land is giving such proof of patriotism as that of Doctor and Mrs. McNeill, and in this connection opportunity is taken to quote from a Fayetteville newspaper under date of September 1, 1917:

"When the West Point graduation ceremonies came to a close yesterday, another Fayetteville woman could say that she had five boys in the active service of the United States army. These five sons are: Norman McNeill, who received his commission as a second lieutenant from the hands of Secretary of War Baker at West Point Military Academy, and is now a first lieutenant; Kenneth McNeill, a sergeant in Company F, Second North Carolina Infantry and now in France; Lauchlin McNeill, sergeant of Company A, North Carolina Engineers and now in France and Hector and Allen Pemberton. Lieutenant McNeill, who received his commission yesterday, was a member of the West Point class of 1918, graduated ten months ahead of time and will probably be assigned to the duty of training drafted soldiers. He has always taken a high stand at the military academy and was prominent in athletics, being captain of the 1917 baseball team and a catcher on the first team since his initial year at West Point."

Doctor McNeill is an active participant in all civic affairs and is a supporter of many worthy enterprises. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. A recent proof of the general confidence in which he is held, was his appointment by Governor Glenn as a member of the commission to supervise the expenditure of the appropriation of a half million dollars for the improvement of the



State Hospital for the Insane and to make further provision for their intelligent and humane care.

Hon. David MacKinzie Clark, a prominent lawyer of Greenville, is especially well known throughout the state because of his practical co-operation with the good roads movement. As a member of the Legislature he has done more to expedite the building of good roads in the various townships and counties than any other man.

The first important legislation which he introduced, and had passed, was in the session of 1913, when he brought in the bill entitled "An Act to provide for the working of public roads of various townships and issuing bonds for same." By the provisions of this act counties were permitted to issue bonds after a call for special election and a vote approving same without the special consent of the Legislature. Thus each township could vote for good roads, issue bonds, and carry out the plan of improvement unhampered by the usual political pull formerly required for such action. As a result and under the provisions of this act all or nearly all the townships of the state have issued bonds providing for the construction of good roads.

Supplemental to this meritorious act Mr. Clark was author of what is known as the "State's Aid Road Bill," passed in the session of 1917. By this act is created a semi-annual road fund, not exceeding $400,000, which is distributed among the several counties of the state in the manner prescribed by law for permanent road improvement. The special advantage of this act is that the capital required for the building of good roads is obtained at a lower rate of interest than is usually possible when the individual counties or townships are borrowers. The state fund is based upon bond issues at a rate of 4 per cent and the fund is loaned to the different counties at 5 per cent interest.

David MacKinzie Clark was born in Halifax, North Carolina, September 21, 1885, a son of Edward Thorne and Margaret (Illington) Clark. His father was also a successful lawyer. Mr. Clark was educated in the Halifax High School and at first prepared for a technical profession as a civil engineer, taking his course in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh. He was a civil engineer with the C. C. and O. Railway from 1905 to 1907, and in March of the latter year moved to Greenville, where he was appointed city engineer. In that capacity he built the steel bridge at Greenville and was employed in many other engineering projects and enterprises. He was also engineer for the Training School at Greenville.

In the meantime Mr. Clark took up the study of law at Wake Forest College, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1911. Since 1912 he has handled a general practice at Greenville. Mr. Clark was elected a member of the Legislature for 1913-14 and again for 1915-16. He is secretary and treasurer and a member of the Board of Governors of the Carolina Club, is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, which he has served as district deputy, and has filled all the chairs in the Improved Order of Red Men. He is president of the Baraca Class of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Clark has delivered addresses to conventions of the North Carolina Good Roads Association at Asheville, North Carolina and Wightsville Beach, and to the convention of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association at Nashville, Tennessee. He is not within the draft, but has volunteered in the Chemical Warfare Service in the United States Army.

Further ancestral history of Mr. Clark is contained in the sketches of the Lillington and Williams families.

The Williams Family, which has furnished many notable names, not only in the history of North Carolina, but in several other states, especially Tennessee, goes back to Nathaniel Williams, who lived in Hanover County, Virginia. He reared four sons, Robert, John, Nathaniel and Joseph. Robert became a man of wealth and an eminent lawyer in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. The other three sons all came to North Carolina. Some of their descendants became prominent as congressmen, judges and as men of affairs and business.

Joseph Williams, youngest of the four sons, on coming to North Carolina clerked in the store of his cousin, Joseph Williams. He married the daughter of Thomas Lanier, of Granville County, and shortly afterward moved to Surry County. He was soon elected clerk of Surry County Court, and held that office until his death in 1828.

During the Revolutionary war Joseph Williams was a colonel in the Whig Army, and fought several battles with the Tories, to whom he was exceedingly obnoxious. One time three of his neighbors, Tories, formulated a plan to kill Joseph Williams, and it was his good fortune to receive information in advance of the execution of the plan and he led the party which broke up the plot and witnessed the summary execution of two of the gang.

Joseph Williams reared eight sons and two daughters. The oldest son, Gen. Robert Williams, lived in Raleigh and for many years was adjutant general of the state and also trustee and treasurer of the University of North Carolina. The second son, Joseph Williams, was a farmer and clerk of the Superior Court of Surry County. The third, Col. John Williams, went to Tennessee, rose to prominence as a lawyer, served five years in the United States Senate, was appointed minister to Central America by John Quincy Adams, and was a gallant officer in the Seminole Indian war and also in the war against the Crete Nation, where his regiment did most of the hard fighting in the battle of the Horseshoe. The fourth son of Joseph Williams, William Williams, also moved to Tennessee and was a farmer. The other sons, Thomas and Alexander Williams, also went to Tennessee. Thomas was for many years judge of the Chancery Court of that state, while Alexander became a successful physician at Greenville, Tennessee.

Another one of these brothers, Hon. Lewis Williams, a twin brother of Judge Thomas, was elected representative in Congress for fourteen consecutive terms and died in Washington City in 1842, before the expiration of his last term. He was for many years called the "Father of the House," and John Q. Adams in his eulogy speaks of the great influence Lewis Williams possessed over members of the House and his power to quell with a word the tumultuous party quarrels. At one period of his political life he was in Congress with seven other Williamses, all related, and no one more distantly than first cousins.

Of the eight sons the youngest was N. L. Williams, who lived for many years at Panther Creek, North Carolina, and was the last survivor of his

brothers. He reared a family, two of his sons being Joseph and Lewis Williams, while his oldest daughter married John A. Lillington, member of another prominent family mentioned briefly in this publication.

United States Senator John Sharp Williams is a descendant of this family, and D. M. Clark, mentioned briefly in this publication, is also a descendant of this family.

THE LILLINGTON FAMILY of North Carolina was founded by Maj. Alexander Lillington. The traditional account is that he came from Barbadoes, where after serving in the English army under Marlboro he was made Governor of the Island.

The oldest public record in the State of North Carolina is the commission issued December 3, 1669, to Alexander Lillington and four others to hold the precinct courts of Berkely Precinct, now Perquimans County. The two provinces of North and South Carolina were not formally divided for some years, but a governor was appointed for the Southern Province and a deputy governor for the Northern. In 1693 Alexander Lillington was appointed titular deputy governor and virtual governor of North Carolina. He married Sarah Adams, of Massachusetts, and left one son and four daughters, John, Sarah, Elizabeth, Ann and Mary. From these daughters many of the oldest and most honorable families of the state are descended. The son John married Sarah Porter, and they were the parents of John Alexander, who afterward dropped the name John, and he was the Gen. Alexander Lillington of the Revolution.

Gen. Alexander Lillington at the beginning of the war for independence lived at Lillington Hall, a large estate in New Hanover County, owned by him. He immediately joined the patriots and helped to organize a company of troops known as Minute Men of Wilmington and New Bern, of which Colonel Caswell and himself were made colonels. Their command, which has been joined by a large number of volunteers, fought the battle of Moore's Creek on February 27, 1776. It was the first victory gained by the Patriots in North Carolina, and was important in its results, preventing a reunion of the Scotch Tories under Gen. Donald Macdonald (the husband of the famous Flora Macdonald) with Sir Henry Clinton, who had just arrived at the Cape Fear River. Had they succeeded in joining their forces the whole country would have been at their mercy. General Macdonald was taken prisoner with a large number of others, and a quantity of arms and ammunition, with horses and wagons, and fifteen thousand pounds sterling were also secured. Further reference to this battle is unnecessary since the account will be found in all the standard histories of North Carolina. Colonel Lillington soon afterward received his commission as general and served through the war. A monument has been erected to the memory of General Lillington on the battlefield. His son John served with him during the entire war and was commissioned colonel. General Lillington was wealthy and contributed largely to the cause of independence. He and his son wore on their hats silver crescents on which were inscribed "Liberty or Death." Most unfortunately these with his commission as general were sent for exhibition to the Philadelphia Centennial and were never returned.

General Lillington had two sons and two daughters, John, George, Mary and Sarah. The male lineage is carried through his son George, who was the father of John Alexander Lillington.

John Alexander Lillington married Mary Hill, and had two sons, John Alexander and George, and four daughters.

This John A. Lillington, third, great-grandson of General Lillington, married Betty Williams, of the Williams family elsewhere noted. Their sons were Nicholas Williams and Alexander and of their several daughters Margaret married E. T. Clark. The three Clark children, all living, are Alexander Lillington Clark, David MacKinzie Clark, and Mary Williams, now Mrs. Felix Graves of Mebane, North Carolina. David MacKinzie Clark is mentioned briefly in this publication.

HON. ROBERT MARTIN DOUGLAS. A career of great personal distinction and service came to a close with the death on February 8, 1917, of Robert Martin Douglas, for many years a lawyer, public official, and a former judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The interest felt in his history is magnified by the fact that he was a son of one of the most illustrious figures in American statesmanship and politics, the Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois who all but held the destinies of the nation in his hand during the two decades prior to the Civil war. Of the career of Judge Stephen A. Douglas it is, of course, superfluous to speak at this point beyond noting briefly his family connections. Stephen Arnold Douglas was born in Vermont April 23, 1813, and died at Chicago June 3, 1861. His father was a New England physician. Stephen A. Douglas started west in 1833 and in the following year located in Illinois, which was his home state the rest of his life. On April 7, 1847, he married Martha Martin, daughter of Col. Robert Martin of Rockingham County, North Carolina. She died January 19, 1853, and Judge Douglas was again married. Martha Martin was also a grand-niece of Alexander Martin, fourth governor of North Carolina after the adoption of the constitution of 1776.

Robert Martin Douglas was born January 28, 1849, at Douglas, North Carolina, the home of his maternal grandparents in Rockingham County, and owing to the early death of his parents he was reared largely by his grandmother, Mrs. Martin, on the plantation in that county. Thus the most concise sketch of his career is found in the memorial resolutions adopted by the Bar of Guilford County, from which the following extracts are made:

"He was educated at Georgetown University, from which he was graduated in 1867 A. B., A. M. in 1870, and in 1897 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree LL. D. In 1868, at the age of nineteen, he was made private secretary to Governor Holden of North Carolina, and a year later, while still under twenty-one, was selected by President Grant as his private secretary. This office he held four years. In 1873 he was appointed United States Marshal for the state of North Carolina, and when the state was divided in 1875 into two districts he held that office for the western district until 1883.

"To enter the legal profession had always been his ambition and purpose, but having assumed public office at the early age of nineteen and remaining there continuously until 1883, he was prevented from carrying out this cherished desire until 1884. In that year he began the study of the law, which he pursued with his usual assiduity,

and was duly licensed and admitted to the bar in 1885. He established himself in Greensboro, where he devoted himself to the practice of his profession with that diligence for which he was always noted. In 1886 he was appointed standing master in chancery for the Western District of North Carolina by the United States Circuit Court, and served in that capacity until 1896, when he was elected associate justice of the Supreme Court of this state. At the expiration of his term in 1904, in recognition of the able and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of that high office, he was unanimously renominated but with the rest of his party suffered defeat.

"As a judge he was noted for his learning, his fairness, his patience and his utter impartiality. His written opinions display not only a thorough comprehension of fundamental legal principles, but an ornateness of style and lucidity of expression that have never been excelled by any member of that court. He was ever a stanch upholder of the principles of justice and right, without respect of person, and without regard to the nature or magnitude of the interests involved. When he laid aside the ermine it was as spotless as when it first touched his shoulders.

"After his retirement from the bench he was chosen by his party by unanimous vote as its candidate for corporation commissioner in 1906, when this office was the highest one on the ticket. In 1910 he was again requested by his party to accept the nomination for the Supreme Court bench, but he declined to yield to that request.

"Since his retirement from the bench he has practiced his profession continuously in the city of Greensboro, where he has lived since 1873. He was senior member of the firm Douglas & Douglas at Greensboro.

"In addition to his work as a member of our profession Judge Douglas devoted a considerable part of his time to literary pursuits. He was a welcome and valued contributor to the Catholic Encyclopedia, the Youth's Companion, and many other periodicals in this country. He wrote frequently upon economic subjects and always with eloquence, incisiveness and force. He was a member of the American Bar Association and one of the judicial delegates to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists which was held in St. Louis in 1904. He was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce of this city and always manifested a deep interest in its upbuilding and progress. He gave to the city what is known as Douglas Park.

"In all these relations Judge Douglas was a kind and gentle man; a steadfast, affectionate friend; a faithful public servant; a painstaking, erudite, conscientious lawyer; and, above all, an upright, honest, high-minded gentleman. To his brethren at the bar he was universally courteous, considerate and polite. On the bench he was patient, industrious and affable, and his opinions disclosed an unbiased and comprehensive mind earnestly devoted to the work of ascertaining and declaring the law in accordance with the established principles of justice and right."

To the many tributes paid his memory one especially should be quoted as coming from a North Carolina man, Walter Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who wrote: "Judge Douglas wrote his name legibly in the history of the law of this state in the many valuable and instructive opinions from his pen in our reports. He had a clear vision of the future and a broad outlook upon life. He always stood for those things which tended to the uplift of the administration of the law and against the technicalities which hindered and often brought it into disrepute in this intelligent age. During my eight years' association with him I ever entertained the warmest regard for him and his many lovable qualities. A gentleman in every sense of the word, a lawyer of acute perceptions and of abilities of a high order, he commanded the respect of all and his place in the history of the bar and the judiciary of North Carolina is beyond challenge."

Though his father had been one of the greatest figures in the democratic party, Judge Douglas was affiliated with the republican party from 1867. He was a delegate to the national convention of 1876. Judge Douglas was a Catholic.

June 23, 1874, he married Miss Jessie Madeline Dick, daughter of Judge Robert P. and Mary E. (Adams) Dick. Her father for many years was judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina. Mrs. Douglas survives her husband at Greensboro, and is the mother of four children: Robert Dick, Jessie Madeline, Stephen A. and Martin Francis. Stephen A., named for his grandfather, is deceased.

Robert Dick Douglas, son of Judge Robert M., and grandson of Stephen A. Douglas, was born at Greensboro April 7, 1875. He graduated A. B. from Georgetown University in 1896, and studied law with his maternal grandfather, Robert P. Dick. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and has since been prominent both as a lawyer and man of affairs at Greensboro. In 1900 he was state director of the North Carolina Railway and in the same year was appointed attorney general of the state to fill an unexpired term. In 1906 he became postmaster of Greensboro and from 1905 to 1907 was editor in chief of the Daily Industrial News, the only republican daily paper in the South Atlantic states. He is attorney and director of the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, and has served as president of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Douglas was delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1904 and is a recognized leader in his party in the state. He is a Catholic. April 14, 1909, he married Virginia Land Brown of Greensboro.

HENRY WHITEHURST.- One of the oldest and best known citizens of Newbern is Henry Clay Whitehurst, whose individual career has much of interest and value to give it permanent worth in the annals of North Carolina, and whose name is also associated with the state through his prominent family and ancestral connections.

He was born at Newbern in Craven County, North Carolina, November 5, 1844. His father was Henry Purefoy Whitehurst and his mother Anne Wright Ernull Whitehurst. Both were descended from one ancestor on the maternal side. They had a long and honorable English ancestry, and Mr. Whitehurst was lineally descended from Sir Nicholas Purefoy, who was a prominent figure in the Virginia Land Company. The grandmothers of both parents were Purefoy sisters, descended from Capt. Thomas Purefoy of Virginia. The mother's paternal ancestor was the Siegnieur Moses Ernull of the lower Palatinate on the border of France and Germany. He espoused the cause of the Huguenots, and was consequently

subjected to religious persecution until he finally took refuge in England. His property in Southern Germany was confiscated. As early as 1728 he immigrated to America and became a resident of Virginia. At the beginning of the French and Indian war in 1754 he served with the Virginia troops. A complete reference to all the ancestral connections of Henry C. Whitehurst would afford a view of persons and characteristics, institutions and questions which would explain much of the real history of our nation and would reflect back to the life and times of old Europe.

Henry Clay Whitehurst was educated in the Newbern Academy and prepared to enter the University of North Carolina. His university career was deferred by the outbreak of the war between the states. He was not yet seventeen when hostilities came upon the country, and while not permitted to go out as an enlisted soldier, he served unofficially as a scout and courier between his father in the secret service at Newbern and Gen. Robert Ransom at Kinston. He was once captured and put in jail at Newbern, and on being released spent the night with his father and memorized important information, departing with it to General Ransom and carrying along some maps. He was given a commission on Ransom's staff, but Col. J. D. Whitford interfered and the commission was withdrawn for family reasons that did not appeal to the ardent and enthusiastic soldier boy. Later he was granted a commission as first lieutenant in Whitford's Regiment and carried the flag. He was promoted by General Hoke at Wise's Fort for conspicuous bravery on that battlefield. Of his service as a soldier there appeared an interesting article in the Carolina Southern Cross of April and June, 1913.

During his army experience he kept up his studies in Greek and Latin by reading a New Testament in the original. The war fell heavily upon the Whitehurst family, whose property was held by the Union troops during most of the war. His father lost his sight while serving the Confederacy, and the son Henry felt that his duty lay in procuring employment that would make him at least independent. Pursuing that determination he became a conductor on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, the president of which was his father's cousin, Col. John D. Whitford. However, it was the ambition of his father that his oldest son should not be associated with any career that had to do with business, manufacturing or trade, and finally, in obedience to his father's wish, Henry Clay Whitehurst reluctantly gave up active work and resumed his studies.

He read law with Hon. Alexander Justice of the Newbern bar and with other lawyers, and was finally given his license to practice. He soon had a remunerative business as a lawyer and became actively associated with public affairs. He served as county attorney and for many years was a member of the school board and took the deepest interest in the work and welfare of the Newbern graded schools. He seldom served in any position that afforded a salary or one in any way commensurate with the importance of his work. He acquired interests in banks and other enterprises, and was a man of varied talents and gifts. He had an excellent literary style, though his literary efforts were not numerous and were chiefly confined to articles on history.

Always a loyal democrat, he cast his first vote during the gloomy days of reconstruction. He was twice invited by his party to represent Craven County in the Legislature, and he campaigned as enthusiastically and faithfully as if the cause were not a forlorn hope. In religious matters he accepted the doctrines of the Baptist Church to which his mother adhered, but after his marriage he followed his wife into the Episcopal Church and his family were all reared in that faith.

Henry Clay Whitehurst was married in the Episcopal Church at Newbern by Rev. Edward Forbes to Miss Maria Forbes Gooding, daughter of Jacob Gooding of Newbern. Mrs. Whitehurst was a lineal descendant of Samuel Tisdale, a Scotch earl who had a prominent part in colonial affairs in the Carolinas. She was also a descendant of John Council Bryan, gentleman, of Newbern. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehurst had two children: Harold Bryan Whitehurst and Sarah Street Whitehurst.

THOMAS BAYARD WHITEHURST is an active young business man at Newbern, and has exemplified many of those characteristics which have made the family notable in the early and later history of this city and of the state at large.

Mr. Whitehurst was born at Newbern February 21, 1886, and is a son of Moses and Maria (Bailey) Whitehurst. His father has for many years been an active merchant in Newbern. The son was well educated in the grade and high schools, and after completing the school course he entered business with his father. He is now manager of his father's book, stationery, china and house furnishing business.

Thomas B. Whitehurst is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men.

ROBERT EMMET WHITEHURST, a lawyer of standing and success in the Newbern bar, is a member of an old and well known family of that city.

Mr. Whitehurst was born at Newbern September 18, 1889, and is a son of Moses Ernul and Maria Jane (Bailey) Whitehurst. His father is a well known merchant of Newbern. Educated in the public schools, he then entered the Bingham Military School at Mebane, where he was graduated in 1907. He began the study of law in Georgetown, D. C., and then continued in the University of North Carolina Law Department. Mr. Whitehurst was admitted to the bar in February, 1912, and after two years at Morehead City has been steadily building up a general practice at Newbern. He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On June 30, 1915, he married Miss Margaret Edna Ervin, of Catawba County, North Carolina.

HARRY R. BUSH, president of the Dixie Insurance Company at Greensboro, has given practically all his mature years to insurance work and is recognized as one of the most capable insurance managers in the South.

Mr. Bush was born March 7, 1868, at the home of his maternal grandparents in Norfolk, Virginia, but represents a splendid line of Kentucky ancestors, concerning whom more is said in later paragraphs. He was reared in Kentucky, attending public school in Frankfort and also the Dudley

H. R. Burk

JAMES MCQUEEN LEDBETTER, M. D. For a century or more members of the Ledbetter family have contributed their splendid talents to the betterment of almost every department of commercial, professional, moral, religious and educational movements in Richmond County. What others of the name have given to their respective fields, Dr. James M. Ledbetter has contributed to the profession of medicine and surgery at Rockingham. He has been in active practice there more than twenty years, and has a state wide prominence in the profession.

Doctor Ledbetter was born in Richmond County, near Rockingham, in 1869, a son of Thomas Benson and Ella (McQueen) Ledbetter, both of whom are now deceased. His grandfather was a well known character in the nearly days of Richmond County, Rev. Henry Ledbetter, an old time circuit rider who carried his message of the Gospel over a wide expanse of territory and was one of the stalwart pioneers of religion in Richmond County. Thomas Benson Ledbetter, who was born in the upper part of Richmond County and died at his home in Rockingham in 1913, was especially distinguished for his activities as an industrial pioneer. He is credited with having erected one of the first cotton mills in Richmond County. This mill was located five miles from Rockingham.

Besides the sterling traits so long associated with the Ledbetter name, Doctor Ledbetter has an equally notable ancestry in the maternal line. His mother was the grand-daughter of Col. James McQueen, the famous Scotchman who founded the McQueen family in Robeson, Scotland and Richmond counties and the old home of Queensdale in Robeson County. Col. James McQueen came to America in 1765, locating in Anson County, North Carolina, afterwards removing to Robeson County, where he married Ann McCrea. The place of his settlement ten miles below the present town of Maxton subsequently became known as Queensdale, and is one of the historic communities of North Carolina. Col. James McQueen was a great figure in his day, a large land owner, slave owner and planter, represented Robeson County in the Legislature in the closing years of the eighteenth century, and was also clerk of the court and master in equity of Robeson County. Maj. James H. McQueen, maternal grandfather of Doctor Ledbetter, was a pioneer cotton mill builder and operator, and his brother, Gen. John McQueen, was long a prominent figure in North Carolina public life.

In the preparation for his chosen profession Doctor Ledbetter had all the opportunities and advantages which his family position could give. He was educated in the University of North Carolina and in the medical department of Vanderbilt University, where he graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1894. Since then he has taken post-graduate work in New York City. Soon after graduation he located at Rockingham and has long since attained more than a local reputation in both medicine and surgery. He is a former president of the Richmond County Medical Society and also belongs to the State and American Medical Associations.

He is also identified with the best interests of Rockingham and Richmond county in business and civic directions. He is a director in the Ledbetter Manufacturing Company at Rockingham and in the Steele's mills. His father built the Ledbetter mills, while the Doctor's cousin, J. S. Ledbetter, is president and treasurer, and the Doctor's brother, H. D. Ledbetter, is secretary of the Ledbetter Manufacturing Company. Mr. Ledbetter is also a director of the Richmond County Savings Bank.

Mrs. Ledbetter before her marriage was Miss Martha Elizabeth Steele. Her father is Robert L. Steele and she is a great niece of the late Col. Walter L. Steele, both of whom were prominent characters in the history of the state. Col. Walter Steele represented North Carolina in Congress and filled many other important public positions. Dr. and Mrs. Ledbetter have two children: James McQueen, Jr., and Martha Elizabeth.

ERNEST WINDLEY DUNN, D. O. One of the men who have contributed to the dignity of the School of Osteopathy in North Carolina is Doctor Dunn, a careful and conscientious practitioner already enjoying a splendid practice in his native city at Newbern.

Doctor Dunn was born at Newbern August 20, 1888, son of John and Lucretia Roberts (Guion) Dunn. He was liberally educated both in private schools and in the University of North Carolina. He studied for his profession in the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, where he was graduated in June, 1910. He spent sixteen months after graduating at Norfolk, Virginia, but in January, 1912, returned to his native city and is now securely established in a profitable practice among the best class of people.

Doctor Dunn is member of Christ's Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Doric (Blue Lodge), No. 568, the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and of Sudan Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is at present with the headquarters of the Sanitary Detachment, 156th Depot Brigade, Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

CHARLES LUTHER IVES, president of several of the leading corporations doing business with headquarters at Newbern, is a northern man by birth but has been a resident of North Carolina more than forty years. His achievements are those of a man who makes himself known and respected by his personal ability and efficiency rather than through what he has had by inheritance and by his influential surroundings.

Mr. Ives was born at New Haven, Connecticut, April 17, 1861, and came to North Carolina with his parents in 1875. He is a son of Luther and Laura A. (Barnes) Ives. His father was a farmer. After attending the common schools and a business college Charles L. Ives began earning his living as clerk and bookkeeper in stores. That gave him a rather broad business training, and it was broadened still further by considerable experience around saw mills and in the lumber industry.

Mr. Ives first entered the business field as a lumberman, organizing in 1890 the Broaddus & Ives Lumber Company. He was secretary and treasurer of this well known organization many years and since 1915 has been president. He was one of the incorporators in 1897 of the Newbern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Mills. From 1900 to 1914 he was manager of these mills and has since been president. He is also president of the Doane & Bartlett Fish Oil Company, Beaufort, North Carolina.

He has always been ready to work with others for the general good of business or for community welfare. In 1915 he was president of the Inter-

O. D. Street

state Cotton Seed Crushers Association, and has served as president of the Newbern Chamber of Commerce from 1915 to 1917. He was formerly an alderman from the Second Ward at Newbern, and has been a trustee of the local schools. Mr. Ives is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church.

On November 4, 1891, he married Hannah Allen, of Newbern. Their three children are Laura Allen, George Allen and Charles Luther, Jr. His son George Allen Ives enlisted in the navy as second class seaman in the summer of 1917, and in the following winter was appointed to an officers' training school, where in the spring of 1918 he was commissioned an ensign and given command of one of the United States submarine chasers. He has since been in service in foreign waters.

Larry Ichabod Moore, of Newbern, is one of the ablest and most successful corporation lawyers in the State of North Carolina, and for the past ten years has handled many diverse and important interests. He was formerly well known in official life at Greenville, and his associations have always been with prominent men and prominent interests.

Mr. Moore was born March 14, 1870, in Wilson County, North Carolina, a son of Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth (Farmer) Moore, the former a native of Pitt County and the latter of Wilson County, North Carolina. His father was an able educator and a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Mr. Moore secured part of his education under the direct instruction of his father and also at Whitaker's Academy and in the University of North Carolina. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1894, and at once began practice in Greenville associated with James Edwin Moore. Later for a time he had as a partner in the law at Greenville Governor Aycock.

Mr. Moore was called from private practice in 1898 when he was elected solicitor of the Third Judicial District, and was re-elected to the same post in 1902 and again in 1906. He was first nominated for the office of solicitor by Judge H. G. Connor.

Mr. Moore resigned as solicitor in January, 1907, in order to take up private practice and at that date he removed to Newbern. Much of his work as a corporation lawyer has been in representing leading railroad interests. For twelve years he has been division counsel of the Norfolk & Southern Railway, and for ten years has filled a similar position with the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. He is also a director of the Newbern Banking and Trust Company, and while at Greenville he organized and was president of the Greenville Banking and Trust Company and also president of the National Bank of Greenville.

Mr. Moore is prominently known in the North Carolina Bar Association and also a member of the American Bar Association. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and a Knight Templar York Rite Mason, a member of the Shrine, and also has affiliations with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

March 22, 1899, he married Ella King, daughter of William M. King, formerly sheriff of Pitt County, North Carolina. Their three children are: Thomas Owen, a student in the Virginia Military Institute; Larry I., Jr.; and Carrie Almeta.

Oscar David Green was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 18th day of March of the year 1873, being the third son of Andrew Hartsfield and Nina (Watson) Green. The Green family have long been prominent in the civic and social life of North Carolina and of late years particularly prominent in Johnston, Franklin and Wake counties.

The first generation of the Green family in America was headed by James Green, Jr., who came from England in 1734 and settled in North Carolina. James Green was a prominent figure in the Colonial life of America. He took a very active part in the Revolutionary history of North Carolina, serving as secretary of the General Assembly of North Carolina before the Revolution and was later secretary of the Provisional Congress which met at Halifax, North Carolina, on April 4, 1776. He was also secretary of the Provisional Congress presided over by that great son of North Carolina, Richard Caswell, Esquire, which Congress adopted the constitution of North Carolina at Halifax on December 18, 1776.

A son of this Revolutionary leader was Capt. Joseph Green, great-great-grandfather of Oscar David Green, the Baltimore banker and subject of this sketch. Joseph Green, son of James Green, gained distinction as captain in the Eighth North Carolina Continental Troops and was one of the leaders of the forces from that State in combating the arms of Great Britian. In 1781 Joseph Green was honored by election to the North Carolina House of Commons. His home was on a colonial plantation in Wayne County, on the banks of the historic Neuse River, about eight miles from Goldsboro.

One of the sons of Capt. Joseph Green was Furnifold Green, who married Elizabeth Jeffries, whose son, William Oscar Green, married Cynthia Hartsfield, whose second son was named Andrew Hartsfield Green, the father of Oscar David Green. Although peace had reigned in North Carolina for several generations when the call to arms was sounded in the lamentable strife between the sections of this country in 1861, the fighting spirit stirred in Andrew Hartsfield Green and for four years he served his state in the Confederate army as a member of Hoke's Cavalry Division. Andrew Hartsfield Green after the war retired to his plantation, where he raised a family of four boys and three girls. He is now living in Raleigh, North Carolina, retired after serving his country and state well and ably in many offices and ways.

The eldest son of William Oscar Green, the late Col. William Furnifold Green, was a prominent attorney. After serving with distinction in the General Assembly of North Carolina he was for many years chairman of the State Board of Agriculture, and while so serving prepared the bill for the establishment of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of North Carolina, and was most instrumental in establishing what is now one of the greatest institutions of education and technical learning in the South.

On his maternal side Oscar David Green comes of distinguished ancestry. His mother's immediate family, the Watsons, were patriots of wealth and standing, always in the forefront in the civic and social life of the state.

Oscar David Green was educated in the public and private schools of Raleigh, and was a charter student at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, matriculating at the age of fifteen. He did not remain to secure his

diploma, but has since been honored by election to the alumni of that institution and holds membership in its charter class. He took a leading part in the organization of the Leazer Literary Society, the leading debating society at the North Carolina A. and M.

Oscar David Green gained his first business experience in mercantile life in Raleigh, and when about reaching manhood, after reading law, saw several years of active service in transportation work, serving with credit during the organization of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and later with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. In 1906 he moved to Baltimore, Maryland, and that city has since been his home.

In Baltimore Mr. Green became associated with the Maryland Trust Company, and that institution has since received most of his time and energies and of which he is at present an associate trustee. His business interests and associations are many, he being secretary-treasurer and manager of the Maryland Trust Building Company, owners of a large office building, secretary-treasurer of the Kitchin-Phillips Company, export agents, with large commercial interests in the Latin American countries to the south of the United States. Mr. Green was quick to realize the wonderful opportunities in trading with Cuba and South America, and his ability and business experience is reflected in the success being attained by this company. He is president of the Agus Shade Carrier Company, manufacturers of carriers and fixtures adaptable to the proper shading of any and all types of windows, and it is due to his inventive ability and knowledge of organization that this latter company has been such a success. Mr. Green has a number of other business interests and is represented on many boards and directorates.

Soon after moving to Baltimore Mr. Green was elected to membership in the North Carolina Society of Baltimore and in the third year of his membership served that society as president. It is a singular fact that during his occupancy of the presidents' chair that society reached its high water mark in membership, social and civic activities. He has been treasurer since refusing re-election as president.

Mr. Green is a member of the most important business and social associations and clubs of the Monumental City, among them being the Merchants and Manufacturers Association; a former president and now secretary-treasurer of the Building Owners and Managers Association, and also a member of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, members of the City Club, the Baltimore Press Club, the Public Park Golf Association, the Motor Arms Defense Association, of which he is a charter member and in the organizing of which he materially aided, the League for National Defense, the Churchmen's Club of the Diocese of Maryland, and various other social and automobile clubs.

He was secretary of the Non-War Construction Committee of the Maryland Council of Defense, which had charge of all construction work in Maryland for the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board of the Government, and his organization of that committee's work placed Maryland in the forefront among the forty-eight states of the Union during the World War which began in 1914. His genius for organizing soon put this important committee in proper control of the important functions delegated to it by the Government.

Mr. Green has always taken a deep interest in politics, being by conviction as well as heredity a firm believer in the democratic party, but only recently would he consent to the use of his name as a candidate for public office. In the campaign of 1917 he was nominated by his party for a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, and was elected in November of that year, serving in the 1918 session of the Maryland General Assembly and being honored with appointment on a number of the most important committees and always found in the forefront for that class of legislation looking to the best interest of his adopted city and state. His position in the General Assembly was a strong one, not only due to his ability to hold his own in debate and in the committee work, but also that while representing normally the strongest democratic district in Baltimore City, he was the only member of that party elected from his district at the election of 1917. He represented the Second Legislative District of Baltimore City, comprising wards No. 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 15.

Mr. Green is a most loyal Tar-heel and proud of the state of his birth, and this has caused him to retain intimate and interesting relations with North Carolina and her people, though his principal business and social interests are naturally with his adopted city and state.

On reaching manhood Mr. Green became interested in fraternal orders and was raised a Master Mason in William G. Hill Lodge No. 218, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, but soon thereafter demitted and was most instrumental in organizing Raleigh Lodge, No. 500, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which he served as Worshipful Master in 1904 and 1905 and of which he is still a member, being one of the original twenty-four charter members. His other Masonic affiliations are Raleigh Chapter No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, Enoch Council, No. 5, Royal and Select Masters, Raleigh Commandery No. 4, Knight Templars, Oasis Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and Yedz Grotto No. 55, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, of Baltimore. In addition he has been elected to honorary membership in Landmark Lodge No. 127, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Crusade Commandery No. 5, Knight Templars, and Boumi Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, all of Baltimore. He is one of the most active members of Boumi Patrol.

Mr. Green was very active from 1895 to 1905 in assisting in establishing the Junior Order of United American Mechanics in North Carolina, serving with marked ability in the State Council for many years and still retained membership in Capital City Council No. 1 of Raleigh, of which he is a Past Councillor. He was one of the organizers of the One-to-Two Club at Baltimore, an exclusive association of Shriners.

In 1902 Mr. Green married Miss Florence Alberta Tingle, of Baltimore, a descendant of a prominent family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. They have a fine family consisting of two sons and two daughters, Oscar David, Jr., Catherine Virginia, William Andrew and Nina Watson. No father was ever more proud of his family than Oscar David Green.

He was confirmed in beautiful old Christ Episcopal Church of Raleigh, and he and his family are communicants and members of the Protestant

Episcopal Church and Parish of Saint Michael's and All Angels of Baltimore, Maryland.

JULIUS FLETCHER DUNCAN is a lawyer at Beaufort, his native city. Though one of the younger members of the bar he has attained professional success. Along with success in his profession he has obtained and utilized many of those opportunities to be useful to the world at large. He is one of the fortunate younger men of North Carolina.

Mr. Duncan was born at Beaufort September 26, 1881, a son of William Benjamin and Emily Frances (Jones) Duncan. His father has for many years been well known as a merchant and steamship agent at Beaufort. Mr. Duncan attended the public schools of his native town and from 1898 to 1903 was a student in the literary and law courses of the University of North Carolina. He graduated LL. B. in 1903, and after his admission to the bar began practice at Beaufort. Mr. Duncan handles a general practice, and has served both as county attorney and city attorney. He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, and was given a distinctive honor recently when he was chosen a trustee of the University of North Carolina, his term of service running from 1917 to 1923. He also was a member of the Carteret County Exemption Board and its secretary.

April 23, 1912, he married Miss Fannie Dudley, of Washington, North Carolina. They have a son, Julius Fletcher, Jr., who was born January 22, 1914.

JOHN W. GRAHAM, lumberman, capitalist, former banker of Aberdeen, is and for many years has been one of the active and progressive citizens who have brought industrial prosperity and have maintained high ideals of citizenship in the Sand Hills region of which his home town of Aberdeen is the financial and railroad center.

In the working out of a very successful career John W. Graham has only been true to the traditions of his honored family name. The Grahams have lived in Moore County for almost from time out of mind. Mr. Graham was born two miles south of Aberdeen in this county in 1864. His parents were John B. and Mary J. (Wootten) Graham. It was the great-grandfather who came out of Scotland not long after the Revolutionary war and established the family in this section of North Carolina. Mr. Graham's grandfather, Alex Graham, was born and reared on the old homestead six miles east of Aberdeen, in what was then Cumberland County but is now Hoke County, and that same home place was where John B. Graham first saw the light of day.

The history of the Grahams is closely interwoven with that of Bethesda Presbyterian Church. This is one of the oldest and most interesting historically of the churches in this section of North Carolina. It was organized about 1790 or 1792, and the first edifice was constructed about a mile east of the present town of Aberdeen. The list of pastors contains many prominent ministers, while its membership include men who have borne the heavy responsibilities of business, civic and church affairs in the community for over a century. Mr. Graham's father and grandfather were ruling elders of the church, and he is himself a ruling elder in his generation. The present church building, a handsome brick structure, is now located in Aberdeen, and represents the fourth home occupied by the Bethesda congregation since it was organized.

Education and culture have been part of the tradition of the Graham family in all the generations, and John W. Graham was liberally educated, though his early life was spent in the rural environments of a farm. He finished his training in the University of North Carolina, where he graduated in 1890. During his sophomore year in the university he taught school and for three years after his graduation continued his work in school rooms. He taught one year in Guilford County and two years at McColl in Marlboro County.

However, teaching did not extend the opportunities that were sufficient to keep him long in the vocation. He entered merchandising at Aberdeen and subsequently added real estate and lumbering. He organized the Bank of Aberdeen, and for three years was its cashier and manager. While connected with this bank Mr. Graham distinguished himself by his hard work and the energetic qualities he put into the management, and it was largely due to him personally that it became a successful financial institution. The best evidence of this is found in the fact that when the bank was sold to the Page Bank & Trust Company each original stockholder of the Bank of Aberdeen was paid two dollars and eight cents for every dollar of his investment.

At present Mr. Graham's chief interests are in lumber mills. He is one of the leading lumber manufacturers in this section of North Carolina. His sawmills at Selma, Hamlet and one or two other places are contributing more than a modest share to the aggregate output of the lumber manufactories of the state.

The educational traditions of the family have been well sustained by Mr. Graham. He was one of the leading spirits in establishing the splendid graded school system. He is president of the board, and as such he bore the main responsibility in the erection of the splendid high school building, an achievement of which he may well feel proud and which may well stand as his best monument as a citizen.

Mr. Graham married Miss Kate Blue. Her father, John Blue, of Aberdeen, was builder and is owner and president of the Aberdeen & Rockfish Railway, extending from Aberdeen to Fayetteville. Mr. Blue is one of the really big men of his section and generation.

JUDGE WALTER P. STACY. On November 30, 1915, Governor Locke Craig issued a commission to Walter P. Stacy, of the Wilmington bar, as superior court judge for the Eighth Judicial District to succeed Hon. George Rountree, who had resigned. That appointment was not only one based upon thorough fitness and character, but was especially noteworthy because it created the youngest judge of a court of higher jurisdiction in the State of North Carolina.

Judge Stacy was not yet thirty-one years of age when he was appointed, and was only a few days past his birthday when he assumed the role and functions of the judicial office on January 1, 1916. In the June primaries of 1916 he was nominated as the regular democratic party candidate for the unexpired term, subject to the formal ratification of the people in the general election of November, 1916.

Walter P. Stacy was born at Ansonville in Anson County, North Carolina, December 26, 1884. His father, Rev. L. E. Stacy, now living in Cleveland County (1918), for many years has been

actively identified with the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church. Owing to the itinerant character of his services in the ministry, his home was moved from place to place in the Piedmont district of North Carolina, and Judge Stacy therefore seldom attended school in one place longer than four years. When he was twelve he entered Weaverville College, at which locality his father was then pastor. He finished his preparatory training in the high school at Morven, and afterwards entered the University of North Carolina, where he pursued the four year course and was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While at Chapel Hill he was a leader in college life and enjoyed the confidence and respect of both faculty and students. In his senior year he was assistant in physics, winner of the Wiley P. Mangum medal for oratory, and appeared in his second intercollegiate debate.

After his graduation he continued with the university one year as assistant in history, and applied himself diligently to the study of law. Admitted to the bar in 1909, he spent a few months as principal of one of the Raleigh graded schools and then resigned to enter private practice at Wilmington, as partner with Graham Kenan. The firm of Kenan & Stacy soon became recognized as containing some of the best legal talent in that judicial district. In 1914 the firm was chosen by the board of county commissioners as county attorneys. For the legislative session of 1915 Judge Stacy was elected to represent New Hanover County, and he distinguished himself by a close attention to his duties and by an active service in behalf of some of the important legislation enacted during the assembly session. He was a leader in the fight for the state wide primary law and for the creation of the state fisheries commission, and was a member of the committees on finance, education, corporations, internal improvements, and on the joint committee on libraries and chairman of the joint committee on trustees of universities. He was appointed a member of the commission which investigated the Carter-Abernethy dispute after the regular session.

It was not only the quality of his service as a lawyer but also as a citizen of such public spirit as could never be questioned that has brought Judge Stacy to his enviable prominence. He has allied himself with every important movement for the betterment of his home city, and has served on the board of directors and was elected president of the Wilmington Young Men's Christian Association. He and his three brothers are all graduates of the University of North Carolina. M. H. Stacy, one of the brothers, is now a member of the university faculty and dean of the academic department. Another brother, H. E. Stacy, is a lawyer at Lumberton, while the youngest brother, Lucius Stacy, was graduated from the university in 1915.

Since entering upon his duties on the bench Judge Stacy, by the rapid dispatch of business and the impartial and dignified conduct of many important cases that have come before him, has well justified the opinion entertained of him by his friends and so well expressed in an editorial in a Wilmington paper which appeared at the time of his appointment. From this editorial are quoted the following words:

"Young in years yet learned in the law, Judge Stacy will ably portray the role he has been selected to play. His character and courage are of such caliber as to render faithful performance of duty. He will also have the distinction of being the youngest member of the Superior Court bench.

"The career of Walter P. Stacy has been one of marked success and exemplifies what can be achieved by a man who when possessed of ability will make use of it in a proper way, and will so deport himself as to win the approval of his fellowman, because it takes character as well as ability to succeed in this life. There are times when ability wins by its force, but success is never lasting unless there be character to back it. Without attributes of the soul the foundation upon which ability would rest soon crumbles away.

"Judge Stacy has been a young man who has performed his duty, without fear or favor, as he saw it. He has always leaned to what he thought was right and has so moved among his fellowmen that even though there may have been disagreements they were admittedly of the mind and not of the heart. This is not only a plume in any man's hat, but it stands him well in hand in the hour when merit is to be scrutinized and honor bestowed.

"The appointment also carries additional honor, as the Governor had presented to him the names of able lawyers, backed by big endorsements. It was a rare list the Governor had to select from—each man espoused a splendid lawyer and gentleman."

Within a comparatively short time, Judge Stacy has made an enviable record as a nisi prius, or trial judge. He is even tempered, always courteous, and careful to administer the law impartially. Being well equipped by education and training for the duties of his office, he presides over his courts with ease, dignity and equipoise. He is a jurist of ripe learning and acute mind, a student of public affairs, and withal a man of rare tact and good judgment.

William Henry Henderson has had a progressive career, stimulated by ambition and with a utilization of every opportunity that came in his path, and is now one of the leading bankers of Newbern.

He was born at Richland in Onslow County, North Carolina, August 3, 1882, a son of William Henry and Margaret Ann (Murray) Henderson. His father was one of the most substantial farmers in that section and was also interested in real estate business. The son was well educated in the public schools, but early left school to identify himself with practical form of business enterprise. For two years he served as cashier of the People's Bank of Richland, North Carolina, and in January, 1909, he removed to Newbern and for four years was teller of the Newbern Banking and Trust Company. His ability as a financier enabled him to take a prominent part in the organization of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company and he has since held the position of cashier. He is also treasurer of the Eastern Carolina Bar Association, director and treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce of Newbern, and is secretary and treasurer of the Home Building and Loan Association. Fraternally Mr. Henderson is affiliated with the Masonic Order and Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World.

On November 6, 1906, he married Miss Laura

Jackee Post

Sabiston, of Jacksonville, North Carolina. They are the parents of three children: Margaret, Sarah Mae and William Henry, third.

JAMES LEE BOST is a native of North Carolina, well known among the communities of several counties as an educator, but has achieved his big success in life in the field of life insurance. He is recognized as one of the most successful individual producers in the country, and for the past fourteen years has had his home in Washington, where he is general agent for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, and is president of the Life Underwriters Association of the District of Columbia.

He is not the only member of the Bost family that has won more than local distinction during a residence in this country and state through more than a century and a half. The Bosts are of French Huguenot origin, but lived in Switzerland and Germany for some years before the founders came to America. Their first home here was in Pennsylvania. About 1760 several brothers of this family followed the tide of emigration south and settled in Cabarrus and Rowan counties, North Carolina. The old home of this particular branch is at Bost's Mills on Rocky River in Cabarrus County, where descendants of the family still live. They have been distinguished as a strong and sturdy race of people, usually possessing large families and characterized by longevity of years. W. T. (Tom) Bost, the noted journalist of the Greensboro News, is a cousin of James Lee Bost.

The grandfather of James Lee Bost was Simon Bost, who was born at Bost's Mills, North Carolina, September 13, 1813, and was one of a family of eleven children. Caleb E. Bost, father of James Lee, was born at Bost's Mills November 6, 1842, and has been a prominent farmer, but is now retired in Florida. His farm at Cornelius, Mecklenburg County, is still owned by him and is considered one of the most beautiful and productive cotton and grain farms in that section of the state. Caleb E. Bost served throughout the war in the Confederate service as a member of Company H, Seventh North Carolina Infantry, in General Hill's Corps of Lee's Army. He was twice wounded in action and was in some of the fiercest battles around Richmond and in other places in Virginia. His brother, William H. Bost, was killed in action in the battle of Gettysburg. Caleb Bost moved from Cabarrus County to Cornelius before the town of that name was started, and his farm adjoins the village and is situated on the main highway.

It is not alone from his father's people that James Lee Bost is indebted for his inheritance. His mother was Mary Elizabeth Seagle, who died in 1916, in her seventy-fourth year. She represented a strong and sturdy family of German and Swiss origin. Her father, Daniel Seagle, was a militia general in North Carolina prior to the Civil War. Her grandfather, John Seagle, was a patriot soldier in the Revolution and fought in the battle of King's Mountain, a turning point in the struggle for liberty. The Seagles lived in Lincoln and Catawba counties prior to the Revolutionary War, coming to this state also from Pennsylvania. Mary Elizabeth Seagle was one of a family of fifteen children. Seven of them were still living at the close of 1917, the oldest being then nearly ninety-three years of age. Mary Elizabeth had nine brothers who served in the Confederacy in the war between the states, one of them being killed at the battle of Chancellorsville. Five of her brothers are still living, and two sisters have their home near Lincolnton. She possessed unusually strong and lovable traits of character, was well educated, taught school several years during her young womanhood, and throughout her long and useful life was devoted to her family and the upbuilding of the social communities in which she lived.

James Lee Bost was born at his father's farm at Bost's Mills, Cabarrus County, June 26, 1872. He grew up on the farm at Cornelius, North Carolina, and acquired part of his literary education in Davidson High School, only two miles from the old home, and later entered Trinity College, where he was graduated with the class of 1895. While at college the subject of this sketch was known to be active and studious and took high rank in his class standing. He represented his class as commencement speaker during his sophomore, junior and senior years, and was vice-president of the Hesperian Literary Society in his senior year. He took an enthusiastic interest in athletics, represented his class on its football team during each of four years, and represented his class on the college football team in his senior year. Many people in North Carolina know him chiefly through his work as an educator. After leaving college he took charge of the Troutman High School in Iredell County as principal, and distinguished himself in this first position. The school had only twenty-five pupils when he took charge, and he left it with an enrollment of a hundred and twenty-five. In the meantime he had perfected its curriculum and service into a first class graded high school. He then established and was principal of Mount Zion Academy at Cornelius for two years. Then for two years he was principal of Farmer Institute at Farmer, near Ashboro, in Randolph County. Mr. Bost left the schoolroom to enter Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, where he did post graduate work in history, political science and economics. It was while a student in Johns Hopkins that he became interested in the work of life insurance.

Life insurance has been his chosen and active vocation since 1903. At first he was with the Equitable Life of New York, but since 1906 has been with the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. For three years he was an agent, was then promoted to district agent, and is now a general agent for his company for the District of Columbia. He established his permanent home at Washington in 1904. Since that year he has been a leader on his company's record, twice for the most new business written by an individual producer in a given year, and once for the largest agency production in one year. He is known as one of the largest individual producers in the District of Columbia and personally writes from a quarter to a half million dollars life insurance each year.

But all his thought and time are not given to the productive phase of life insurance. He has done much to put the life insurance business on a high ethical plane. His own work and knowledge of insurance is based on deep study of the science and thorough preparation for its presentment to all classes of individuals. At the annual meeting of the District of Columbia Life Underwriters Association October 12, 1917, Mr. Bost was elected president of the Association, of which he has been an active member since its organization. He had previously served as its vice-president, also as chairman of the Executive Committee and has

headed the Educational Committee for two terms. As such he has delivered and conducted lectures on life insurance in the several high schools of Washington, the Young Men's Christian Association and George Washington University. He is also a member of the executive committee of the National Life Underwriters, and was a delegate to its annual convention at St. Louis in 1916 and at New Orleans in 1917.

Mr. Bost is a prominent citizen of Washington and is identified with many of the most useful activities of that city. He is a participant in civic and reform movements, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. In the campaign for subscriptions for the First Liberty Loan in 1917 he was captain of a life insurance team which led all others, the record of his team in bonds sold being $224,350.00. He has also taken a prominent part in subsequent Liberty Loan drives, and also belongs to the "Four Minute Men" organization of Washington. Mr. Bost is a member of the Masonic orders, belongs to the Scottish Rite bodies, having attained the 32nd degree and is a member of Almas Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of Mystic Shrine, of Washington. He is secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Society of the District of Columbia, in which he has taken a very active interest, a member of the Southern Society, and is secretary of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association of Washington. Mr. Bost is one of the active members and has served as president for nine years of the Kappa Alpha Alumni Association of Washington, a college fraternity, in which he takes much pride and interest. Through his leadership a chapter house for the fraternity was established in Washington and is now occupied by the local Chapter, which has 250 members. He represented as delegate his fraternity at the College Inter-Fraternity Conference held in New York in 1917, and was vice president of the Kappa Alpha Convention held in Jacksonville, Florida, in December, 1917.

Religiously Mr. Bost grew up a Methodist, but has given much time and study to the philosophy of New Thought, and is an active worker in its movement. He was a delegate to the International New Thought Congress at Chicago in 1916, and was appointed chairman of the Publicity Committee. He is very fond of outdoor life, is an enthusiastic motorist, golf and tennis player, and is a member of the Washington Golf and Country Club.

George H. Brown, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, has been a member of the state bar since 1872, and in forty-five years has spent nearly thirty on the bench.

He was born at Washington, North Carolina, May 3, 1850, son of Sylvester T. and Elizabeth (Bonner) Brown. His early education was acquired in Horner Academy at Oxford. He began practice at Washington, North Carolina, in 1872, and in 1889 was elevated to the bench as judge of the Superior Court. On January 1, 1905, he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, and his service on that bench has been continuous for thirteen years. Judge Brown is a member of the Episcopal Church. He married Laura Ellison December 17, 1874. His home still remains at Washington, though his duties the greater part of the year require his presence at Raleigh.

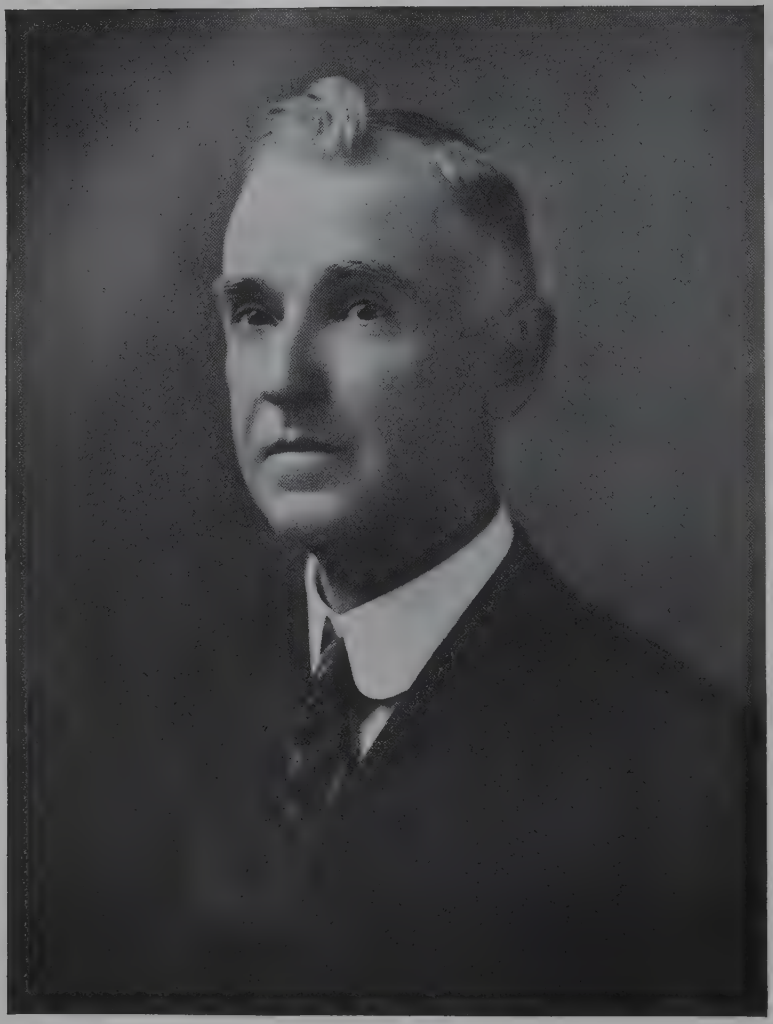
Gen. Laurence Woodville Young. After the regular army of the United States the first dependable line of military organization is the National Guard of the various states. Thus in any scheme of adequate preparedness each individual state has a heavy responsibility in maintaining its quota of the National Guard, not only in numerical sufficiency, but as to training, organization, equipment and readiness for prompt and efficient service, whether within the borders of its own state or as a contingent of the nation's defenses.

That the North Carolina National Guard now ranks among the best in the country in these various particulars is credited to the enthusiasm and energy of the present adjutant general, L. W. Young. Governor Locke Craig appointed him adjutant general of the state with rank of brigadier general on January 20, 1913. During the last three years the membership of the organization increased from 2,200 to 3,500, and at the same time General Young has been constant in his efforts to improve the personnel and discipline of the guard, and make it an effective military unit.

Coming of a long line of military ancestors, General Young has only followed out the family tradition in his individual military record. The formal record of his service in the National Guard of the state is as follows: He enlisted November 8, 1898, in the Asheville Light Infantry, and was appointed corporal in February, 1899, and sergeant on August 1, 1899. March 15, 1900, he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company I of the Third Infantry, to captain on November 29, 1900, and resigned that commission June 6, 1901. March 4, 1902, he became first lieutenant of Company F, resigning November 29, 1902, but on December 1, 1902, re-enlisted in Company F. On May 20, 1905, Governor Glenn appointed him second lieutenant, quartermaster and commissary of the First Infantry, and the commissioned officers of the regiment elected him major on December 7, 1907. With that rank he continued to serve until he was elevated to the position of adjutant general at the beginning of Governor Craig's administration.

Laurence Woodville Young was born in Swannanoa, North Carolina, August 18, 1877, a son of Robert Harrison and Pamelia (Gudger) Young. His father was a substantial farmer in that section of the state. The ancestral military record is one of particular interest in connection with the career of General Young. John Young, his great-great-grandfather, bore arms against the British in the Revolutionary war as a member of the Second North Carolina Continental line. Francis Young, a son of this Revolutionary patriot, fought with equal valor in the War of 1812. General Young's maternal grandfather, Joseph Gudger, was with the army commanded by General Taylor in the Mexican war. General Young's father was but a boy when the Civil war was fought, but belonged to the Junior Reserves at the time of Lee's surrender. However, seven of his brothers served throughout the war as members of the Eleventh North Carolina Regiment, known as the Bethel Regiment.

General Young was educated in the private and public schools of Swannanoa, in the Farm Preparatory School at Asheville, and finished his education with a course in the Southern Business College at Asheville. In 1900 he became bookkeeper and manager of a grocery house at Asheville and was in that work until 1909, when he embarked in the grocery business at Asheville on his own account. He is still numbered among the leading business men of that city, where he also filled a number of places of trust. He was a member of the police



W. H. Ezzard

commission, the board of aldermen, and city clerk of Asheville. He is now a member of the executive committee of National Guards of the United States, and has done much influential work in connection with the congressional military program and has spent much time at Washington during the last two or three years furthering the cause in which he has embarked himself both heart and soul. General Young is a member of the Asheville Club, the Raleigh Country Club, the Onslow Gun Club, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On September 20, 1900, General Young married Miss Hessie Johnson, of Hendersonville, North Carolina. They have three children: Julia Pomelia, Helen MacFarland and Louise Pinkney.

Ernest Claude Armstrong, D. O. In point of experience Doctor Armstrong is one of the oldest practitioners of the School of Osteopathy in North Carolina and by his achievements and attainments has not only honored his school but has become recognized as one of the foremost authorities on certain branches of medical treatment in the state. He was the discoverer and originator of a method of treating malaria which has been largely followed by the profession and has accomplished remarkable results. He is also one of the recognized authorities in the profession on treatment of pellagra.

Doctor Armstrong, who is now president of the North Carolina State Society of Osteopathy, was born in Kentucky October 24, 1879, a son of William Jackson and Rebecca (Keaton) Armstrong. His father was a farmer, stock raiser and merchant and was in a position to give his aspiring son many opportunities besides those created by his individual initiative and ambition. Doctor Armstrong was educated in the high school at Albany, Kentucky, and in the Williams Academy at Montpelier. He studied osteopathy in the College of Osteopathy at Franklin, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1903. He had previously had considerable experience in the merchandise and supply business as clerk, and for a time bought and sold stock in Kentucky and Georgia. After graduating he began the practice of osteopathy at Glasgow, Kentucky, but after 1½ years there came to Newbern, North Carolina, in December, 1904. He has been in practice in that city steadily for thirteen years. Besides his active part in the State Osteopathic Society he is a member of the American Osteopathic Association.

Doctor Armstrong is vice president of the Newbern-Ghent Street Railway Company and of the Ghent Land Company. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, is affiliated with Sudan Temple of the Mystic Shrine and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married June 26, 1907, to Miss Robena Midyette, of Hyde County, North Carolina.

Louis A. Potter, Jr., is looked upon as one of the ablest teachers of piano in the City of Washington. North Carolina people are interested in his career because his family lived for many years at Beaufort, and still have many friends and other connections in this state.

It was in Beaufort that Louis A. Potter was born in 1881, a son of Louis A. and Ella Ruth (Fish) Potter, now residents of Washington. His father for many years was successfully engaged in business at Beaufort and at one time was mayor of that city on the Eastern Shore. In the early '90s, he moved with his family to Washington, and has since been connected with government departments in that city. One of his sons Mr. Van Potter, is connected with the Title, Guarantee and Trust Company of New York City and another son, Charles H. Potter, has made a successful career as a patent lawyer in Washington.

Louis A. Potter, Jr., was reared and received his early education in the Washington schools. He early chose music as his profession. He graduated from the Von Unschuld University of Music in Washington. His finishing and most serious work as a pianist was as a pupil of Ernest Hutcheson of New York, one of the world's greatest piano teachers, and for a long time connected with the Peabody School in Baltimore. Mr. Potter began his professional work in music in his home city. Though a very young man and located in a community noted for its great artists, he held his own and established a position that is a source of satisfaction to himself and his family.

Mr. Potter is organist and choirmaster of Calvary Baptist Church, one of the great churches of Washington. He has given this church a splendid reputation for the high character of its music through his work as organist and through the direction of its quartette. His big work, however, is as teacher of piano. He has gained a reputation as a real artist in this branch of teaching and has given the best that is in him to ambitious pupils whose desire is to be something more than ordinarily talented in music. The artistic gifts of Mr. Potter are known beyond the confines of his home city. He has been on successful concert tours with Mrs. Potter, who is a soprano of distinction. Mrs. Potter before her marriage was Miss Ruby Jones, a native of Florida. She received most of her professional education in Washington and she and Mr. Potter were actively associated in their musical work for several years before they married. They have two children, Louis A., III, and Dorothy Miriam.

Ula H. Cozart. A permanent resident of the city of Wilson since 1893, the business connections and interests of Mr. Cozart have been increasing and expanding with the passing time, and he is now one of the leading tobacco warehousemen of the state, and has been prominent in other business and civic affairs.

Mr. Cozart was born in Wake County, North Carolina, March 24, 1869, a son of Benjamin H. and Frances (Rogers) Cozart. His father was born in Granville County, North Carolina, and was a farmer, tobacco manufacturer, real estate dealer, and for some years was engaged in lumber milling at Oxford, North Carolina.

The son was well educated, finishing at Horner's Military Institute at Oxford, and from there acquired his first experience with his father in the tobacco warehouse business. He first came to Wilson in 1891 and for a year was connected with the firm of Pace & Woodard. Later his tobacco interests were in Durham, North Carolina, but in 1893 he returned to Wilson and for about ten years was a member of the firm Cozart & Washington. Since then the business has been conducted as Cozart, Eagles & Carr, and this firm operates the Centre Brick Warehouse, one of the largest in Wilson. It has always been run as an independent warehouse. The centre Brick has been the leading warehouse on the market since it started.

Mr. Cozart is also a director of the First

National Bank and the Wilson Trust & Savings Bank, is a director of the Wilson Ice & Fuel Company, and half owner in the Motor Sales Company. Besides his commercial interests he is a farmer on a large scale, owning 1400 acres in Wilson and Nash counties. Of this large acreage 900 acres are in cultivation and through that industry he is contributing much to the resources of his native state.

Mr. Cozart is a member of the Country Club and the Commonwealth Club, was for twelve years an alderman of Wilson, and for over twelve years a member of the Board of Trustees of the graded schools. He is also a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In August, 1894, he married Ollie Whitehead Moye of Wilson. They have four children: Thomas Allen, Doris, Ula, Hubert and Sydnor.

Mr. Cozart is a leader in charitable, Red Cross and church work.

DR. NEREUS MENDENHALL was one of the distinguished educators and philosophers of North Carolina, and gave to the profession of teaching practically half a century of concentrated energy and conscientious labor.

He was a man of profound scholarship, not only noted for his great ability as a mathematician but also for his accurate knowledge of the ancient and of the modern languages. His unswerving devotion to what he conceived to be duty was so noteworthy as to remind one of the old Roman of whom it was said: "It would be easier to turn the sun from its course than Fabsicius from the path of honesty." This combination of clear thinking and dauntless courage he impressed upon several generations both in this state and elsewhere.

His family connections go back into the early colonial period of North Carolina and of Pennsylvania. He was lineally descended from John Mendenhall, who was born at Mildenhall, England, and came to America in early colonial times, settling in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he spent the rest of his life. His son Aaron Mendenhall was born in Chester County and was a lifelong resident of that state. In the next generation James Mendenhall, a native of Chester County, was reared and married there, but in 1759 brought his family to North Carolina and settled in the locality now known as Jamestown in Guilford County. That locality has been the seat of the Mendenhall family for more than a century and a half. James Mendenhall bought a tract of land from Lord Granville, and the deed of conveyance to this tract is still carefully preserved by his descendants. Besides his home he erected a mill, and was a man of property and of substantial connections with that community. Late in life he moved to Georgia, where he died. He was survived by his widow, who returned to Guilford County and spent her last years there. Her maiden name was Hannah Thomas, a native of Pennsylvania, and a sister of Col. Richard Thomas.

The grandfather of Doctor Mendenhall was George Mendenhall, who succeeded to the ownership of the estate of James Mendenhall, his father. In honor of his father he named the locality Jamestown. He married Judith Gardner, of Nantucket, Massachusetts. Their son Richard Mendenhall, the father of Doctor Mendenhall, who was born in Guilford County, was a farmer and also owned and operated a tannery. He was well educated, and for several years kept a night school at his home free to all comers. When his own children reached school age he employed a special teacher for their benefit. He married Mary Pegg, a native of Guilford County.

Nereus Mendenhall was born at Jamestown in Guilford County in 1819. His early training and education were carefully supervised. After leaving the home school he entered Haverford College in Pennsylvania, was graduated there, and then continued his professional studies in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning to North Carolina, he practiced medicine in Guilford County for several years, but on account of ill health gave up that profession, which but for this circumstance his abilities would have highly adorned. For a time he engaged in civil engineering and made part of the surveys of the North Carolina Railroad. He then entered actively upon his career as a teacher, as principal of the New Garden Boarding School, which later became Guilford College. Later he removed to Philadelphia and was an instructor in the Penn Charter School, and was also connected with the faculty of his alma mater, Haverford College. After a few years of educational service in Pennsylvania he returned to Guilford County, North Carolina. He then resumed surveying and was employed as a surveyor for several railroad lines through this section of the state. He was at one time elected to the State Legislature. His great ability both as an educator and as an independent thinker made his service in the halls of legislation highly useful in all matters pertaining to public institutions; as for example the location and building of the hospital at Morganton. The protection of the water shed from which the hospital is supplied with water is largely due to his knowledge of engineering and of sanitation.

For many years Doctor Mendenhall served with marked ability as chairman of the Guilford County Board of Education. He was a leader in the movement for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in North Carolina. He continued so long as he lived his deep interest in all public questions that had for their object the general welfare. He died in 1893.

His wife, who died in 1890, bore the maiden name of Oriana Wilson, daughter of Jethro and Laura (Wood) Wilson. For several generations the Mendenhalls have been members of the Society of Friends.

GEORGE ALEXANDER GRAY. For nearly a quarter of a century the late George Alexander Gray was a resident of Gastonia and during that time was so closely identified with the business interests, and particularly with the cotton mill industry, of the city that he left an indelible impression thereon, his name being at all times synonymous with upright and straightforward dealing. In his youth he was handicapped by the lack of education and of financial assistance, but so forceful and well-directed were his efforts that he had accumulated a handsome competence by the time of his death and occupied a high position among the men of substantiality here. Essentially a business man, he was not desirous of honors in public life, yet when his community called upon him to fill public office he willingly shouldered his responsibilities and served the city capably and faithfully, working as hard in the interests of Gastonia as he had

in his own enterprises. His career was useful, helpful and clean, and it would be difficult to find a man who had, in greater degree, the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

The matter for the following review of Mr. Gray's life and achievements is largely taken from a sketch written by Capt. Samuel A. Ashe, and which appeared in a biographical work published during Mr. Gray's lifetime. George Alexander Gray was born September 28, 1851, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, a son of George Alexander and Mary (Wallace) Gray. His maternal grandfather was Robert Wallace, whose parents had migrated from their native Ireland to America, a heritage of worthy distinction. The elder George Alexander Gray was a son of Ransom Gray of Poplar Tent Presbyterian congregation, then in Mecklenburg but now in Cabarrus County, who was a soldier of the Revolution. Ransom Gray lived in Mallard Creek section, and married Narcissa, the youngest daughter of Col. George Alexander, a distinguished citizen of Poplar Tent, who had migrated to that section from Pennsylvania some time prior to 1769. This is known from the fact that his name is recorded on the Poplar Tent session book of that year as voting for a call of Rev. Dr. Balch, a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, to the pastorate of that church. He is again recorded in 1801 and again in 1814, during which latter year he died, leaving a large connection of worthy descendants.

Eight children were born to the union of Ransom and Narcissa (Alexander) Gray, three daughters and five sons, namely: Narcissa, Caroline, Mary Ann, George, Charles, Nathaniel Robert and Baxter. Of these, Caroline and Narcissa married and moved to the West, probably settling in Missouri, and were lost sight of; Mary Ann married an Orr, perhaps related to the family of that name of upper Mecklenburg, moved to the West and reared a family, of which there now remains but one survivor, Mrs. Caroline Carleton, of Memphis, Tennessee; Charles H. went West at an early age, reared a large family and died in 1893, at the age of eighty years, leaving three children, Robert W. and Edward, of Proctor, Texas, and Narcissa, the wife of Samuel Y. T. Knox, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, the mother being the daughter of Nathaniel Alexander, a son of Col. George Alexander; Nathaniel D. also moved West at an early day and is now living in Mississippi; and Robert and Baxter while yet young men went to the far West and were lost sight of.

The eldest son, George Alexander Gray, settled in Mallard Creek section, Mecklenburg County, but in the year 1836, with his wife and two daughters, moved to Tennessee and resided in that state until 1841, when they returned to North Carolina and settled in Crab Orchard Township, Mecklenburg County, which was the home of the family for the next twelve years, the family consisting of six daughters and two sons, the latter being Robert W. and George Alexander, Jr. During 1853 the family removed to Rock Island factory and there resided for a number of years. At some time prior to June 29, 1859, they moved to Stowesville factory, where on that date the husband and father died suddenly of apoplexy, leaving George Alexander, Jr., a child of eight years. This sad and sudden event imposed upon Mrs. Gray the responsibility of a mother's oversight and control of a large family of children, several of whom were of a tender age. George, the youngest, at once became the mother's pet, the common fate of the youngest child, but happily for the lad, as well as for the entire family, the mother was both a sagacious and an intellectual woman in a high degree, and hence she was easily adequate to the great responsibilities which were now solely hers.

George A. Gray was not slow in developing an active mind with a full allowance of the live boy inspiration and adventure common to promising youth. His strong attachment to, and tender regard for his mother brought him thoroughly under her influence. She called him "Pluck" because of his wonderful self confidence, and never stinted a mother's devotion in her attention to the proper pleasing and influencing of her boy. This seems to have won him to a marvelous obedience and respect for the mother's every command and wish, which never waned nor abated until the day of her death. This trait, developed so early in life, was one of the most striking characteristics of the man, for it is highly worthy to relate of George Gray his devotion to his sisters from his earliest age of ability and usefulness to the time of his death, which, in connection with his fidelity to his mother's commands, showed true greatness, worthy of a man whose success in industrial life was so marked.

In 1861 was opened all the horrors and privations that war can bring, and George A. Gray was forced by circumstances to go into the cotton factory to work in order that he might aid in the support of his mother's family. Thus it seemed that his opportunity for an education had passed, at least for some years to come; but Mrs. Gray was extremely anxious that he should be put to school, and so by practicing the most rigid economy, arrangements were made for the schooling of the boy. Having learned under the firm tutelage of his mother the immense value of time and opportunity, he entered the school with an eager zeal. From day to day and throughout the school term of ten months he worked incessantly at his books and other school tasks, and, to use his own words in later life, "I sought to master the 'Blueback' and my other books within one year, for somehow or other I felt that that year's schooling would be my last." True to such a fear, that was his last year at school, for now the war was on, the factory at Stowesville closed down, and Mrs. Gray was forced to move her family to Lineberger's factory.

At Lineberger's Mr. Gray was put to work at earnest, being given the job of sweep-boy, which carried the pay of 10 cents per day of fourteen hours, and a job which was the real beginning of his rise in the industrial world. Three considerations now took possession of the lad: First, devotion to his mother and sisters; second, self-education; third, the mastery of the knowledge of machinery. During his work hours he made it a rule never to idle nor loiter, but rather to keep ahead of his work. Such spare moments as he had from his regular work he employed in studying the movements and action of the belt and pulley, wheel and cogs, spindle and loom; in a word, he sought daily to learn more of the mechanism and action of machinery, from a traveler to a steam engine. Thus it may be said that his education was acquired amid the wheels of powerful machinery: such books as he could get he read with intense interest. Within the mill his promotion was rapid and continuous, and it is a fact that he never sought promotion, nor asked

for an advance in pay. His nineteenth birthday found him assistant superintendent of the Woodlawn Cotton Mills, in which position he was entrusted with the superintendence of the mill. Thus by steady strokes and close application to his work he steadily forged his way to the top.

The first opportunity that was afforded the young man for giving a tangible evidence of the extent of his textile knowledge was in 1878, when he was engaged by Messrs. Oates Brothers & Company, of Charlotte, to equip and put into operation Charlotte's first cotton factory, the Charlotte Cotton Mills. He superintended the purchase of the machinery and saw to its erection and started the same in operation, subsequently running the mill until 1882. In that year he engaged his services to Col. R. Y. McAden, started the McAden Cotton Mills and remained in that position for several years.

Having started in the cotton mill at the lowest round and having familiarized himself by work and study with every kind of textile machinery, Mr. Gray was now resolved on a larger career. Hence, in 1888, he moved to Gastonia and together with the late Capt. R. C. G. Love, and the late Capt. J. D. Moore, organized and put into operation the Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Company, the first cotton mill at Gastonia, then a small village of barely 300 people. This was the beginning of what is now one of the most progressive and prosperous towns in North Carolina. The successful operation of this mill led the way to the organization of the Trenton Cotton Mills, with George W. Ragan and the late T. C. Pegram. In 1896, with John F. Love, he organized and erected the Avon Mills, capitalized at $200,000, designed to spin fine yarn and to weave a fine grade of sheeting. He remained president of this successful mill until 1905, when he sold his holdings and organized the Gray Manufacturing Company. In 1899 the Ozark Mill was organized with a capital of $200,000, George A. Gray, president, J. F. Love, vice president, and R. P. Rankin, secretary and treasurer. In 1900 there was organized and erected what continues to be the largest cotton factory, under one roof, in the state, the Loray Mills, capitalized at $1,500,000. Mr. Gray was also actively identified with the erection of a number of other cotton factories, including the Clara Manufacturing Company, the Holland Manufacturing Company and the Flint Manufacturing Company, in all of which he held high office. In addition to his Gastonia interests Mr. Gray was much sought after in other towns and states, including South Carolina and Georgia, where he assisted in the organization and erection of mills at Chester, South Carolina, and Atlanta and Carrollton, Georgia. His chief interests were confined to cotton factories, but he was also identified with numerous other enterprises, being a director of the First National Bank, president of the Gaston Metal and Roofing Company, and a director of the Carolina & Northwestern Railroad.

Although Mr. Gray was always an exceedingly busy man, he nevertheless found time to devote himself to the interests of the city government. For six years he was a member of the board of aldermen, and during the same years served as city treasurer. It was during his term of service that Gastonia took her first great leap forward, floated an issue of $105,000 in bonds, with which were established graded schools and also electric lights, sewerage and water works, which utilities are the property of the town and are operated in the interest of its citizens. In faith Mr. Gray was a Methodist of the stanch and aggressive type. Never doing things by halves, from the time he arrived at Gastonia he was a moving spirit in all matters of loyalty, devotion and financial support. He was ever a most liberal contributor to all enterprises of his church. In 1900 a new and commodious church building was deemed a necessity, and so he, by reason of a large contribution, made possible the erection of a very handsome structure.

By far the most interesting chapter in the life of Mr. Gray had to do with his struggles in connection with the enlargement of his first mill, the Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Company. The mill had been erected, the original outlay of machinery had been installed, and the plant had been put into successful operation. The success of the mill led to a determination to enlarge; the plan had been proposed by Mr. Gray and had been heartily accepted by the other stockholders, but no sooner were the plans matured and the machinery ordered than three of the largest stockholders suddenly decided to place their stock upon the market, so that Mr. Gray and the late R. C. G. Love were forced to buy or sell. As for Mr. Love, he could arrange for his part, but Mr. Gray already heavily involved in debt by reason of his heavy subscription to the new issue of stock, was now brought face to face with the greatest problem of his life. Now was the crisis on, now was his future at stake. Either he must sell and acknowledge defeat absolute, or he must raise, and that, too, immediately, $20,000. Those on the inside watched to see the bubble burst. Just twenty and four hours put him in touch with a friend —a mere acquaintance, in fact—before whom the few, plain, simple facts were laid, and in less time than it takes to write, the funds were in hand, the deal was made and the day was saved. As to this transaction no questions were ever asked, no information ever given. These plain, cold facts have been given for but one reason, viz.: to show the crisis and how it was met. That this incident both saved the day and made the man Mr. Gray had never the slighest doubt. From that day forward Mr. Gray cut the word "defeat" from his vocabulary. In all matters of forward movements, whether in the realm of business, church or state, he decided upon the thing to be done and then set himself to the doing. His rise in the industrial world was phenomenal, for in ten years he rose from the managing spirit of one mill, employing 200 operatives, to the presidency of five factories, in whose employ were 2,000 people.

There were three schools in which Mr. Gray was an ardent, eager student: the school of man, the school of machinery, and the school of books, and in all of these he became proficient. Among books, his fondness lay in history, biography, literature—chiefly poetry—and his favorite poets were Shakespeare, Burns and Moore, and he might be said to have known Burns by heart. His fixed habits were the chief features of his character. From his childhood until his death, or his final illness, he rose every morning at five o'clock and at six he was at his work, regardless of season or weather. As to tobacco or intoxicants, he was a total abstainer; and, though tolerant with respect to the views and likes of others, he had no time for games of any sort. In forming judgment, he was invariably quick. In matter of

speech, he was quick and to the point, making use of the fewest words possible. Though of a nervous temperament, he easily saw all points of wit, and no one enjoyed a hearty laugh more thoroughly than he. He read his daily newspapers and magazines and kept abreast of the news, thought and life of the times. In his death, which occurred in February, 1912, the City of Gastonia lost a truly remarkable man, one who had done more, perhaps, in building up the great cotton mill industry than any other individual. But more than that, it lost a citizen who took personally a prominent and leading part in the real movements which made for advancement along all lines, and whose influence for good was strong and far-reaching in its extent.

Mr. Gray's wife was Jennie C., the daughter of Jerry R. Withers, of Gaston County, and they had ten children, eight of whom survive, five girls and three boys. Mr. Gray was a man exceedingly fond of his home, and no business exaction was allowed to encroach upon the pleasures of his home life.

JOSEPH A. SEPARK, who was closely associated in the cotton mill business with George A. Gray, who was his father-in-law, is now one of the prominent cotton manufacturers of Gastonia. Mr. Separk was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, where he attended public and private schools, and subsequently was a student at Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, from which institution he was graduated in 1906. For ten years thereafter he was a teacher in various schools of North Carolina, including those of Gastonia, and in 1906 entered the cotton mill business with Mr. Gray, with whom he was closely and intimately identified until the latter's death in 1912. Since that time Mr. Separk has carried on the extensive industrial interests founded by his father-in-law, the principal ones among which are the Gray Manufacturing Company Mill at Gastonia and the new Parkdale Mill, which Mr. Separk built at Gastonia in 1916.

JOHN FRANKLIN RHODES is a successful and substantial Newbern business man, where for nearly twenty years he has been in the building and contracting business. Mr. Rhodes' work as a contractor has made his name familiar pretty well over the state.

He is an expert in his line and has the advantage of a practical knowledge of carpentry and other building trades as a basis of his business.

Mr. Rhodes was born at Kinston, North Carolina, December 16, 1874, a son of Zacheus and Mary Eliabeth (Rhodes) Rhodes. His father was born a farmer and carpenter and his mechancial skill was inherited by his son. John F. Rhodes was educated in the country schools.

He gained a great deal of valuable knowledge to him for use in later years by employment in sawmills. He was thus employed until he was twenty years of age and was then with a firm engaged in road building and bridge construction. In the meantime he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the carpenter's trade and for several years was a foreman on contract work.

In 1898 Mr. Rhodes began contracting for himself, and it would require a long list to enumerate all the contracts he has successfully carried out since then. He built several schools at Newbern, the Sloan plantation buildings, the Pepsi-Cola Building, the Marks Building, and erected the Woman's Club Building in Raleigh, North Carolina. Besides his work as a contractor Mr. Rhodes is half owner in a hardware and builders supply store at Newbern.

He is an active and influential member of the North Carolina Builders Exchange. Fraternally his membership is found in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Masonic Order.

On February 8, 1899, the year following his setting up in business for himself as a contractor, he established a home of his own by his marriage to Blanche Pittman, of Lenoir County. Five children have been born into their household: John Franklin, Rudolph, E. Ural, Sallie May and Effie Longley.

FRANK ARMFIELD HAMPTON. This is a name that has already come to mean much in the public life and public service of North Carolina, and as it is held by a man of youthful years and very unusual talents there is every promise and indication of its becoming still more widely known with each passing year.

Mr. Hampton practiced law a number of years at Rocky Mount, but is now a resident of the City of Washington, where he is serving as chief clerk of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate and private secretary to its chairman, Senator Simmons.

He comes of a deeply rooted and prominent family stock in Virginia and the Carolinas. The Hamptons of Old Virginia have given the South some of its most notable characters, chief among whom was Wade Hampton of South Carolina, famous as a Confederate general, and as governor and United States senator.

About 1750, James Hampton and his brother Anthony Hampton left Hamptonville, Virginia, the ancestral seat of the family, James locating in Stokes County, North Carolina, and Anthony moving on to South Carolina. Anthony was father of the first General Wade Hampton. Colonel Henry Hampton, a son of James Hampton, later moved to what was then Surry, now Yadkin County, where he founded the Village of Hamptonville. In that locality his descendants have lived from a time antedating the Revolutionary war. Col. Henry Hampton made a record as a soldier in the struggle for independence. He had a son, Dr. John Hampton, who in turn was father of Col. John A. Hampton.

Col. John A. Hampton, father of Frank Armfield Hampton, was born at Hamptonville in Yadkin County, March 8, 1836. He made a conspicuous record for bravery and chivalry as a Confederate soldier and officer in the war between the states. He went out as first lieutenant of Company B, First North Carolina Infantry, later becoming captain of the company and serving in that capacity until the fall of 1864. Governor Vance then appointed him lieutenant colonel of Wilkes County Battalion of North Carolina State Troops. Colonel Hampton had begun law practice at Wilkesboro, a short time before the war. After the war he returned to Hamptonville and resumed practice in Yadkin County. He was county solicitor for three terms. A democrat of the old school, he was elected to this position over very strong republican opposition. Yadkin County was one of the historic republican counties of Western North Carolina. He was elected to the State Senate in 1882, for the Thirty-third Senatorial District embracing Yadkin and Surry counties. He

practiced law at Hamptonville and Yadkinville for over fifty years. This distinguished and eminent lawyer and citizen died at the family home at Hamptonville, December 4, 1917. He had been the acknowledged democratic leader of his county and section ever since the war and was a man of commanding power and influence. Colonel Hampton was one of those fine characters of the old school, who seem to have entirely passed away. Of most exalted character, a man whom everyone loved, having a great heart and a great mind, he did much more for others than he ever did for himself. His powers and talents were largely expressed in disinterested service and the distinguished honors that were frequently paid him were never belittled by his action nor his character. He was one of the big lawyers of his time and won many a notable legal battle.

Col. John A. Hampton married Caroline Brown, who is still living. Her father, the late Rev. William Green Brown of Yadkin County, was a Baptist minister for over sixty years and in that profession was a man of commanding power and personality. He was a leader in the founding of Baptist churches and the various Baptist associations in Western North Carolina. The present power of that demonination in Western North Carolina is largely a reflection of his pioneer work.

A son of these parents, Frank Armfield Hampton was born at the old home at Hamptonville, March 9, 1884. He grew up there, being educated in the public schools of Yadkin County and the Yadkinville Normal School. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Hampton would have achieved a more than ordinary success in life even without the prestige of a splendid family name and family position. He has in fact been largely the architect of his own fortunes.

At the age of eighteen he went west to Kansas City and became a reporter on the Kansas City World. While there he read law, and returning to his native state in the fall of 1903 continued reading the North Carolina law course until 1904 in the office of Furches, Coble & Nicholson at Statesville, and in the office of Thaddeus Adams of Charlotte. During 1905 he was editorial writer on the Charlotte Evening News. In 1906 he was editor and general manager of the Washington (N. C.) Daily Messenger.

During 1907-08 Mr. Hampton was engaged in private business. In 1909 he was licensed to practice law in the North Carolina Supreme Court, and at once located at Rocky Mount. There he served two terms as city solicitor. He was also editor of the Rocky Mount Echo and general manager of the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Hampton especially distinguished himself during the presidential campaign of 1912. In that campaign he was manager for Mr. Oscar Underwood in the Second Congressional District for Governor Daughtridge for the office of lieutenant governor, and also managed the campaign in his section of the state of Senator Simmons, candidate for the United States Senate.

In 1913 the Federal Government appointed Mr. Hampton income tax agent to conduct the income tax investigations of individuals and corporations in the two states of North and South Carolina. In this capacity Mr. Hampton attained the highest field position provided for under the law, and was promoted to it solely on his merits and the results he had obtained. He is perhaps prouder of no achievement in his life than this, and there is none that reflects greater credit upon his ability. Mr. Hampton continued in this work until May 15, 1918, when he was appointed private secretary to Senator Simmons and also chief clerk of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate. This is the dominating committee of the Senate.

It is evident that Mr. Hampton's honors have come to him through sheer merit and ability. From early youth he has been a hard worker, a diligent student, never idle, always busy. He is a master in efficiency and thoroughness, and his friends and associates have often noted his exceptional capacity for getting things done. These are some of the reasons which have proved sufficient to his many loyal friends in North Carolina in urging his name as a candidate for the lieutenant governorship in 1920.

In 1906 Mr. Hampton married Miss Luola Moore, of Fayetteville, member of a prominent old family of the Cape Fear section. They have two daughters, Frances and Winifred, the former aged ten and the latter eight years.

EDWIN BROWNRIGG BORDEN, son of Arnold Borden and his wife Mariah Brownrigg Borden, was born in Waynesboro, then the county seat of Wayne, on July 5, 1831.

His father, a descendant of Richard Borden who came to Massachusetts from the County of Kent, England, in the early part of the seventeenth century, settled at Waynesboro in the year of 1825 and engaged in merchandising and farming in Wayne County and Alabama, where he owned a large plantation.

His mother was a member of the Edgecombe branch of the large and prominent Brownrigg family which had representatives in many of the counties in Eastern North Carolina.

He was educated in the private schools of Wayne County and at the school of Bishop Ives at Valle Crusis, from which he returned home upon the death of his father in 1848, terminating his educational career at the age of seventeen, to assist his mother in the conduct of her hotel in Goldsboro, and the management of her farm.

On the 13th of October, 1853, he was married to Miss Georgia C. Whitfield, daughter of Lemuel and Anne Sasser Whitfield, who died in 1871, leaving eight children, three of whom preceeded him to the grave.

He was married the second time on June 19, 1873, to Miss Ellen Lambert, who with four of her children survive him.

For a number of years, beginning with 1853, in connection with the late Rufus W. Edmundson and William T. Dortch, he carried on a mercantile business which he discontinued in 1860 to take charge of the branch of the Bank of North Carolina, then established at Goldsboro.

The war soon afterwards put an end to the activities of the first attempt at banking in the county and Mr. Borden became Quartermaster of the Fiftieth North Carolina Regiment and afterwards served as Confederate Depository at Goldsboro.

After the war he was actively engaged in the organization and management of many of the most important manufacturing enterprises of the community and in conducting large farming operations, but principally devoting himself to the business of the Bank of New Hanover, of which he was president from 1873 to 1891, when it was

E. B. Borden

succeeded by the Bank of Wayne of which he was the organizer and until his death the president and dominating spirit.

Though in declining health he continued his valued service to this institution during business hours every day until, in his 87th year, while engaged in this labor of love and in the place more congenial to him than any other except his home and his church, he was stricken with the illness which, on May 6, 1918, terminated the useful and honored career of one who for fifty years had stood at the head of the community and whose high character, good life, clear intellect and fine business sense had been and will continue to be an inspiration to safe, farsighted and progressive methods characterized by the sternest integrity and the highest ideals of service.

In 1878 Mr. Borden was elected a Director of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company in which capacity he continued to serve until 1900 when the merger of the company into the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company took place, and there after he was elected and served as Director of the last named company until his death, at which time he was in age and length of service its oldest Director.

Though his education was suddenly interrupted and never resumed, he possessed a high degree of clearness, directness and propriety of speech and his correspondence and business and legal papers were models of correct, condensed and luminous English.

He had no desire for public position, yet he sacrificed his own inclination to serve as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of his county, at a time when his business ability was desired to remedy the effects of a confused and unbusinesslike management of county finances, and, having placed them on a sound basis, he declined further service which an appreciative public would have thrust upon him. Interested in the public welfare, he gave his active support to every measure for the improvement of the community, and served for many years as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the City of Goldsboro.

He was an early advocate of public education, and as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Goldsboro Graded Schools, and for many years Chairman of the Board, he devoted much of his time and thought to this beneficent cause.

Mr. Borden early in life became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for half a century had been a member of the Board of Stewards of his local church. His deep interest and wise council was highly esteemed by the members of his denomination, and he was a loyal and liberal supporter of all its institutions.

From his early manhood the teachings of Christianity became the guide of his thought and conduct, and rarely has it been given to one to live a more consistent Christian life. His sense of justice, his unbending integrity and his unostentatious charity have left a deep impression upon all who knew him. Those who in times of difficulty and distress enjoyed his sympathy and helpfulness showed him in many ways their lasting appreciation.

It has been truly said of him:

"While devoted to the interests of his own church he has extended his interests and liberality beyond the bounds of his own denomination, and his gifts in aid of charity, religion and education have been substantial and continuous, but without ostentation."

While never very robust and though living much beyond the three score years and ten allotted to man, the well-ordered, temperate course of his life and its high purpose and fine activities, continued to the end, preserved him from the "Labor and sorrow" of the Psalmist even though he suffered at times some of the feebleness incident to age. He was a successful man.

CHARLES FELIX HARVEY: The name Harvey and the family of that name have been closely identified with business affairs at Kinston for half a century. Charles Felix Harvey has spent all his active life in that city, and since leaving university has acquired many substantial interests and is now the official head or otherwise identified with several of the best known corporations in the city.

Lemuel Harvey, his father, was born near Kinston in Lenoir County February 14, 1845, a son of Amos and Susan (Bird) Harvey. Lemuel Harvey grew up with only the advantages of the local schools at a time when not so much attention was paid to public school education in North Carolina as at present. He was an extreme youth when the war broke out between the states, and though he endeavored to enlist he was refused admission to the ranks on account of his poor physical condition. Later he was accepted into the Confederate army and enrolled as a member of the Home Guards.

His active business life covered nearly half a century. He began business at Kinston in 1868 and in time built up a large retail establishment, chiefly for the handling of farm supplies. He was at one time a director of the National Bank of Kinston, later was a director of the First National Bank, served as president of L. Harvey & Son Company, as president of the Carolina Brick Company, and of the Kinston Cotton Warehouse Company.

For many years he was chairman of the board of commissioners of Lenoir, was trustee for several years of the Kinston graded schools, and was a director of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway. A lifelong democrat and using his influence for party welfare whenever possible, Lemuel Harvey attended many party conventions and was a delegate to the national democratic convention at Kansas City. He was a past master of St. John's Lodge No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Caswell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, St. Paul's Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, and Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On March 28, 1871, Lemuel Harvey married Ida Stevenson, daughter of John H. Stevenson. They were the parents of two children: Charles Felix and May Harvey. His death occurred on March 1, 1912.

Charles Felix Harvey, who has carried forward so many of his father's interests as well as formulating others of his own, was born at Kinston February 9, 1872. After attending the high school at Kinston he entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1888 and was active in student and college affairs there until he was graduated Ph. B. in 1892. He won the Essayist Medal of the Phi Society and also the Hume Essay Medal in 1892.

There was hardly any interval between the date of his graduation from university and his entrance

upon the practical duties of a business career in his father's office, where he took his place in July, 1892. In 1895 he was made a partner in L. Harvey & Son, and in 1905 this firm was incorporated as L. Harvey & Son Company. He is now president of this corporation, and also president of Seven Springs Supply Company, Kinston Insurance & Realty Company, Carolina Brick Company, is secretary and treasurer of the Taylor-Harvey Real Estate Company, and of the Seven Springs Steamboat Company. He is a director in these corporations and also in the First National Bank of Kinston, the Orion Knitting Mills and The Trust Company of Norfolk, Virginia.

Mr. Harvey is a trustee of the Kinston graded schools. He has always been in close touch with university affairs and is now a member of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina. Politically his work has been with the democratic party. Mr. Harvey is affiliated with St. John's Lodge No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Caswell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, St. Paul's Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, of which he was at one time eminent commander; and Sudan Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Methodist and one of the stewards of the Queen Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles Felix Harvey was married at Durham, North Carolina, December 12, 1894, to Miss Mary Lewis Heartt, daughter of Leo D. and Annie M. Heartt. They have three children: Charles Felix Harvey, Jr., who married Miss Tilla Gill; Leo Heartt Harvey and Mary Lewis Harvey.

William Smith O'Brien Robinson is one of the oldest members of the Goldsboro bar. He is perhaps most widely known through his service as a judge of the Superior Court, and he has long been recognized as one of the most influential leaders in the republican party of this state.

He was born in Lenoir County, North Carolina, April 27, 1852, a son of John and Margaret (Dillon) Robinson. His parents emigrated from Ireland to North Carolina in 1848. Judge Robinson acquired much of his early education by his own efforts. He is distinctively a self-made man. His literary training he acquired in the Goldsboro Male Academy and in Yadkin County he read law under the direction of the distinguished Richardson Pierson, former chief justice of the Supreme Court. Admitted to the bar in January, 1876, he came to Goldsboro in the following year, and has now practiced with offices in that city, except during the term he spent on the bench, for upwards of forty years.

Judge Robinson early espoused the cause of the republican party. In 1880 he was a presidential elector in North Carolina, and led the state ticket by 588 votes. In April, 1882, he was appointed United States district attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, and served until 1885. At one time he was a candidate for Congress against Charles McClannay. One of his important services as a lawyer and business man was his receivership of the First National Bank of Wilmington, and he took up the delicate responsibilities in 1890 and remained receiver until his election as judge of the Superior Court. Judge Robinson sat on the Superior bench for eight years, and since retiring has assumed his general practice at Goldsboro. He is at present national committeeman of the republican party from North Carolina.

Judge Robinson married for his first wife Grace E. Moseley, of Halifax, North Carolina. There are three sons of that union: William S. O'B., Jr., John Moseley and Russell Marable. For his second wife Judge Robinson married Annie W. Pierce, of Halifax. They have a son, Blackwell.

Russell Marable Robinson was born at Goldsboro November 19, 1889, was educated in the public schools and in the academic and law department of the University of North Carolina. He finished his law course at Columbia University, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1911. Since then he has been in active practice with his father under the name W. S. O'B. Robinson & Son. He belongs to Zeta Psi college fraternity.

Louis Goodwin Daniels has for many years been a prominent figure in democratic politics in Eastern North Carolina, and is well and favorably known. He was formerly a resident of Pamlico County, but for the past fifteen years has been largely engaged in business at Newbern and is now serving as postmaster of that city.

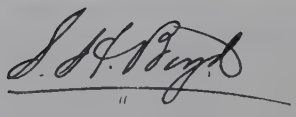
He was born in Pamlico County February 21, 1858. He is a son of Wiley B. and Julia (Flowers) Daniels. His father was a farmer and also a turpentine dealer, and died October 15, 1865, at the close of the Civil war. Louis G. Daniels in consequence of his father's early death had to depend upon his own resources. As a boy he worked hard at farming, and for five years he ran a boat up and down the sounds and bays of his section of Eastern North Carolina. He finally settled down to the business of dealing in horses and mules, and had a large establishment with connections reaching out into diverse parts of the state. His business headquarters were at Bayboro, the county seat of Pamlico County, until 1902.

While in Pamlico County he was an influential member of the democratic party, and in 1894 was the successful candidate of his party for the Legislature, but within a month after the beginning of the session he was ousted from his seat by the fusion party, then dominant in the Legislature. He also served a number of years as justice of the peace at Bayboro.

In 1902 Mr. Daniels removed to Newbern and built his sales stables, through which he continued his business as a horse and mule dealer. He sold the business in 1913 when he accepted the office of postmaster, to which he was appointed in December of that year. He has given a very thorough, methodical and efficient administration. He is a former director of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and was elected a member of the City Council of Newbern from the First Ward, but resigned the office. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Daniels has been twice married. He was married in 1881 to Miss Sallie Potter, daughter of Nathanial Potter of Pamlico. There are three sons of this union, Claude H., Carl L. and Charles A. In 1895 Mr. Daniels married Ruth Hope Fowler, daughter of Stephen H. Fowler. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have four children: Cecil E.; Nettie Carroll, a student at St. Mary's College in Raleigh; Steven Fowler; and Louis Goodwin, Jr. The sons Carl L. and Cecil E. are both in the United States army.

Thomas M. Robertson is a North Carolina man who for a quarter of a century has been a resident



of Washington and continuously identified with some branch of the Federal Government. He is now special examiner and assistant chief economist for the Federal Trade Commission, a commission which was created by Act of Congress approved September 26, 1914, and is a body supplanting the former Bureau of Corporations and endowed with general and specific powers of investigation, supervision and regulation of corporations and commerce in general with a special view to the prevention of unfair methods of competition.

Mr. Robertson went to Washington from Randolph County, North Carolina. He was born September 27, 1857, in Alamance County, this state, a son of Michael S. and Lucy Eleanor (Euliss) Robertson, both of Alamance County, and a grandson of Nathaniel Robertson. Mr. Robertson was well educated and was a successful teacher and school administrator before going to Washington. He was at one time principal of the Pleasant Lodge Academy in Alamance County, and later he founded and was principal of the Liberty Academy in Randolph County. After going to Washington he studied and received his LL. B. degree in 1896 from Columbian University, now George Washington University. He also had some experience in public affairs, having represented Randolph County in the Lower House of the State Legislature.

Mr. Robertson went to Washington in 1893 to become assistant chief of division in the Census office. Later he spent some time in the Treasury Department in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He was special agent in the Department of Labor, and was special examiner in the Bureau of Corporations prior to the creation of the Federal Trade Commission. As special examiner for the Bureau of Corporations Mr. Robertson was in charge of the investigations of water power and the cotton and lumber industries. He was called as an expert to assist the Senate Finance Committee in the tariff legislation of 1913. From 1915 to the time he assumed his present duties he was assistant chief economist and member of the Joint Board of Review for the Federal Trade Commission.

As special examiner and assistant chief economist for the Federal Trade Commission Mr. Robertson has directed several important investigations of various national industries in connection with the prosecution of the war, among them being the print paper industry, leather industry, boot and shoe industry, cotton seed oil and lard substitute industries. He also continues as a member of the Board of Review (successor to the Joint Board of Review), which board handles all the complaints that come before the commission in regard to unfair practices.

There are few men better qualified by experience and training to meet and handle the innumerable complexities of national commerce and industry than Mr. Robertson. His services are of especially great importance and value to the country at this time. Since the beginning of the war the matters he has directed from his offices in the Federal Trade Commission Building have kept him constantly busy.

Mr. Robertson is a former president of the North Carolina Association of Washington and is a member of the American Economic Association. He is a democrat in politics, a member of the Baptist Church and of the Masonic Order. He married Miss Sarah Decette Albright, of Alamance County. They have four children: Capt. Durant W. Robertson, Pearl, Lucy Bell and Lieut. Thomas D. Both their sons are in the army. Captain Durant is a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh and Thomas D. took his literary studies in the Oak Ridge Institute. Both daughters are graduates of the State Normal School.

Col. Samuel Hill Boyd is one of North Carolina's business men who have been drawn into the larger service of the nation during the past five years. In establishing himself as a man of high ideals, integrity and sound business acumen, Colonel Boyd has done what would be expected of a member of this branch of the Boyd family in North Carolina.

He was born in Reidsville, Rockingham County, North Carolina, on April 15, 1865, and is the eldest son of Col. Andrew Jackson Boyd and Sarah A. (Richardson) Boyd. His father spent his entire life in Rockingham County, and was widely known as a successful banker and one of the ablest lawyers of the state. He served as a lieutenant colonel in the 45th North Carolina Regiment in the war between the states. In every way he was a man of commanding prestige and influence, and his life was one of usefulness. He always took an active interest in public affairs, but had little political ambition; however, during his early manhood he served as a member of the legislature, and under Cleveland's administration he was collector of internal revenue for the Fifth District of North Carolina.

Samuel Hill Boyd completed his education in the Bingham Military School. In 1882 he entered the Bank of Reidsville, of which his father was president and one of the founders. There he quickly qualified himself for advance responsibilities in financial detail and management. He served in different capacities and eventually left the bank in order to become cashier under his father in the office of the collector of internal revenue.

For ten years, from 1883 to 1893, Mr. Boyd was actively identified with the North Carolina State Guard, and after a rapid rise from the ranks he was commissioned as colonel of the Third Regiment of Infantry. During the administration of Governor Alfred Moore Scales he tendered his resignation and retired from military service.

In 1896 Colonel Boyd moved to Greensboro, North Carolina, where he was actively engaged in business until 1913. During the years of his residence in Greensboro he interested himself in the development of the city, and as a member of the Board of Aldermen he rendered valuable service for years. Upon his resignation as an alderman the Board attested its appreciation by adopting the following resolution:

"Resolved: By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Greensboro, N. C., that, while it believes that every member of this Board has done his duty and has given much time and labor freely to the city, the Board wishes especially to record in some way the high estimation in which it holds the services of Colonel S. H. Boyd, who has labored incessantly in looking after the city's affairs. That he has not only given most freely of his time as chairman and member of some of the most important committees of the Board, but that he has also devoted much of his time to the work of the cemetery as a member of the Cemetery Commission, and that the Board believes that he has merited,

to the fullest extent, the thanks of his fellow citizens."

Immediately after the passage of the Income Tax Law—the first income tax law to be passed in the United States after the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment providing for a tax on incomes—Colonel Boyd was offered a position by the treasury department, which he at first declined but finally agreed to accept. In October, 1913, he entered the Government service as chief of the Personal Income Tax Division, which division had not been organized at that time. Having an inherent liking for financial problems, Colonel Boyd, from the time he entered upon his duties in 1913, has been a constant and indefatigable student and investigator of the income tax laws and their administration. He made exhaustive studies not only of the previous attempts at income tax in this country, including the almost forgotten tax of 1864, but also of the income tax laws and systems of administration in England and other European countries. As an expert he appeared before the Senate Finance Committee in its consideration of the amendment of the Income Tax Law and the passage of the Excess Profits Tax Law, and assisted in formulating and putting into effect an entirely new system of taxation, a system that is truly epochal in American affairs, as it overcomes prejudices of more than a century's standing, involving the collection of revenue by direct instead of indirect taxation. In the reorganization of the treasury department in 1917 he was made assistant Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and put in charge of the entire income tax and excess profits tax work of the Federal Government. Those who know the quality and quantity of the service he rendered regard as most deserved the tribute paid to him by former Commissioner of Internal Revenue W. H. Osborn, who said: "Mr. S. H. Boyd is not only a man of sterling integrity and excellent business judgment, but I regard him as the best posted man in the United States on the Federal Income Tax Laws."

In January, 1918, Colonel Boyd resigned his position with the Treasury Department in order to accept the presidency of the Federal Tax Service Corporation, which was organized to meet the demand for expert advice on all federal tax matters. The main offices of this Corporation are in Washington, and its clientele includes individuals, companies and corporations from all sections of the country.

In 1892 Colonel Boyd was married to Miss Elizabeth Settle, daughter of the late Judge Thomas Settle, of Greensboro, North Carolina. Judge Settle was one of the most eminent representatives of the old colonial stock of North Carolina, and was conspicuous as a lawyer and republican statesman. He was minister to Peru during the Grant administration and was the republican candidate for governor against Gov. Zebulon Vance in the historic campaign of 1876.

Colonel and Mrs. Boyd have six children: Elizabeth Settle, Mary Settle, Andrew Jackson, Caroline Reid, Samuel Hill, Jr., and Thomas Settle.

JAMES ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. At the beginning of this article it may be well to recall an oft repeated assertion that "an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man." This does not necessarily mean that the man is more important than the institution, but in the instance now under consideration the man is the driving power, the spirit, the life and the means of fulfillment of the purposes of one of North Carolina's best known educational institutions, the Buie's Creek Academy, and for that reason there need be no apology in mentioning the name of the founder and the principal of this school before the school itself. In fact to those who have followed the fortunes of the school and have appreciated its benefits, the phrase Buie's Creek Academy is interchangeable with and synonymous for the name James Archibald Campbell. The school has been a big part in the life of Mr. Campbell and without him Harnett County would never have had such a stimulating and valuable institution in its midst.

It is therefore impossible to separate the story of Mr. Campbell's individual career from the history of the school. As Mr. Campbell personally comes first in point of time, it seems reasonable to consider some of the facts of his life and tell something regarding his ancestry. James Archibald Campbell was born near the present Town of Angier in Black River Township of Harnett County January 13, 1862, son of Rev. Archibald Neill and Humy (Betts) Campbell. Both parents are now deceased and his father was a life-long Baptist minister. Professor Campbell's great-great-grandfather, James Campbell, was the founder of the family in North Carolina, a Scotchman in blood but coming to this country from the North of Ireland prior to the Revolutionary war and settling in what is now Harnett County. Some of his descendants have lived in that county ever since. The great-grandfather of the Buie's Creek educator was Ransom Campbell, and the grandfather was also Ransom Campbell.

James A. Campbell was prepared for college at Oakdale Academy, began teaching at the age of eighteen. in 1880, in his home district, and in 1885 entered Wake Forest College, where he was a student 1½ years. He did not actually finish his work at Wake Forest until 1911. He was ordained a minister of the Missionary Baptist denomination in 1886 and has been continuously doing pastoral work in addition to his duties as an educator. His first pastorate was at his home place, then known as Hector's Creek Church, and now Chalybeate Springs Church in Harnett County. The founder of this church was the late Rev. Archibald Campbell, father of Professor Campbell, and the latter was the first person baptized by his father. Rev. James A. Campbell now has the pastoral supervision of four churches, at each of which he preaches twice a month, namely Angier, Buie's Creek and Coats in Harnett County, and Spring Branch Church in Sampson County. Of the latter church he has been pastor twenty-nine years. It is one of the historic churches of the Baptist denomination in North Carolina, and it was within its walls that the noted minister Matthew Yates was ordained. The four churches in Mr. Campbell's pastorate have an aggregate membership of 1,309, and in 1917 they contributed $1,853.78 to missions and $4 960.45 to all purposes.

At this point there should be introduced as a better interpretation and description of Mr. Campbell's life and work an editorial which appeared in the Biblical Recorder of April, 1916, written by the editor of that journal, Hight C. Moore. Mr. Moore begins his editorial with the following paragraph:

"A teacher into whose class-rooms have been gathered thousands of students from many states and other lands; a pastor of village and country

churches which uniformly have been pleased and prosperous under his ministry; the most influential and useful citizen in his native county of Harnett, being a prophet with honor in his own country; a denominational leader whose worth and work are acknowledged afar—James Archibald Campbell of Buie's Creek, North Carolina, is a minister and man whose career by a white life, by sacrificial service, by constructive genius, by indefatigable industry, has been and is a career of inspiration. Surely none who knows it or reads it can fail both to emulate and to admire."

Then Mr. Moore refers to his birth during the dark days of the Civil war on a farm in the northern part of Harnett County, and also to the fact that though he came into the world the child of poor parents he inherited good Scotch blood and fine moral principles.

"Like a story runs the record of his efforts for an education. At the age of six he registered in a little subscription school at Harnett Chapel near his home, his first teacher being Mr. A. D. Holland, now a resident of Durham—a gentleman of whom he always thinks in fond remembrance. When he was ten he and his father attended together a two months' grammar school, nothing being taught but grammar; they were in the same classes, each studying grammar for the first time, and in the 'cutting down' process on recitation, victory would alternate between father and son.

"It was about this time that the elder Campbell began preaching, his first work being at the Eli Carter schoolhouse near Chalybeate Springs. Here in October, 1872, he organized Hector's Creek (now Chalybeate) Church; the same month he was ordained at the meeting of the Raleigh Association; and his son, the subject of this sketch, not then eleven years of age, was the first person he baptized.

"The boy being the only child (a younger brother having died at three years of age), he and his mother cultivated the farm, while his father worked in the blacksmith shop and preached. They did not own their home, and the churches paid the faithful pastor an aggregate of less than two hundred dollars a year, most of which went right back into the Lord's work, especially in church building, which was greatly needed, as there were then in the county only five Baptist churches with fewer than five hundred members. In this way the sacrificing shepherd began and led in building good houses of worship at Hector's Creek, Baptist Grove, Holly Springs, Averysboro, Pine Forest and New Life (now Angier), besides helping on many others. All this made it impossible for the aspiring boy to go to school as he desired.

"However," to continue the story of his life as written by Editor Moore, "at the age of seventeen he had advanced far enough to begin the study of Latin and in 1880 he went to Apex to school to the late Professor John Duckett, one of the gifted teachers of the time. In the fall of that year he taught his first school; it was near Chalybeate and the salary was twenty-two dollars and a half a month. After taking special lessons in penmanship he accepted in 1881 a position as teacher of penmanship in Oakdale Academy, Alamance County, thus paying his own tuition and a dollar and a half a month on his board; and he taught special classes on Saturdays which enabled him to pay the balance of five dollars a month due for board. This arrangement continued for two years. In 1884 he was principal of Union Academy near his old home.

"On the day he was twenty-two years of age, he entered Wake Forest College. He could not have gone to college but for the generous and timely aid of Mr. Len H. Adams of Raleigh. His father had for years been a customer of Mr. Adams, coming from his home in Harnett twenty miles through the country. Young Campbell came to Raleigh one day and told Mr. Adams that he wanted to go to college and had no money. Mr. Adams said that he had no money he could lend him, but that he owned several scholarships at Wake Forest which Mr. Campbell could sell and use the money thus secured. Though the Campbells owned no land, the son's note with his father as security was accepted. Thus the way was opened to Wake Forest, where two invaluable years were spent.

"But in May, 1886, money failed and the young man began selling 'The Story of the Baptists,' and 'The Story of the Bible' in order to repay the money borrowed and to save the little home bought upon his grandmother's death while he was in college. While canvassing for books he spent a night in the home of the late Mr. William Pearson in the Buie's Creek neighborhood. When Mr. Campbell was leaving the next morning Mr. Pearson asked him what he was going to do. Mr. Campbell replied that he had no job except to sell books and serve Hector's Creek, his old home church, to which he had just been called. Mr. Pearson said: 'I wish you could teach in our community. But we have no house.' After Mr. Campbell left Mr. Pearson canvassed the community and secured three hundred fifty dollars with which a one-room schoolhouse was erected. Here in January, 1887, at the age of twenty-five Mr. Campbell laid the foundations of the great school which stands there today, a monument to his ability and industry.

"On the first Sunday in November, 1886, at the meeting of the Little River Association held at Juniper Springs Church, Mr. Campbell was ordained to the full work of the ministry. To his high calling he has been faithful and true, rendering a service as acceptable as it has been efficient. He served Friendship and Mount Tabor churches in 1888; moved to Dunn in 1889 and spent a year there, returning then to Buie's Creek as teacher and pastor; accepted in July, 1889, the care of Spring Branch Church, which he has served continuously since; served Benson, Friendship, Holly Springs (Wake county), Green Level and other churches; built good houses of worship at Duke, Coats, Green Level, Spring Branch and Buie's Creek, and has promoted and witnessed the growth of his various flocks in faith and works.

"As a pastor he is especially attentive to the sick and distressed; a good organizer of his forces for worship and work; a leader who points the way to greater efficiency without underrating or overtaxing his fellow workers. As an evangelist he has steadfastly sought the salvation of the lost in his congregations; and that his labors have been singularly blessed is shown by the fact that into the fellowship of one of his churches—that at Buie's Creek—he has baptized seven hundred students since 1900. As a preacher he is direct and practical, a faithful expositor of the Word,

always interesting and at times eloquent, his words vital with the driving power of a consistent life, and his soul white-hot with devotion to his Lord."

As Editor Moore says: "His most conspicuous work has been as founder and builder of Buie's Creek Academy. He began, as we have seen, in the day of small things. In faith he laid the mudsills when friends were few and funds were meager. He faced difficulties that would have chilled and checked most workers less courageous than he."

Interrupting the sketch found in the Biblical Recorder, some of the more important facts connected with the history of the growth and development of Buie's Creek Academy should be stated. In January, 1887, the first school building, 48 by 22 feet, was completed and Mr. Campbell opened school hoping to continue five months if the patronage would justify. Many of the best citizens of the community thought it would be impossible to continue that long. The school was a success, and in order to give the children better advantages it was decided to build a room for the primary department. In the summer of 1887 a room 18 by 24 feet was added to the east side of the main building. In the summer of 1893 a room 18 by 30 feet was added to the west side. Still the school grew and flourished, and in 1896 a new academy, 50 by 36 feet, three stories high, with a projection in front 14 by 16 feet, was built. This well arranged and furnished academy building was destroyed by fire December 20, 1900, at the hands of an incendiary. In the meantime, in the spring of 1898, a large open tabernacle, 80 by 90 feet, had been built for commencement exercises. It was a splendid auditorium, accommodating at least 2,000 people. After the fire of 1900 the tabernacle was fitted up for schoolroom work, and school was resumed on January 8, 1901, without serious interruption because of the fire. At the same time work was undertaken to construct what is now the main building of the academy, costing $30,000, and built from brick made on the school grounds. The cornerstone was laid May 23, 1901, and the building was occupied for use on November 2, 1903. The building as it stands is a monument not only to Mr. Campbell's efforts but to those of his students and the many friends the institution had rallied about it as a result of its work and service. The main building furnishes many of the recitation and work rooms used by the school, including music rooms, offices for the commercial department, society halls, library, etc. In August, 1913, was completed the Treat Dormitory for Girls, which was named in honor of M. C. Treat of Pennsylvania, who contributed $1,000 to start a fund for the erection of the dormitory and which grew by other contributions until the present structure was built at a cost of $15,000. The dormitory is under the control of trustees appointed by the Little River Baptist Association. The third important building on the campus is the William Pearson Building, for use of the primary grades. It was first dedicated to use on December 28, 1915. It was named in honor of the man who made the first canvass for the school, and who always helped by word and purse to aid the school. Mr. Pearson died May 25, 1915.

As an institution Buie's Creek Academy stands secure on the foundation of unselfish service and the highest ideals and objects. To describe its work during the thirty years since it was founded and apportion credit where credit is due would be impossible. There has been no lack of expression and writings which have sought to give credit to the school and its master and some of the most eminent men of North Carolina have gone out of their way and indicated supreme pleasure in being able to commend a school and its work which was so eminently deserving. It is possible here to quote from just one of these men, and that an editorial in the News-Observer written by its editor, Josephus Daniels, present Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Daniels wrote the editorial three years ago. It reads as follows:

"If I were called upon to give a single concrete object lesson of progress—educational or otherwise—in North Carolina in the last twenty years, I would name Buie's Creek Academy and the surrounding country.

"Twenty-seven years ago, on the twentieth of May, Professor J. A. Campbell held the closing exercises of his new Buie's Creek Academy which he had established in this neighborhood and did me the honor to invite me to deliver the address. At that time in order to reach here from Raleigh it was necessary to leave Raleigh about ten o'clock on, say Wednesday morning, getting to Dunn at six in the afternoon and traveling through a long and sandy road I reached this neighborhood about midnight. After a night's rest we came to the school the next morning. It then took nearly twenty-four hours to get here from Raleigh. How different now. I had my breakfast at home, reached here on the Norfolk & Southern shortly after ten o'clock, will leave at five, and be back in Raleigh for supper. This statement of the transportation change is given here because everything else has changed as much, or more, for the better. The transportation improvement is typical of the silent evolution that has gone on in this community and county.

"Buie's Creek Academy had closed its first half year with an enrollment of ninety-one pupils. It had two regular teachers and a teacher of music, there were eight houses in this community, most of the students were in the primary or intermediate grades, and except in a few places the homes were very small, very cheaply built, and there were few evidences of prosperity. The school building then had two small rooms and the speaker stood under an arbor while the audience sat on logs or stood up. That was in May, 1887. What a miracle has been wrought in these years. Now there is a large and handsome brick school building of two stories, equipped with the modern school furniture as needs—as good as you find in any school of its character. There is a large auditorium. The spacious stage will seat a hundred or more people and the auditorium will seat at least twelve hundred, perhaps more. The faculty has grown to twelve capable and experienced teachers and the enrollment of students for this term has reached 546. Think of it—from 91 to 546 in a rural community. When it was established, this school was thirty miles from any railroad, and now it is only four and one-half miles from the nearest railroad—here in the country and yet it has taught this year 546 boys and girls. The school has dormitories and the boarding pupils find board and lodging in the forty-five homes that have been built to this community. Men and women have moved in to educate their own children and to take boarders and young men and young women can get board here at a figure that is so cheap as to make it possible for many to obtain an education who could not otherwise be

in school at all. It is a wonder how this school, so large and growing so steadily, has been built up in this quiet country place, and is an illustration of what a man with an idea and a mission can do.

"Rev. J. A. Campbell was born in this county. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth and probably saw no silver spoon in his early youth. He went to Wake Forest College as long as he could get money to pay his way, and then came back here in his 'ain countree' and resolved to give himself to teaching the children of his neighbors and to preaching to neighbors. His success shows that a man who is called to do a great work is most appreciated by his neighbors. Too many young men become possessed of the idea that 'a prophet is not without honor save in his own country,' and think that to do good they must go away from home. However it may be with prophets, I am persuaded that the best work most men can do is to work in their own state and in their own community. Mr. Campbell's success shows that in his case this is true. The man who goes into new places and into strange environment loses much of the knowledge that brings success. Mr. Campbell has often been urged to move his school to the railroad and to some important center and told that he needed 'a broader field.' He was too wise to listen to such advice. He knew that he was called to a work here for which he is peculiarly fitted and that he could weigh more here than anywhere else. Emerson says that if a man has a message for mankind or can do something or say something better than anybody else, the world will make a path to his door even though he live in a forest. Mr. Campbell has an enrollment here in this rural section of 546—and no other school in North Carolina of its class has anything like so large an enrollment. Josh Billings said 'I never argy agin a success.'

"The large enrollment, however, is not the biggest thing about this school. The big thing about it is its spirit of earnestness, consecration, zeal and usefulness. There are outdoor amusements here as at other schools, and in addition there are the pleasure and health giving tonic of living in the country and the environment is stimulating to study and to right living. But the important thing here is that boys and girls are trained for serious work in a serious world. Simple faith in God is the dominating force here and religion is the basis upon which character is builded. Other foundation than this, there is none. The spirit of this school is therefore the spirit of service for God and for humanity and many students here receive the impulse that sends them into the ministry. The instruction is of the character needed and is such as sends out useful and educated men and women, nearly all of whom remain in North Carolina to devote their lives to its development and uplift.

"There is no great institution built except upon the foundation of a man. In Rev. J. A. Campbell's brain and heart this school was born when he was a lad and saw the sore need of this section for schools in the reach of all the children. When he had reached all this section, his vision broadened and he opened doors to many in other states and sections looking for just the sort of school that fills a real need. He has had a noble helpmeet in his wife, who as teacher and leader has been a full partner, the daughter of the late ex-representative William Pearson. Mrs. Campbell has been a tower of strength to her husband. In his early days Mr. Pearson was its best support and stay and in his old age was honored by all. He faithfully represented Harnett in the Legislature and was a high type of the solid North Carolina farmer whose life has been given to leaving the world better than he found it.

"The story of Mr. Campbell's success here, without money or wealthy friends and in the face of obstacles that most men would have regarded as insurmountable, is a story that should thrill the heart of ambitious North Carolinians. It is a story that makes the brightest page in the history of Harnett County. He has builded well and the good work that is being done here will bear fruit long after Mr. Campbell and his associates have gone to their reward."

To complete the story told by Secretary Daniels should be added a few remaining sentences of Editor Moore's article in the Biblical Recorder. Referring to the various difficulties that beset his work, and particularly the disastrous fire of 1900 after which it required three years to rehabilitate the school.

Mr. Moore says: "He went on with his work when other openings and easier fields invited him away. He had educational and religious ideals which he determined by divine help to build into the boys and girls who cared to assemble in his class rooms. So he has wrought, now and again with sweat of blood, often making bricks without straw, sometimes in the darkness that could be felt and sometimes in the sunlight that irradiates and glorifies, until today there stands at Buie's Creek a plant worth fifty or sixty thousand dollars with an indebtedness not exceeding six thousand; manned by a strong faculty of twelve men and six women, every one of them an active Baptist; and attended by a student body reaching an enrollment of 520 this year. We do not wonder that of the B. C. A. boys forty-five are this year at Wake Forest, eleven in the Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, and two or three at the Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas.

"One of Principal Campbell's valued helpers in this great work is Mr. M. C. Treat of Pennsylvania. That discriminating philanthropist in 1898 began to help young ministers at Buie's Creek, lending not more than twenty-five dollars a year to worthy boys who could not otherwise go to school. He established there the Treat Fund for this purpose, and the register of those he has helped includes many worthy names. Mr. Treat also gave five hundred dollars to put the roof on the present Academy, and a thousand dollars to begin the fund for the girls' dormitory.

"Professor Campbell has been more than happy in his home life; indeed, his wife and children have been his associates and fellow workers, nor could he have accomplished so much without their intelligent aid."

In November, 1890, Mr. Campbell married Miss Cornelia Pearson, daughter of the late William Pearson above referred to. For years Mrs. Campbell assisted him in the school, first as primary teacher and then as business manager. They have three children: Leslie Hartwell Campbell, a graduate of Wake Forest College with the class of 1911 and formerly a teacher in the Academy, receiving the Master's degree at Wake Forest in 1916, is now engaged in business as a merchant at Buie's Creek. Arthur Carlyle Campbell, a graduate of Wake Forest with the Bachelor degree in 1911,

and Master's degree in 1916, did post-graduate work in Columbia University, was formerly teacher of English, Greek and Latin in the Academy, and is now in service with the North Carolina Troops in the National Army. The daughter, Miss Bessie Campbell, a graduate of Meredith College, is teacher of piano in the Academy. The two sons graduated at Wake Forest in 1911 and the father took his diploma at the same time—a striking event that elicited much comment at the time.

This article may properly conclude with the final paragraph of Editor Moore's sketch of Professor Campbell.

"Mr. Campbell is a prodigious worker. He has been clerk of the Little River Association since 1880. He has shepherded four large churches since 1889. From 1890 to 1896 he was superintendent of schools in Harnett County. For many years he has edited a bright monthly, the Little River Record. Much of the time he has managed a farm and several times has been called on as executor to settle valuable estates. He has sold books. He has worked fire and life insurance. What has he not done? And all of it has converged directly upon his great life work as a teacher of youth and a preacher of truth. Today his hands are as clean as they are busy, for all who know him remember his 'work of faith and labor of love and patience of hope in our Lord Jesus Christ.'"

THOMAS ALEXANDER GREEN, of Newbern, is the type of citizen whose life and activities count for most in the essential welfare of any community. Thoroughly successful and a man of wealth, he has used his talents and means constantly in behalf of institutions and movements that benefit others as well as himself.

His early life was one of struggle and lack of opportunity. He was born at Newbern June 25, 1846, a son of Thomas and Ann Maria (Curtis) Green. His father, a native of Pamlico County, North Carolina, was a sea captain and went down with his vessel at sea. Owing to the early death of his father the only education Thomas A. Green secured was such as he could gain by diligent application to such books as came into his hands. While a youth he learned the carpenter trade and after the war he began clerking in a general grocery store.

In 1868, at the age of twenty-two, he established a small stock of groceries at Newbern and by shrewd business management and careful handling of his trade developed a store which in time was reorganized as a wholesale business. He has long been identified with banking. In 1885 he established a private bank under the firm name of Green, Foy & Company. Later he was president of the Citizens Bank of Newbern until it was sold to the Newbern Banking and Trust Company, in which he is still vice president. He is also president of the Maysville Banking and Trust Company of Maysville, North Carolina. Mr. Green is reputed to be one of the largest tax payers in Craven County.

Mr. Green has served on the city council and as chief of the fire department, and is a former president of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association and was its treasurer for ten years. Much of his time and effort have been expended in behalf of the public schools and for twenty years he was chairman of the public school board at Newbern. He is vice president of the Newbern Public Library. For fifteen years he was a director of the Masonic Orphans Home at Oxford, North Carolina, and has been entrusted with many responsibilities in the handling of widows' and orphans' funds maintained by the Masonic Order. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Mystic Shriner, and is a past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter and was formerly treasurer of the Knights Templar Commandery. For twenty years he was superintendent of the Sunday school and chairman of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Newbern, and was one of the largest contributors to the new church edifice.

Mr. Green was married December 8, 1868, early in his business career, to Harriet Howard Meadows, of Newbern, who shared with him his early struggles and lived to enjoy the prosperity and influence of his later years. Mrs. Green died December 30, 1910. The only surviving child is Clara Maria, now Mrs. Alonzo Thomas Dill, of Newbern.

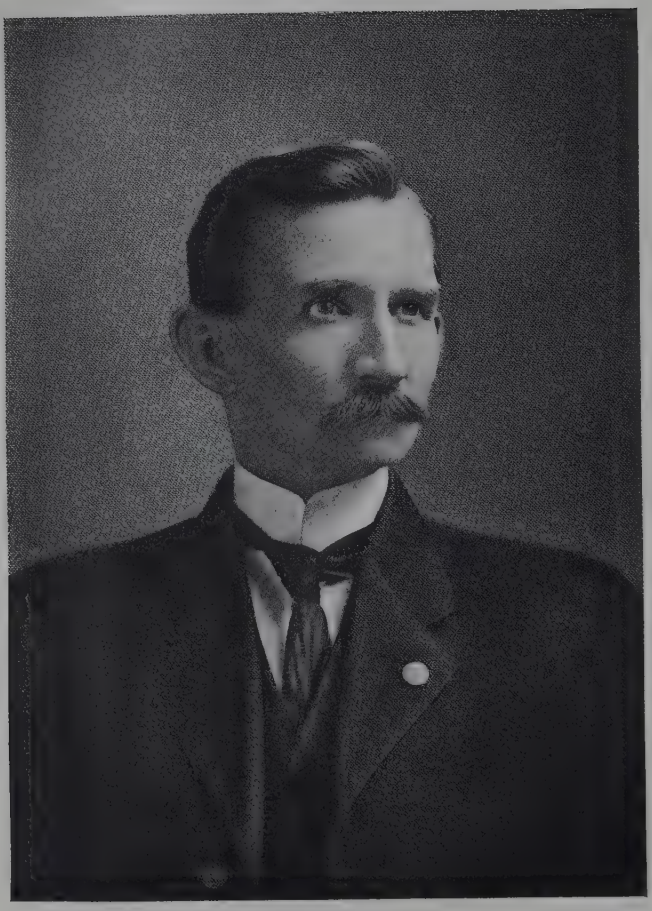
ALONZO THOMAS DILL has a distinctive record both in business and public affairs at Newbern, and he has done much to justify the confidence of the citizens in his capacity as a public leader.

Mr. Dill was born August 10, 1878, a son of Samuel L. and Sarah (Thomas) Dill. His father is general agent for the Atlantic & North Carolina Railway Company. Mr. Dill was educated in public schools, and his first position was with the Atlantic & North Carolina Railway Company, which he served faithfully and with enlarging view of responsibility for ten years. He resigned from that company to become teller of the Citizens Bank at Newbern and was with that institution until it was merged with the Newbern Banking and Trust Company. In subsequent years Mr. Dill has been active in the real estate business, and has used his business position to promote a number of things that are of substantial benefit to his community. A few years ago he saw the possibilities of Newbern as a tobacco market. To make the most of his possibilities he built the tobacco warehouse bearing his name and more recently he organized the company to operate a tobacco redrying plant.

His sense of duty to the community in which he lives has never needed the stimulus of public honors and the first office to which he was elected was as city alderman from the Third Ward. He has been on the board of aldermen for the past four years, and as chairman of the finance committee his services have been generally recognized. It was his thorough executive ability in private business and in connection with the finances of the city that led to his being proposed in 1917 as candidate before the democratic primaries for the office of mayor. Mr. Dill is a popular member of the Woodmen of the World and is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married January 7, 1903, to Miss Clara Green, daughter of Thomas A. Green, a well known North Carolinian elsewhere mentioned in this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Dill have four children, Harriet, Green R., Sarah Meadows and Alonzo Thomas, Jr.

GEORGE ADAMS CATON, M. D. During his residence at Newbern Doctor Caton has not only contributed a highly specialized and expert service as a physician and surgeon to the welfare of the community, but has given the city an institution of which it is deservedly proud. Doctor



John B. Wright

Caton is proprietor and president of the Fairview Hospital which he built and organized and the service of which is the product of his long and careful study of hospital management.

Doctor Caton is a native of North Carolina, born in Pamlico County December 4, 1871. His parents, John Scott and Catherine (De Lany) Caton, were practical and substantial farming people of Pamlico County. Doctor Caton had a liberal literary education as well as thorough preparation for his profession. From the public schools he entered the University of North Carolina, and subsequently enrolled in the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, where he was graduated in 1898. His own experience and practice has been broadened and fortified by subsequent association with the ablest men in the profession and by frequent courses in clinics and universities He attended the Post-Graduate Polyclinic at New York in 1904 and in 1911 he went abroad and for six months was engaged in postgraduate work in Berlin, Germany. For three years Doctor Caton practiced in his native county, and since 1903 has been a resident of Newbern. While he is a general practitioner, he gives more and more attention to his specialty in intestinal and stomach diseases. It was in 1913 that Doctor Caton built the Fairview Hospital. This hospital is thoroughly modern in its appointments and has accommodations for thirty-five beds.

Doctor Caton is a member of the Craven County and North Carolina State Medical societies, the Seaboard Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and also belongs to the Anglo-American Medical Association at Berlin. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Columbus.

On November 3, 1898, Doctor Caton married Miss Katie Monk of Newton Grove, Sampson County, North Carolina, daughter of Dr. John C. Monk. They are the parents of three children: Mary Kathleen, Anna Elizabeth and George Adams, Jr.

JOHN B. WRIGHT. North Carolina has in the person of John B. Wright of Greensboro an inventor and mechanical genius of more than ordinary distinction and merit. Mr. Wright is of an old and prominent family in the state, and one long noted for its activity in the Baptist church. A strong strain of mechanical ingenuity and inventive ability seems to have run through the stock, and perhaps John B. Wright has brought that talent to its highest perfection.

Mr. Wright is inventor and manufacturer of Wright's Automatic Safety Device for air brakes, known as the "Wright Little Watchman." This device is known throughout the country to that body of men whose business is concerned with the safe operation of railway trains. The invention has been frequently mentioned in technical journals, and the Railway Age Gazette in its issue of December 15, 1916, described it under the title "Truck Safety Attachment." The function of this attachment is to set the air brakes whenever the car or tender truck to which it is attached is derailed, broken or deranged in any way. The Railway Age Gazette comments upon its various features and also calls attention to the fact that it has been put in successful operation on several railroads. Without resort to technicalities or diagrams a brief explanation may be undertaken for the benefit of the readers of this publication. By long and exhaustive tests Mr. Wright has determined just how far the trucks of a railway car move about, shift and oscillate during safe and normal conditions of operation. When the truck moves beyond its normal arch of oscillation it is due to some derangement caused by such troubles as broken rails, spreading of rails, the wheel leaving a rail, broken axles, splitting a switch and other abnormal conditions threatening the safe progress of the train. It is at this point that the Wright Little Watchman is applied. It is a mechanism automatically operated as a result of the abnormal oscillation or shifting of the truck from its proper radius of action. As soon as such oscillation passes the danger point the mechanism operates instantly and sets the air brake as an emergency and in the great majority of instances the train is stopped before serious damage results.

Mr. Wright was born at Ridge Creek, six miles east of Troy in Montgomery County, North Carolina, in 1861. He is a son of Aaron and Eliza (Usher) Wright. His mother is still living, now at the advanced age of ninety-two. The Wright family has been in Montgomery County for several generations. Mr. Wright's uncle, Rev. David W. Wright, was a Baptist minister of great power and influence, and his talents were magnified through the career of his son, Rev. Dr. W. L. Wright, who, though dying in the prime of life, had gained a position as a talented and scholarly minister, a man of wide influence, and leaving a record of work accomplished and the impress of his lofty character upon thousands of people. It will be recalled that he conducted the last great revival meeting at Wake Forest. This was one of the notable events in the religious history of North Carolina.

The family has undoubted genius for mechanics. Mr. Wright's father had more than ordinary ability in the handling of machinery, though primarily he was a farmer. On his farm he conducted a saw mill, grist mill, cotton gin, blacksmith shop and had a great variety and assortment of tools. His seven sons were all possessed of more or less mechanical ingenuity. Even Rev. David Wright, though a minister, conducted a wagon and buggy shop.

It was in such environment that John B. Wright grew up. After leaving home he spent three years at Rockingham in Richmond County, and in 1892 came to Greensboro in Guilford County, where he has since had his home. In 1893 he began work on the present invention. For years before it was perfected he gave the matter constant study and application. He put the idea through a long series of most elaborate and exhaustive tests on various railroads throughout the country. In that time twenty-nine different models requiring new patterns were made and practically every one was put into regular service and thoroughly tried out. The success of this device is now assured, since it has been adopted by a considerable number of the large railroad systems of the United States.

For its manufacture and sale Mr. Wright organized the Wright Safety Air Brake Company, with headquarters at Greensboro and a branch office in Chicago. He owns more than fifty per cent of the capital stock of the company and is its vice president and general manager. An important feature of the invention, and one that has been constantly kept in mind by Mr. Wright in his experiments, is its simplicity and efficiency, combined with its inconspicuous position on the

truck. It does its work when needed but the rest of the time is entirely out of the way and interferes in no sense with the operation and handling of the trains. This feature alone has commended it to experts in railway safety appliances.

While bringing his chief invention to perfection Mr. Wright for years made an exhaustive study of truck and track conditions, and is now said to be the best informed man on car and tender and engine trucks in the United States. As such authority he is widely known, and his knowledge and skill in the application and operation of the air brake is such that he has been commissioned as special air brake inspector by a number of prominent railroad systems.

While his time and industry have been chiefly devoted to the "Wright Little Watchman" he has perfected a number of minor inventions. One of the most useful and practical is the Wright Easy Blind Hinge, a device that simplifies the opening and closing of window blinds and holds them firmly in place to prevent rattling.

Mr. Wright was married in 1891 to Miss Fannie Register of Moore County. Her father, John D. Register, now lives at Jonesboro. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have seven children: Attie, Anna Meade, Esther, Jonsie Eliza, John B., Jr., Carey Newton and Edwin Judson. Mr. Wright and family are devout members of the Baptist church, the church of his ancestors.

James Jefferson Britt is a North Carolinian who has attained to the rare distinction of being a personality and a figure with a really national reputation, based not only on the fact that he has served in Congress and has been connected with some of the executive offices at Washington, but also because he possesses the character, abilities and the achievements which make him an object of admiration and interest to the American people.

Mr. Britt deserves a biography that would take the form and extent of a volume in order to indicate the strenuosity and romance of his career in rising from the humble surroundings of his youth to conspicuous eminence among his fellow men. James Jefferson Britt was born on a farm six miles from Johnson City in Carter County, Tennessee, March 4, 1861, a son of James Jefferson and Nancy J. (Underwood) Britt. His father was a farmer and mechanic and owned some land and stock at the outbreak of the war. Like most of the East Tennesseeans, he was pronounced in his Union sentiments and suffered much loss and personal hardship during the war, his farm being ravaged by soldiers of both armies.

Mr. Britt was the youngest of a family of ten children. He attended school only ten months and fourteen days altogether when a boy, and the rest of his education he got by burning the midnight lamp, getting instructions wherever he could. From the time he was eleven years of age James J. Britt was earning his own way. He worked in a shoe shop, learning the trade, being paid three dollars a month while there, and at the age of thirteen was making boots and shoes which sold for twelve dollars and a half a pair. During those strenuous years he was saving all he could from his meager earnings in order to get a better education. At the age of sixteen he qualified as a teacher, and for ten years that was his regular vocation and at the same time he carried on his studies and mastered all the books and subjects required for a Bachelor of Arts degree. For nine years he was principal of Burnsville Academy, at Burnsville North Carolina, and for three years was connected with the Bowman Academy at Bakersville, North Carolina. He was also superintendent of public schools for Mitchell County, North Carolina, four years, and at one time was elected to the chair of Mathematics in the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, but gave up this post on account of ill health.

He studied law in private offices and also at the University of North Carolina, and after his admission to the bar located at Asheville, where he entered upon the active practice of the law. For three years he was cashier in the Internal Revenue office at Asheville, and for a while was a special attorney with the Department of Justice of the United States. During 1909-10 he served as special legal counsel to the postoffice department, and in 1910 was appointed a special assistant to the attorney general for the prosecution of civil cases for the postoffice department. From December 1, 1910, to March 17, 1913, under the Taft administration, Mr. Britt was third assistant postmaster-general. In 1913 he returned to Asheville, and has since been senior member of the law firm Britt & Toms. He enjoys a large general practice and has handled much important litigation both in this state and before the Federal courts here and at Washington. While a special attorney to the Government he prosecuted a number of fraud cases, including the celebrated cases of "Street & Smith," "Frank Tousey," and in North Carolina prosecuted the "George W. Samuel" and other noted cases at Greensboro.

Mr. Britt is leader of the republican party in North Carolina today. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1904, was presidential elector at large in that year, giving all his loyalty and support to Roosevelt, and was a valiant worker for the cause of Hughes in 1916. He was republican nominee for Congress from the Tenth North Carolina District in 1906, declined the proffered nomination on the republican ticket for the governor in 1908, and served one term as senator in North Carolina in 1908-09. While in the Senate he was minority leader. In 1914 he was nominated on the republican ticket for Congress to represent the Tenth District, and during the Sixty-fourth Congress, 1913-17, did much to express a vigorous type of Southern opinion on the republican or minority side of the house, and was a constructive leader in promoting large and well conceived plans of national legislation during that term.

Mr. Britt has served as trustee of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College and the University of North Carolina, has been a leader in the cause of public education and for many years a member of the school board of Asheville. He has used his eloquence and influence as an orator and public speaker largely in behalf of schools and educational institutions, and has delivered eighty-four formal addresses before colleges. Mr. Britt has prepared fifty-two candidates for the North Carolina bar examination, including one woman, and not one of the aspirants has ever failed to qualify. He has delivered lectures before the National University Law Schools and is now a lecturer for the American Institute of Banking. He has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Courts of North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, District of Columbia,

New York and Georgia, and in the United States Supreme Court, and is a member in high standing of the North Carolina and American Bar associations.

Mr. Britt is a teacher of the far-famed Baraca Class of the First Baptist Church of Asheville, and has always been deeply interested in church work.

Mr. Britt was a real pioneer in the woman suffrage cause in North Carolina, and advocated that principle when to do so cost him many votes in political campaigns. He has also fought for prohibition and in 1908 made a canvass of the state in behalf of the state wide prohibition measure of that year. One thing that accounts for his large influence among the people of North Carolina is that while a republican, he has always been liberal and has enjoyed the confidence of both the rank and file of the democratic party and has often converted many from that party to his own support. Mr. Britt is a strenuous worker and his recreations are those of the virile man who lives much out of doors, horseback riding, pedestrianism and pistol shooting.

On April 4, 1880, Mr. Britt married Mary J. Mosley, daughter of Capt. Reuben B. Mosley, of Carter County, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Britt have a family of eight children: Lucy A., wife of I. H. Greene, of Old Fort, North Carolina; Walter Clarke, manager of the Asheville Supply & Foundry Company; Georgia Lee, wife of James K. Cowan, of the United States Leather Company of Old Fort; Josephine Cordelia, wife of William F. Duncan, cashier of the Citizens Bank of Asheville; William Arthur, who is private secretary to Judge Jeter C. Pritchard; Pansy Carter, wife of W. C. Shuey, who is in the automobile business at Miles City, Montana; James Jefferson, third, who married Stella Robert, of Asheville, and is a captain in the United States Army; and Lillian Earle, who is now in the George Washington University Hospital preparing for Red Cross work abroad.

James Edmund Boyd, United States district judge of the Western District of North Carolina, has been a distinguished figure in the North Carolina bar for fully half a century.

He was born in Alamance County, North Carolina, February 14, 1845, a son of A. H. and Margaret Boyd. He was educated in the Graham Academy and Davidson College, and during the war between the states served as a private in the Thirteenth North Carolina Infantry and in the First North Carolina Cavalry. Admitted to the bar in 1868, he has divided his time pretty equally between private practice and official duties. He was a member of the North Carolina Legislature in 1874-75, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1875. From 1880 to 1885 he served as United States district attorney for the Western District, and from 1897 to 1900 was assistant attorney general of the United States. Judge Boyd has been on the Federal bench as district judge since July 11, 1900. He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association and was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis in 1904. Judge Boyd married September 12, 1868, Miss Sallie Holt, member of the well known and prominent Holt family of this state. Judge Boyd's home is at Greensboro.

Stephen Henry Fowler was a successful business man at Newbern long before he became active in politics, and the record of efficiency and thoroughness which characterized him in business affairs he has carried into his performance of duty as register of deeds of Craven County.

Mr. Fowler is member of an old and well known family of Craven County. He was born at Fowler's Ferry in that county February 25, 1884. His parents were John Lewis and Martha (McColler) Fowler. His father not only had a farm but also operated the ferry at his place, from which the locality derives its name. Stephen H. Fowler made good use of his educational opportunities during his youth. He attended high school at Newbern and also a business college. After leaving school he worked as a bookkeeper a short time, but was soon sent on the road as a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house. He made good as a salesman, and sold goods over a large territory for five years.

His next step in a business way was to organize the Weddell Grocery Company of Newbern, and he served that organization as a traveling salesman for three years. Subsequently Mr. Fowler organized the Carolina Brokerage Company, of which he was sole owner for a time, and later a partner.

He was first elected register of deeds of Craven County in 1908, and has been kept in office consecutively, his present term expiring in 1918. He is an influential democrat in his section of the state. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Virgil O. Roberson is senior partner of the firm Roberson & Strader, lumber and box manufacturers of Greensboro and Belews Creek. Mr. Roberson grew up in the atmosphere of the milling industry, and while his early experiences and operations were on a modest scale he has gradually built up an industry that ranks him as one of the progressive and successful business men of the state.

He was born in Belews Creek Township of Forsyth County, North Carolina, and his people have been identified with that section of the state from earliest pioneer times. All accounts and traditions justify the inference that his great-grandfather, Israel Roberson, was born in that part of the state and it is known that he lived there as a successful planter, in what is now Kernersville Township. Michael Roberson, grandfather of Virgil O., was born in Kernersville Township in what was then Stokes County and in early youth learned the trade of blacksmith. He put up his shop on the road between Fayetteville and Mount Airy. That was in the days before railroads, and this highway, now only a local road, was then one of the main arteries of transportation and traffic between two important sections of the state. Almost daily it was crowded with wagons and teams going and coming between Mount Airy and Fayetteville. Most of the produce of the farm, the furs taken in the woods, and other commodities raised at Mount Airy and beyond were carried by wagon over this road to Fayetteville, and thence the wagons returned loaded with merchandise. Thus it is easily seen that the Roberson Blacksmith shop was a point of interest to the traffic and was largely patronized by the teamsters. Grandfather Roberson plied his trade during his active life and died at the age of fifty. He married Rosa Kostner, of German ancestry. She survived her husband many

years and died at the age of ninety. Their five children were Israel, Florina, Albert, Jeannetta and Rufus.

Israel Roberson, father of Virgil O., was born in Kernersville Township in 1832, and as he grew to manhood he assisted his father on the farm and in the shop, learning the trade and acquiring much of the skill of his father as a blacksmith. Subsequently he bought a farm in Kernersville Township. After the war he sold this land and bought a flour mill in Belews Creek, and continued its operation successfully and also engaged in farming and merchandising in that locality until his death in 1905. He married Mary Vance, who was born in Belews Creek Township, daughter of John and Mary Vance, and she died the same year as her husband. They had six children: Laura, who married Newton H. Medearis; Jeannette, who became the wife of J. W. Freeman; Winona, who married T. J. Preston; Sadie, who married A. W. Preston; Luella, who is the wife of Z. V. Strader; and Virgil O.

The only son of the family, Virgil O. Roberson, while a boy had the advantages of the rural schools, also attended high school at Oak Ridge, finishing with one year in the University of North Carolina. After leaving university he assisted his father at the mill, and acquired a thorough knowledge of flour milling. In 1899 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Z. V. Strader, and engaged in the lumber business. They bought a portable sawmill and operated it over an extensive area of country wherever they could secure available standing timber. This business has been continued profitably to the present time, though with many enlargements of interests and operations. In 1904 the firm established a planing mill in Belews Creek Township and in 1909 bought the Belews Creek Roller Mills. In the meantime they had installed machinery and begun the manufacture of boxes in their plant at Belews Creek, and in 1915 they added to their multiplying interests by establishing a large box factory at Greensboro, where they now have one of the chief industries of the city. Their roller mills are also fitted out with the latest and best machinery and the flour manufactured commands a wide sale. Each member of the firm has a farm of 300 acres in Belews Creek Township, occupied and operated by tenants.

In 1897 Mr. Roberson married Carrie M. Brown, who was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, daughter of Bedford and Laura (Fulp) Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Roberson have ten children, Foy, Smith, Truman, Kyle, Odell, Winona, Roberta, Page, Lillian and Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. Roberson are members of the Christian Church. They reside at Belews Creek and he is a member of Belews Creek Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

JAMES WILLIAMS HINES. In some way the upbuilding of a community's importance is similar to the system upon which beneficent Nature works out her plans. It is step by step, a little aggregation added to a former one, a niche filled in here, a broader way carved there, and continually wider avenues of endeavor are opened and further fields of general opportunity. Undoubtedly a master mind must guide and plan and centralize, and to such an influence communities, states and nations, in their final achievements, must ever give due credit.

There have been few movements of a substantial character looking to the development and upbuilding of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, with which James Williams Hines has not in some way been identified during the years of its greatest progress, and it is not too much to say that largely through his business insight and unerring judgment the place has been changed to an important mart of trade and a center of some of the leading industries of the state.

James Williams Hines was born in Pitt County, North Carolina, but accompanied his parents to Wilson County while young and was reared and educated there. His ancestors, the Hines, the Jonas and Johnson families, all belonged to the old regime in Edgecombe County, and their ancestral records bore many a Revolutionary name. When Mr. Hines decided to establish his home in Rocky Mount the place differed but little from many other pleasant, comfortable and friendly little villages scattered up and down through this beautiful section of the Old North state. But to Mr. Hines there was a difference, for he recognized how capital, energy and enterprise might bring about the development of this place rather than some others, and the results that have been realized show that his early reasoning was sound. Ready to invest capital here, he laid his plans accordingly and that the fruition of his hopes did not immediately result was no disappointment because he, with other great captains of industry, has always known the need and the value of patience.

That Mr. Hines has been a benefactor to Rocky Mount must always belong to the city's records, and additionally it must be proclaimed that he has in building up his own fortunes here been lavish in the expenditure of time, money and business ability for the city. One can not go far in the business records of Rocky Mount since he has become a factor in her affairs without meeting with interesting incidents. When the Rocky Mount Tobacco Market was in its infancy and its success seemed largely problematical, the support of Mr. Hines was a saving element. At one time, when all the tobacco, tobacco-raising being the main local industry at that time, was being sent away this city for re-drying, the American Tobacco Company offered to re-dry the tobacco in Rocky Mount, and thus give employment to home labor, if the company could secure a large prize-house for the purpose. It was Mr. Hines who stepped forward with the offer to immediately build such house and at the same time he built the largest ware-house on this market for the sale of leaf tobacco.

No less interesting is the history of the location of the A. C. L. Railroad shops at Rocky Mount. When the location of the shops was under discussion, few people had any idea that Rocky Mount could secure such a prosperity prize, but Mr. Hines' resources and his wide personal influence had not been taken into consideration. These finally brought about the location of the shops here, but the whole business was so diplomatically handled that Mr. Hines had the satisfaction of announcing the completed fact before his fellow citizens had ceased wondering if such a fortunate thing could occur. The shops came and with them dawned a new era of prosperity for Rocky Mount.

Although associated in various other enterprises, Mr. Hines is especially identified with the sale and manufacture of ice, and is the largest manufacturer of ice in North Carolina. There are large ice storage warehouses both at Rocky Mount and South Rocky Mount, where immense quantities are manufactured during the winter months for sup-

J. W. Hines

plying the railway cars. He is president of the Rocky Mount Ice & Fuel Company; the North State Ice Company of South Rocky Mount; the Greenville Ice & Coal Company; the Weldon Ice Company; the Monroe Ice & Fuel Company; the Salisbury Ice & Fuel Company; and the Catawba Ice and Fuel Company, at Spencer, North Carolina. Here is stored many tons of ice and refrigeration is afforded the Southern Railway system. At South Rocky Mount the plant ices and re-ices for the A. C. L. Railroad. Mr. Hines is vice president of the Rocky Mount Savings & Trust Company, of which he was one of the organizers.

Mr. Hines was married to Miss Matilda McEntyre, who was the daughter of Captain Thomas and Clara (Erwin) McEntyre, who was a captain in the Confederate army and a large planter. Mrs. Hines passed away October 24, 1914. She was deeply interested in all charitable movements and a very active member of the Presbyterian church, and was very prominent in the Daughters of the Confederacy, and a number of years president of the Rocky Mount Chapter, and had been elected a member of the Colonal Dames, her death occuring shortly before her initiation. Mr. and Mrs. Hines were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter: Thomas McEntyre, James William and Marion Erwin. Thomas M. Hines is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Salisbury Ice & Fuel Company and of the Catawba Ice & Fuel Company. James W. Hines was treasurer and general manager of the Weldon Ice Company, both young men entering business at the close of their college courses. James W. is now an ensign in the United States Navy, having enlisted in June, 1917, and afterwards attended a Naval Officers Training School.

Mr. Hines has been able to secure and maintain public confidence, his fellow citizens generally recognizing his integrity of purpose and his marked business ability. In all the corporations with which he is identified he owns the controlling interest, but he has never solicited a buyer of stock, all having been at the outset over subscribed.

Notwithstanding his heavy business responsibilities and their importance to himself and hundreds of others Mr. Hines has found time to give attention and lend effort in other directions. The cause of education has always been dear to his heart, and he was one of the original organizers of the Rocky Mount graded school. He was very active in this work for a number of years, until his business interests grew so large he had to resign, as he did not have time to devote to school work, believing in doing, "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." Religious progress in human life has felt to be of paramount importance. He is interested in local church work and for seven years has been president of the North Carolina State Convention of the Christian church, of which he is a member, and is a trustee of the Atlantic Christian College at Wilson, North Carolina, and also is a trustee of the East Carolina Training School at Greenville, North Carolina. He is in sympathy with country wide benevolent movements and his private charities might be burdensome to one less generous. He is a director, an ex-president and a member of the executive committee of the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce. The Hines and Johnson families of old Sparta, North Carolina, represented age, wealth and aristocracy and they intermarried so numerously between the Revolutionary and the Civil wars that they have kindred in all parts of the state, and in no state in all the Union is the tie of kindred stronger than in the Old North state.

ALEXANDER CARY MCALISTER. The McAlisters, like all the typical Highlanders of history, have been faithful to what they consider their highest duties; lovers of their home land, whether native or adopted, they have been patriots hesitating at no sacrifice to protect their altars and their fires; and they have been not only unswerving in their bravery, but energetic and able in whatever work of patriotism they undertook. In the industrial, business and civic fields of the long, yet often trying periods of peace, the McAlisters of the United States have evinced the same Scotch traits of energy, persistency, hardihood and foresight which have brought them leadership in times of war. The living representatives of the family have also been favored maternally by an added strain of distinguished blood from the Worths of North Carolina.

Col. Alexander C. McAlister, a brave and able officer of the Confederacy and a faithful citizen of his commonwealth who assisted stanchly in her reconstruction when her fortunes were at the lowest ebb, was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, November 7, 1838, and, a prosperous and honored merchant, died at his home in Ashboro, that state, December 8, 1916. He was the son of Charles McAlister, a prominent planter of Cumberland County, and the grandson of Col. Alexander McAlister, a military and civic leader during the Revolutionary period and the early building of the North American republic. This distinguished forefather, who planted the family in the United States, was born in Scotland and settled in Cumberland County, in the Cape Fear region, in 1736. He became the colonel of a North Carolina regiment in the Continental line and, besides contributing his valuable military services to the patriot cause, was a leader in the founding of the nation and the commonwealth. He was a member of the Provincial Congress held at Hillsboro August 21, 1775, and served on the committee appointed by that body to interview the recently arrived Highlanders from Scotland and explained to them the nature of the conflict which the colonies had with Great Britain. As a representative from Cumberland County he also served in the Provincial Congress held at Halifax, April 4, 1776, and was a member of the Revolutionary Committee for the Wilmington district. Colonel McAlister, the Revolutionary soldier, served in the North Carolina State Senate in 1787-89, and was a leading figure in the public affairs of North Carolina until his death in Cumberland County during 1800. He was then about eighty-five years of age, having been born on the Isle of Islay, Argleshire, Scotland, and first coming to North Carolina about the time he had reached his majority. He returned to his native land, but settled permanently in the colony in 1740. At the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he was about sixty years of age, but vigorous, capable and in the prime of his life.

Alexander Cary McAlister, the grandson of one of the founders of the United States, graduated from the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, in 1858, and in 1861, immediately after his marriage, volunteered his services to the Confederacy. He became colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment of North Carolina Infantry, and had a distinguished career throughout the Civil war as a

commanding officer. Like all true soldiers he was a very modest man, but his career shows that he was without fear, and that he further exemplified the brave traits of his character in some of the violent affairs of the Reconstruction period, being called upon to discharge duties that only a man with a stout heart and a cool head could have accomplished.

After the war, with his slaves freed and his lands reduced in value, he entered the mercantile business in Alamance County at Burlington, which was at that time a new railroad town known as Company Shops, so named because the railroad shops and general offices of the North Carolina Railroad were located there. He conducted a large mercantile business at this place for several years, but about 1873 moved to Ashboro, Randolph County, where he spent the last years of his life and reared and educated a fine family, the members of which have upheld the best traditions of their ancestors and their race.

Colonel McAlister was always earnestly interested in the public and political affairs of North Carolina; a friend and associate of Vance, Jarvis and other leaders of the state. In Reconstruction days he represented Alamance County in the Legislature, and after moving to Randolph County was for about twenty-five years chairman of the County Executive Committee of the democratic party. He was one of the original trustees of the State Normal College and for many years preceding his death was chairman of the County Board of Education of Randolph County. For several years he was a member of the State Board of Charities. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Asheboro and superintendent of the Sunday school.

From these general outlines of facts concerning his career it is a pleasure to turn to a warmer and more intimate view of his life and character presented by one who knew him well and in an appreciation published in the Presbyterian Standard of Charlotte on January 3, 1917. His place as a prominent citizen in North Carolina merits a quotation of the following paragraphs from that appreciation:

"He was first of all a citizen of the highest type. He took an active part in politics because he considered it the part of good citizenship. He devoted himself for years to the strenuous service of his party as county chairman, but he was never a candidate for any public office. Respect for law was one of the cardinal principles of his life. It was this ingrained quality that prevented him from joining some of his closest friends in the Ku Klux Klan in the later sixties; but he was the man who was selected to go unattended at the risk of his own arrest into the camp of the cruel dictator, Colonel Kirk, when Alamance County was under martial law, and to serve upon him the writ of habeas corpus which was to give his Ku Klux friends, who were then Kirk's prisoners, and among the most prominent and representative men of the state, a civil trial instead of a military court martial.

"In his later years he turned from the turmoil of politics, though he continued to be a deeply interested spectator, and devoted his best years to active service as chairman of the school board of his town. He gave himself to the schools lavishly and unselfishly. They held one of the first places in his interest and affections. His was not only a citizenship, but a Christian citizenship, of the highest type. When he located at Company Shops just after the war there was no church nor school building there. He was not known in it, for he did not become a member of the church until several years afterward, but he set in motion certain agencies and influences, which resulted in the erection of a community building to be used for a day school, a community Sunday School, and for church services of all denominations. That building is still standing in Burlington and out of it were the beginnings of the splendid denominational churches and Sunday Schools which enrich that growing little city today. He was made superintendent of that Union Sunday School, and it was a wonderful Sunday School, and he continued at the head of it until he moved his residence to Asheboro. It was after he moved to Asheboro that he joined the Presbyterian Church and gave himself unreservedly to the work of the church and Sunday School. He loved his church with singular devotion.

"There was in his manhood an unusual combination of strength and gentleness. His superior officer once said of him that he had never seen a man of such cool courage under fire. In politics as well as in business he would countenance nothing that even bordered upon the unfair. He possessed a Scotch conscience and temperament which demanded absolute accuracy of statement and which would brook no exaggeration. He was so careful not to take advantage in business that he would usually be found looking after the other man's interest rather than to be careful for his own. This was his attitude toward life and the world around him. He was also careful for others, thoughtful for their interest and comfort and happiness, looking for opportunities for neighborliness and service, and never finding time to remember himself. He held himself in such control that he is not remembered to have ever shown anger; but for injustice, unfairness or littleness he could show a silent withering scorn. He possessed a talent for friendliness to the unfriended. In his merchant days the more humble a man was the more attention he paid him; the more awkward and ill-at-ease a woman customer was the more courteous and kind he was. His chivalrous regard for woman was one of his outstanding characteristics.

"Once upon a time as he sat with his family in the evening a frightened bird flew in and after making fruitless circles of the room finally came to rest on his head. He smiled, but did not move. After a moment, the bird reassured, went on its way through the window. It was his unchangeable gentleness that made him the selected haven of that little bird. Such was the writer's impression as he witnessed the incident, and yet this was the man who was selected by his superior to quell a mutiny, and he quelled it without a blow; and this was the man who at the battle of Ream's Station in 1864, when his regiment hesitated, ordered his men to follow him and led them up and over the breastworks of the enemy to victory. Children loved him, all men honored him, and women reverenced him. He was the best loved man of his generation. He was a Christian gentleman of the old school."

On May 22, 1861, Colonel McAlister married Miss Adelaide Worth, who survives him and lives at the old home at Ashboro. It was more than fifty-five years after their marriage and after he left his bride to take up the duties of soldier before he was called again to parting, this time for an absence until his wife should join him in the

Great Beyond. Mrs. McAlister is the daughter of the late Dr. John M. Worth of Ashboro, who was the state treasurer of North Carolina and a brother of Jonathan Worth, governor of North Carolina. The Worths constitute one of the most distinguished families connected with the history of the colony and the state.

Colonel and Mrs. McAlister were the parents of the following children, all of whom are living: A. W. McAlister, of Greensboro, J. S. McAlister, also of Greensboro; Mrs. J. E. Carson, of Ashboro; Charles Colvin McAlister, of Fayetteville; Miss May McAlister, of Ashboro; and Thomas Gilmer McAlister, also of Fayetteville.

Junius Moore Horner, first missionary bishop of Asheville, was born at Oxford, North Carolina, July 7, 1859, son of James Hunter and Sophronia (Moore) Horner. He graduated A. B. from Johns Hopkins University in 1885, received his divinity degree from the General Theological Seminary in 1890, and in the same year was ordained a deacon and in 1891 a priest of the Episcopal Church. His first work was as missionary at Leaksville and Reidsville, but from 1890 to 1898 he served as principal of the Oxford School for Boys. He was consecrated first missionary bishop of Asheville December 28, 1898. His home is at Asheville. Bishop Horner received the degree Doctor of Divinity from the University of the South in 1899. December 14, 1892, he married Eva Harker, of Augusta, Georgia.

James Marshall Allen. The development of large business enterprises rests in the hands of a comparatively small body of men, for it requires the possession of real genius to recognize opportunity and to be able to mould it advantageously. Business genius is not a drug on the market, but it is inevitably found behind successful commercial operations and enterprises which rest on sound foundations. Among the men of business foresight who have contributed largly to the upbuilding of Goldsboro, James Marshall Allen, merchant and banker, must be given a prominent place.

James Marshall Allen was born at Florence in Florence County, South Carolina, August 26, 1867. His parents are James and Julia (Marshall) Allen. For many years his father was an able business man of Florence, founding there a mercantile establishment and carrying it on alone until his son completed his education and entered into partnership with him.

In boyhood James M. Allen was provided with private tutors and attended select schools, after which he entered the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston, where he continued study and training until his graduation in June, 1886. After returning home he was admitted as junior partner in his father's business, under the firm style of James Allen & Son. His school training had given him lessons in method and accuracy, excellent qualities in business, and these, combined with courage, enterprise, prudence and natural courtesy, started him well on the path which has led to ample fortune and to unusual prominence in commercial affairs in a comparative short time.

During his early business life Mr. Allen spent some years as a traveling salesman. In 1904 he came to Goldsboro and here embarked in the mercantile business which he expanded into a large enterprise. In the meanwhile he entered the banking field and in 1913 became president of the Goldsboro Banking and Trust Company and subsequently, as his business interests widened, treasurer of the Goldsboro Electric Railway Company and still later president and a director of this concern. Warmly attracted to and intelligently interested in capital investments, he has been the financial backer of many substantial movements, nevertheless he has been careful and far sighted and has proved as wise as he has been successful as a business man. He is a member of the proxie committee of the state for the Atlantic & North Carolina Railway.

Mr. Allen was married November 22, 1895, to Miss Corinne Washington, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, and they have two daughters: Julia Washington and Virginia Pope. These ladies are widely known in social circles in several states. Miss Julia was graduated from St. Mary's School, Raleigh, North Carolina, in the class of 1914, and then accepted a position on the faculty as instructor in English. From Randolph-Macon College she received the degree of A. B. in 1916. Miss Virginia is a member of the class of 1917, St. Mary's School at Raleigh. The family belongs to St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at Goldsboro, in which Mr. Allen is a vestryman.

In addition to membership in numerous business organizations and almost continuous connection with benevolent bodies, Mr. Allen is identified fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a member and vice president of the Algonquin Club. In politics he has never been aggressive and in voting according to his personal convictions has followed the path he has believed to be right.

Patrick Murphy Pearsall. The highly creditable position won by Mr. Pearsall as a member of the bar at Newbern needs no emphasis, since his qualifications and abilities are widely recorganized in that section of the state. Mr. Pearsall is also known as one of the influential democrats of North Carolina, and has participated in many local, state and national campaigns.

A native of North Carolina, he was born at Taylors Bridge in Sampson County August 28, 1858, a son of Joseph Dickson and Mary Bailey (Murphy) Pearsall. His father was a successful physician and surgeon in the middle years of the last century, and being a man of substance gave his son good advantages both at home and in school. Mr. Pearsall was educated largely under private tutors, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. For a number of years he lived in Jones County, but since 1893 has conducted his general practice at Newbern. He is general counsel for the North Carolina Railway Company, and has been retained in much of the important legal business transacted in the Newbern district.

For a number of years Mr. Pearsall served as county superintendent of schools of Jones County. In 1885 he represented that county in the State Legislature. He served as private secretary to Governor Aycock, and proved a valuable help to that governor in his campaigns. He was one of the men who gave his active support to Senator Simmons when the latter opened his campaign in North Carolina, the result of which was the overthrow of the black votes which had long been a sinister influence in politics. Mr. Pearsall served as a delegate to the national convention

at Chicago in 1896, when William J. Bryan was first nomination for the presidency. Mr. Pearsall is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Mrs. Margaret L. Burrus, of Craven County.

JAMES BISHOP BLADES. During the last thirty years Newbern had no more conspicuous leader in its industrial and business life than James Bishop Blades, the prominent lumberman of North Carolina.

Mr. Blades was born in Worcester County, Maryland, March 14, 1856, and died August 23, 1918, in an automobile accident near Marion, North Carolina. He was of English stock, and his ancestors came to America in colonial times, locating in Maryland. His parents were Peter Ezekiel and Nancy Emeline (West) Blades. His father followed the sea until he was thirty-three years of age, retiring with the rank of captain of a vessel, and after that became a farmer and merchant.

James Bishop Blades grew up in Maryland, attended the public schools at Bishopville and Snow Hill, Maryland, and Quincy, Illinois, and also took a business course at Poughkeepsie, New York. Like many successful men, he began his commercial career at the bottom of the ladder and steadily climbed to success and responsibility. His first job was a clerkship in a country store. Subsequently, with his brother William B., he engaged in the management of a general store and sawmills, and thus gradually acquired his extensive interests in the lumber industry.

In 1881 James B. Blades came to North Carolina, and from 1903 made Newbern his home. He and his brother acquired extensive interests in lumber manufacturing at Elizabeth City and also at Newbern, their business being conducted under the name Blades Lumber Company. This business is still continued and is represented by lumber mills both at Newbern and Elizabeth City. The lumber mills are now operated by J. V. Blades and Levin Carl Blades, both sons of James B. Blades.

Mr. Blades was president of the J. B. Blades Lumber Company; director of the Foreman & Blades Lumber Company; president of the Newbern Banking & Trust Company; vice president and chairman of the executive committee and formerly president of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company and also president of the board of trustees of the Greensboro College for Women, Greensboro, North Carolina. Mr. Blades is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married on February 14, 1880, to Miss Margaret Ann Warren, of Whaleysville, Worcester County, Maryland. Mr. Blades' two children are both by his first wife: They are Levin Carl, treasurer of the Foreman-Blades Lumber Company, and James Vernon, secretary and treasurer of the J. B. Blades Lumber Company. On January 4, 1904, Mr. Blades married Pearl Tessie Robertson, daughter of Doctor Robertson of Clayton, North Carolina.

JAMES VERNON BLADES, one of the younger business element of Newbern, is a son of the late James B. Blades, one of the prominent lumbermen and business leaders of the state whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, but on his own account has acquired a number of financial and business interests for a man of his years. He has shown himself capable of every responsibility, and what he has accomplished so far is only an earnest of a still broader career of achievements.

He was born June 1, 1882, and was liberally educated in preparation for a business career. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1905, and at once became associated with his father in lumber milling. He is now secretary-treasurer of the J. B. Blades Lumber Company, vice president of the Foreman-Blades Lumber Company, president of the Nuesco Lumber Company, secretary of the Bridgeton Lumber Company, vice president of the Newbern Ford Motor Company, secretary of the Bridgeton Light & Power Company, director of the Newbern Brick Company, of the Newbern Banking & Trust Company, is a third owner in the Crystal Ice Company, and is proprietor of the Newbern Marine Railway.

Everything that is likely to benefit the city has his hearty support, and he is a director in the Eastern Carolina Fair Association. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Blades was married October 11, 1911, to Miss Emma Duffy, of Newbern.

WAITMAN THOMPSON HINES. In speaking of the enterprises of Eastern North Carolina, and particularly those which are connected with the establishment and growth of the lumber business and the foundation of those houses which have had important bearing upon the development of this industry, mention should be made of Waitman Thompson Hines. Since 1896 Mr. Hines has been a resident of Kinston, and during these twenty-one years has been a material factor in building up one of the largest lumber mills of this part of the state, that conducted under the name of Hines Brothers Lumber Company.

Mr. Hines is a native of Lenoir County, North Carolina, born November 8, 1862, and a son of James Madison and Nancy (Thompson) Hines, natives of North Carolina, where they rounded out useful lives as planters. Undoubtedly one of the strongest influential in forming the character of Mr. Hines lay in the precepts and example of his God-fearing parents, who taught their children lessons of sobriety, industry and honesty. He was educated in the public schools, took instruction under Professor Kinsley, and completed a course at Wake Forest College, following his graduation from which he engaged in farming with his father and remained with the elder man until the latter's death in 1889. In the meantime his brother, Lovit Hines, had embarked in a small way in the lumber business and was the proprietor of a sawmill at Dover, North Carolina. W. T. Hines was induced to join the enterprise, but shortly thereafter the mill at Dover was destroyed by fire. This was a heavy loss to the brothers, whose means were entirely tied up in the venture, but they did not allow themselves to become discouraged. In November, 1896, they came to Kinston, where they began operations on a much larger scale, and success came to them so rapidly that they were soon able to pay off their debt and were on the highroad to prosperity. As originally incorporated the firm of Hines Brothers Lumber Company had a capital of $10.000, but the big business being done needed more capital, and it was accordingly enlarged to $20.000. This, likewise, proved inadequate and within a short time the capital was raised to $50,000, only to be doubled, and later to reach its present size, $200,-

J. B. Blades

000. The mill, which is now one of the large ones of Eastern North Carolina, gives employment to 300 men in its plant and offices, and has a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber daily. The plant covers some fourteen acres of land, and the company controls 5,000 acres in Lenoir and adjoining counties. The present officers of the concern are: H. C. Riley, president; W. T. Hines, vice president; and Lovit Hines, secretary and treasurer. While the concern chiefly deals in lumber, it has also engaged in other ventures, one of which was the building of a railroad from Caswell Training School to Snow Hill, a fifteen-mile stretch of track, which was sold to the Norfolk & Southern Railway. Mr. Hines is vice-president of the Kinston Building and Loan Association and has other interests. He has supported good movements in the community, and has rendered public service as a trustee of the graded schools of Kinston.

On July 15, 1887, Mr. Hines was married to Miss Leone Hardy, of Lenoir County, North Carolina, daughter of Jesse Hutchins Hardy, and to this union there have been born four children: Alice Leigh, who is the wife of Daniel Worth Parrott, D. D. S., a dental practitioner of Kinston; Martha Stanton, who is the wife of Daniel Lloyd Dixon, also of Kinston; and Wakeman Riley and Leone Hardy, who are attending the graded schools of Kinston. Mr. Hines is a vestryman of Saint Mary's Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Hines and the children are members.

AMOS HARVEY was one of the older members of a family that has been conspicuously identified with Lenoir County annals for over a century. His life was one of signal usefulness and honor, characterized by faithful performance of duty, and there are now many descendants to honor his name.

He was born in Lenoir County April 27, 1817, a son of Thomas and Kate (Lyon) Harvey. He had only the opportunities of education presented by the country schools, and he early took up the vocation of farming. Agriculture and merchandising were his activities through a long and successful business career.

Though past middle age at the time, he served as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy through the war and was always a most loyal democrat. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons and was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church.

Amos Harvey was married November 4, 1835, in Lenoir County, to Susan Byrd. They had a family of eight children, named as follows: Mary Harvey, Eleanor Harvey, Thomas A. Harvey, Lemuel Harvey, Joseph B. Harvey, Edward Harvey, Charles F. Harvey and Bettie Harvey.

MCDONALD WATKINS. The late McDonald Watkins figured so honorably and conspicuously in connection with the business activity and substantial development of Mecklenburg County for many years that no history of this locality would be complete without the record of his career. To make the statement that he arose from comparative obscurity to rank among the successful men of the vicinity of Charlotte is to say what seems trite to those familiar with his life, but it is but just to state that his business record was one that any man might be proud to possess. Starting his career at the bottom round of the ladder, he steadily advanced step by step until he occupied a position of marked trust and prominence. Throughout his entire business life he was accounted a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he did not fulfill, and standing as an example of what determination, combined with the highest degree of business integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character.

McDonald Watkins was born in Powhatan County, Virginia, in 1847. He lost his parents at a very early age and was reared in the home of his uncle, Daniel Hatcher, of Powhatan County, and in his youth received a good education, self-acquired for the most part, as he was always a deep student and a close reader. In the last year of the great Civil war, although only seventeen years of age, he served the Confederacy as one of the Home Guards in his county. Mr. Watkins began his life in business as a country salesman for a nursery company, but after several years, coming to the conclusion that if he could make money for others he could do so for himself, he went into the nursery business on his own account, and was successful therein, spending several years in Alabama and other southern states and in 1881 locating permanently at Charlotte, North Carolina.

At Charlotte Mr. McDonald embarked in the dairy business upon a very small scale, having, in fact, only one cow when his business was inaugurated. He was very energetic and industrious, however, and it was not long before he had acquired more stock and built up a larger trade, and eventually was able to purchase a farm of forty-six acres on the Providence road, near the grounds of Elizabeth College, which property he developed into an excellent dairy farm. It might be mentioned, in passing, that Mr. Watkins bought this land for $4,500, and some years later sold it for $80,000, this remarkable increase in value being due largely to the building up of Myers Park, which his place adjoined, as a high-class residence section. The present Watkins farm, which consists of 266 acres and lies near the Providence road, not far from the original forty-six acres, also adjoins Myers Park and is about two and one-half miles from the business center of Charlotte, in a southeasterly direction. Of this place he originally purchased 100 acres, later buying 166 acres additional. Here Mr. Watkins continued with ever increasing success the old and thoroughly established dairy business, enlarging it and adding more stock as the demands for his products increased. Being conducted in such a scientific and thoroughly sanitary manner, with cleanliness and wholesome surroundings, it attracted a trade that extended among the best families all over the section, and the Spring Dale Dairy had an instant market for all the milk and cream it could supply. Soon after starting in business Mr. Watkins adopted for his enterprise the name of Spring Dale Dairy, because of the presence of a spring on the farm, situated in a dale, and under this name it has always been conducted.

Mr. Watkins was always a charitable man, in an entirely unostentatious way, and contributed much for worthy causes. He was also a very enterprising and public-spirited citizen of Charlotte, being identified in a substantial way with every progressive movement and contributing liberally to various worthy enterprises, such as Elizabeth College, the building of the Norfolk & Southern Railway, etc. In his own business affairs he was

exceptionally successful and acquired a substantial fortune, for the most part invested in gilt-edged farm and city properties. Beside the Spring Dale Dairy he owned several hundred acres of fine farming land in the Steele Creek community in Mecklenburg County. He believed in good agricultural lands as the best and most enduring of resources, and in the improvement of land as a means of increasing its value. He was exceptionally keen and foresighted in his judgment of real estate and its probable increase in value in the future, and his purchase of land adjoining Myers Park, which has developed into one of the most beautiful and aristocratic residence suburbs in the South, is an indication of his wise foresight and judgment in such matters. Mr. Watkins was always a hard-working man, whose energetic nature never allowed him to be idle, but kept him working persistently at anything which he undertook. A strong, virile man, a faithful friend, a promoter of his community's interests and a loyal and public-spirited citizen, in his death, which occurred at his home March 3, 1915, Charlotte lost one of its best and most representative citizens.

Shortly after he went into business Mr. Watkins was married at Charlotte to Mrs. Lillie (Henderson) Neal, who was born in Mecklenburg County. Three children were born to this union. Mr. Watkins willed to his son, Daniel Hatcher Watkins, the Spring Dale Dairy farm, with a fatherly injunction to continue the business upon the same high standard that had characterized it from the beginning. Accordingly, Hatcher Watkins is the owner and proprietor of this splendid farm and conducts the general dairy business. He was reared and received his early education at Charlotte, and was a student for two years at Davidson (North Carolina) College. For some time he was engaged in journalistic work at Charlotte and was a reporter on the Charlotte News. His tastes and talents, however, are for farming and stockraising, and he has availed himself of the best sources of study and knowledge of modern farming and stockraising. He is particularly ambitious in the matter of raising fine, pure-bred cattle.

Mr. Watkins married Miss Agnes King, of Charlotte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. King, the former deceased. Mr. King prior to his death had been for a long number of years connected with one of Charlotte's express companies, in an official capacity, and was one of the city's best known citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Hatcher Watkins are the parents of two little daughters: Lucinda McDonald and Agnes King.

Hon. Owen H. Guion. Many years ago Mr. Guion won an enviable position as a member of the Craven County bar, and his splendid work as an attorney has been augmented by equally efficient service in posts of trust and responsibility in his district and the state at large. He was twice a member of the Legislature and for four years was a judge of the Superior Court of the state.

Owen Haywood Guion was born at Newbern June 21, 1861. The Guion family has been prominent in Craven County for more than a century. Judge Guion was educated in the public schools of his native city but left school when quite young to take up a business career. Fortunately his inclinations were finally directed to the law and after a course of study under Simmons & Manly he was admitted to the bar and in a few years had built up a large practice. With the scholarship and resourcefulness of the lawyer he has combined an unimpeachable integrity of character that has made him not only successful in the profession but a man of mark and leadership in his community.

He first entered politics during the vital campaign of 1898, when the adoption of the constitutional amendment proved a turning point in the state's history. He made a series of speeches during that campaign and also in the campaign of 1900 and in 1902 was chairman of the county executive committee.

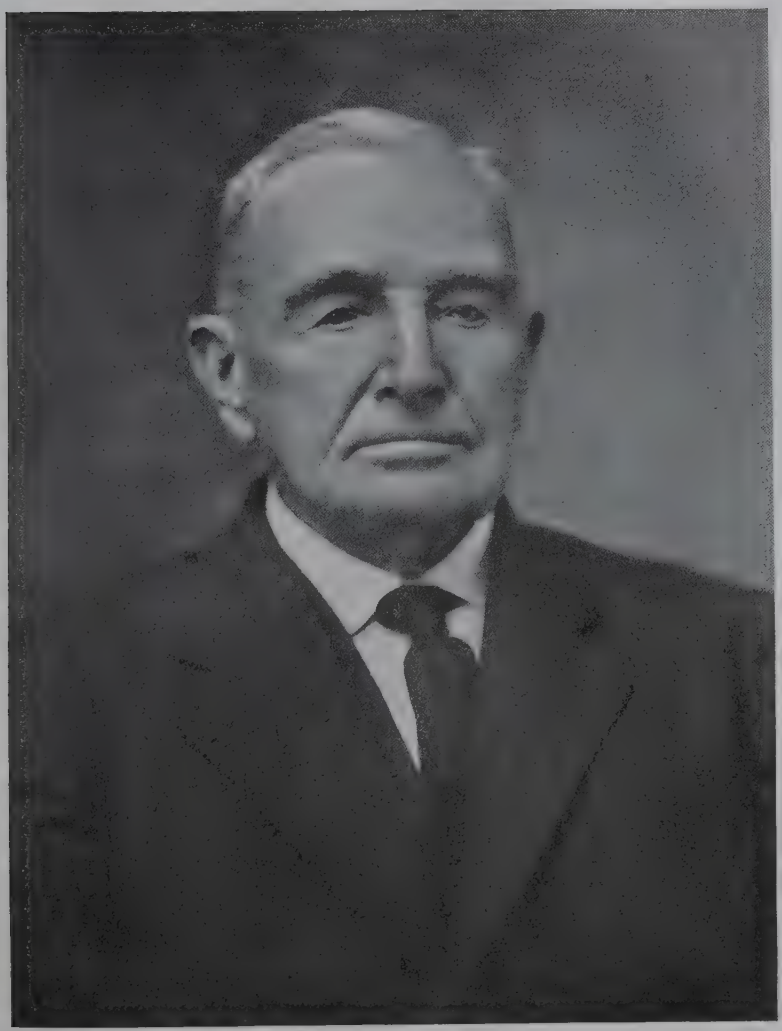
He was elected in 1902 from Craven County to the House of Representatives, and during the session of 1903 was chairman of the committee on appropriations and at once took a place in the House among its most forceful leaders. In 1904 he was renominated by acclamation and upon the organization of the house he was elected speaker. The splendid impartiality and dignity with which he presided over the house and directed its deliberations during the session of 1905 has not yet been forgotten by the people of North Carolina.

In 1906 Mr. Guion was called to a still higher post of responsibility as judge of the Superior Court to succeed Judge Henry R. Bryan, who at that time retired from the bench. The same fairness and evenness of temper which distinguished him as speaker of the House were the marks of his work as a judge, and it was only a reflection of general opinion when the Franklin County Bar at the conclusion of his term in April, 1910, referred to him as "one of the ablest, most impartial, learned, industrious and courteous judges that ever adorned the Superior Court Bench of North Carolina."

Since his retirement from the bench Judge Guion has resumed his private practice and also took into partnership with him his two sons, both brilliant young lawyers, Rodman and John, under the firm name of Guion & Guion. While the law practice of this firm has absorbed most of his time and strength he has continued to exert a large influence in affairs and in his political party, and in 1914 he responded to a general request that he became candidate for Congress.

Fredrick Colbert Geer. In his ninety-fifth year Fredrick Colbert Geer is still a familiar figure in Durham, has borne an unusual weight of business responsibility through a long period of years, has been identified with much that is considered important history in the upbuilding and development of his home city and probably knows more by personal recollections of the life and affairs of this community than any other living citizen.

Mr. Geer was born near his present home in what is now Durham County, formerly Orange, October 30th, 1823, the son of Jesse B. and Mary (Williams) Geer. His father was a man of substance and of character and his people have been planters and farmers for generations. He grew up at a time when there were few or no schools but yet he acquired that education which strong natures and strong minds in daily contact with forest and field and the association with other men are able to endow themselves with, and the precepts and example of his father made great and deep impression upon him. In early life he worked for three years as a plantation overseer for a friend of his father and after that bought a plantation of his own and became a successful



F. C. Gee.

farmer. With the rise and growth of the young city of Durham, Mr. Geer invested largely in its real estate and in time became possessed of large and valuable holdings; nevertheless his chief delight and his chief occupation during all the years has been planting and farming. He still owns more than four hundred acres, constituting the old Geer Homestead, on the outskirts of Durham City.

On March 23rd, 1914, a great conflagration swept away more than a block of the center of the City of Durham and with it was destroyed a number of store buildings belonging to Mr. Geer, standing at the very heart of the city's business, the corner of Main and Corcoran streets. Mr. Geer was then ninety years of age, but yet undaunted he at once made ready to erect on the site of the burned buildings a modern fire proof five-story office and business building of brick, limestone and steel. This building, known as the Geer Building, stands as a monument to the courage of this old man and the faith he had in the future of his home city; and there is not a handsomer building in the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Geer is possessed of remarkable memory. The marvelous course of events through which his own community, his state and his nation have passed in his lifetime has left vivid impressions upon him and his reminiscences possess deep interest. He has seen his country develop from rude back-woods and sparsely settled frontier into a modern world of rapid transportation and electric flash of information.

Back in the '30s, as a small boy, he saw laid the corner stone of the present classic Capitol Building in Raleigh and was an interested spectator at the ceremonies. A few years later he heard Henry Clay, candidate for the presidency, in his historic speech delivered at Raleigh, when Clay remarked that he had not expected to have the whole of North Carolina greet him; for so tremendous were the crowds who thronged to hear the political idol of the day with his matchless oratory. Again Mr. Geer looked upon one of the famous Log-cabins that figured in that thrilling campaign in another period of American history and drank some of the "Hard Cider." He heard President Polk when he visited his alma mater, the State University; and many of the historic events connected with the early days of our great university he witnessed.

When the Civil war began Mr. Geer had already come near to middle age and was appointed by Governor Vance a magistrate; but he bore arms during the last few days of the great conflict.

Mr. Geer has always been marked by a great common sense and even temper and calmness; and possibly no man has ever lived in the state who had fewer enemies and who was spoken of more generally with kindness and real affection. He has had faith in and has trusted those with whom he associated in business and his faith in them was justified. His belief in them and his own judgment abundantly rewarded him, for he accumulated a large estate and has held no small place in the business of his community. His generosity and kindliness of heart have marked him no less than his common sense. The poor and unfortunate, the church and every object which appeals to him as deserving have ever received his generous aid.

He himself still rents his land and looks after his other interests despite his advanced years.

He is the oldest living native of Durham County, North Carolina, and possibly the oldest man living in the State of North Carolina. Indeed his is a long-lived family. His father and mother lived to be more than eighty years of age and two sisters lived beyond the scriptural limit of three score and ten years, and another sister, Miss Mary Geer, a charming, placid and active lady, still lives in the City of Durham at the age of eighty-two and is possessed of good health and a keen interest in her friends and every day happenings.

Mrs. Nannie Tatum, Mr. Geer's niece, has been living with Mr. Geer since she was a little girl and is caring for his household. Her son, Fredrick Geer Tatum, is a soldier in the United States Army.

GEORGE W. WILSON. Among the distinguished families of the Old North State, one of the most highly honored and which has been thoroughly and typically North Carolinian from its earliest generations in America is that bearing the name of Wilson. Its members have been prominent as planters, as business men and in the various professions, but particularly in the domain of the law, in which connection an able and worthy representative is found in the person of George W. Wilson, eminent lawyer of Gastonia and solicitor of the Fourteenth Judicial District. Mr. Wilson was born in 1867, at Lenoir, Caldwell County, North Carolina, and is a son of Jethro and Louise J. (Round) Wilson.

The original ancestors of the Wilson family came to America from Scotland in 1720 and settled near Edenton and in Perquimans County, in the east shore country of North Carolina, where some of the name still reside. The paternal great-grandfather of George W. Wilson was a member of the Society of Friends and married another member of that faith, Eunice Worth, whose family was of English origin, and the early members of which first settled on Nantucket Island, but later moved to Guilford County, North Carolina, and subsequently to Randolph County. Jethro Wilson, the grandfather of George W. Wilson, was a prominent lawyer in Randolph County before moving to Caldwell, and was one of the founders and builders of the Town of Lenoir. The old home at Lenoir, which is still in the family's possession, is on the site of old Fort Grider, of the Revolutionary period, where Sevier and the "Mountain Patriots" joined Cleveland's forces in the defense of the fort against the British. Jethro Wilson was a man of wealth and influence and was associated with Col. J. E. Harper in many of the enterprises of the town and community. He was born in Randolph County and married a daughter of Reuben Wood, a leading citizen of that day, a lawyer of ability and distinction, and a member of the council of state for many years, with a large influence in public affairs. Joseph Wilson, the brother of Jethro Wilson, and granduncle of George W. Wilson, also married a daughter of Reuben Wood, and under whom he studied law. Joseph Wilson was a distinguished lawyer and statesman and his name appears prominently in the history of North Carolina. He resided and died at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, which for many years was the scene of his service and honors. His academic education was received under Rev. David Caldwell, and after he completed his legal training under Mr. Wood was given his license to practice in 1804. By reason of his high character, force of intellect and steady application, he arose to eminence in his profession, and was a member of the House of Commons of North Carolina in 1810, 1811 and 1812. Much of his reputation as a

fearless prosecutor and great lawyer came to him as a result of his services as solicitor of a large judicial district embracing nearly all of Western North Carolina. He died in August, 1829.

Jethro Wilson, the father of George W. Wilson, was born at Lenoir, Caldwell County, North Carolina, and there passed his entire life, passing away in 1908. During the war between the states he held a civil office under the government of the Confederacy, and in later years was the incumbent of several offices in Caldwell County, among which may be noted those of clerk of the Superior Court and register of deeds.

George W. Wilson received his early education in the public schools of Caldwell County, and subsequently entered Guilford College, from which he was graduated in 1892. For nearly five years after leaving college he was in the employ of Gant & Holt, in their old Alamance (cotton) Mills, being a part of the time in the stores and the rest of the period in other departments of their industries in Alamance County. No doubt, however, he had inherited an inclination for the law from his distinguished ancestors; at any rate, he left his position in 1897 and took up the study of law at Columbia University, where he spent three years, his legal studies being supplemented with post-graduate work in other departments of the University. He graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1901 and in that year came to Gastonia to begin the practice of his profession, in which he has won a distinguished place. In addition to taking care of the interests of a large and important clientele, he is capably discharging the duties connected with the office of solicitor for the Fourteenth Judicial District, which embraces Gaston and Mecklenburg counties. From the very outset of his career Mr. Wilson's thoroughness of preparation in whatever litigation has been entrusted to him has inspired confidence which has been infectious and an assurance of success. In social life he is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and broad general information, arising from his wide acquaintance with men and with the best literature. He is social, tolerant, generous and genial, and, with his rare fund of knowledge and conversational powers, is a most congenial companion.

Mr. Wilson is not the only member of his family to acquire distinction in professional life, for his three brothers and his sister are well known in the field of education. Edward M. Wilson is particularly successful and distinguished as an educator, being the owner and head master of Haverford School for Boys, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a school famous for its efficiency and for the prominence of the families who send their boys there to receive their preparatory education. He has under him thirty teachers, all of the highest qualifications, and the institution is known as one of the most noted and successful preparatory schools in America. Robert Wilson, another brother, is one of the professors of Trinity University, Durham, North Carolina. The other brother, Louis R. Wilson, is at the head of the extension department of the University of North Carolina, where he has done and is doing a great work for the state, his success being so notable that beginning with the fall session of 1916 his department was given an increased scope of activity, which will still further increase its usefulness and beneficence. Mr. Wilson's sister, Miss Alice Wilson, is also an educator, being teacher of botany at Winthrop College.

George W. Wilson married Miss Osie Shuford, a daughter of Martin H. Shuford, a prominent member of the Old Palatinate Germans who were among the earliest colonists of America, first settling in Pennsylvania, from whence many came to North Carolina and settled in the Catawba Valley. Mrs. Wilson is paternally descended from Johannis Shuford, who was the first to settle on the south fork of the Catawba, in Lincoln County. The Shufords fought at the battle of Ramsauer's Mill and in other battles in North Carolina during the Revolutionary war. On the maternal side Mrs. Wilson is descended from the Revolutionary patriot, Valentine Mauney, member of another of the old German families of North Carolina, and who was one of the organizers of old Tryon County. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two children: Louisa and George Wood, Jr.

Collegiate Institute, Mount Pleasant. A number of well known North Carolina men whose names and careers are mentioned in these pages give credit for part of their early training and preparation for life to the old North Carolina College, now the Collegiate Institute at Mount Pleasant. Under the different names and charters the institution has a continuous history dating back to ante-bellum days. Its possibilities for useful service are now greater than ever, but it is also an institution with many traditions and associations that are cherished in the hearts of hundreds of pupils long since engaged in the serious work of the world.

As now constituted Collegiate Institute is a secondary school for boys and young men. It prepares for the junior class in college and thus ranks as a junior college.

The school was founded in 1853 by the North Carolina Evangelical Lutheran Synod, and was first known as the Western Carolina Male Academy. The first professor in charge was the Rev. William Gerhardt, D. D., a graduate of Gettysburg College, who was inaugurated in May, 1853. Doctor Gerhardt resided at Martinsburg, West Virginia, the latter years of his life, where he died in 1917, at the advanced age of one hundred. The school prospered during the five years of Doctor Gerhardt's incumbency. In 1859 it was chartered as North Carolina College. Rev. D. H. Bittle, D. D., was elected first president. A substantial endowment fund was raised and the patronage continued to grow until the outbreak of the Civil war, when the institution was closed, many of the students joining the Confederate army. The literary society halls were stripped of their carpets and the ladies of the town cut them into blankets for the soldier boys. The calamities of that war were not confined to individuals but fell alike upon institutions. In addition to losing its student body North Carolina College lost its endowment fund.

However, the spirit if not the body of the institution lived during those dark days of warfare and reconstruction, due to the fact that brave men dared to labor on in the cause of Christian education and to hope for better things.

In the thirty years from 1871 to 1901 thousands of young men were given the opportunity of a liberal education at old North Carolina College. Seventy men were awarded diplomas of graduation. From the standpoint of thorough training and solid accomplishment these graduates will measure up with a like number of men from any institution in the state. More than forty-five per cent entered the ministry, serving ably and well both North and South. Early graduates and for-

mer students gained success and distinction in the professions of medicine, law and teaching and in other pursuits. Professor H. T. J. Ludwig was one of the first graduates and for more than twenty-five years filled the chair of mathematics, physics and astronomy in his alma mater. He was easily one of the ablest mathematicians in the South, had raised his department to a standard equal if not superior to that of any other institution in the state, the university not excepted. A member of several mathematical societies, he contributed original problems and solutions to a number of leading mathematical journals of the country. Education has been said to be largely a matter of personality. It is certain that Doctor Ludwig has stamped his influence upon hundreds of young men who remember him as their most influential teacher.

It is a fact worthy of note that a number of those whose services have contributed in a marked way to the development of the public school system of Cabarrus County were graduates of North Carolina College. One was Professor J. P. Cook, superintendent and later chairman of the board of education; another, Professor H. T. J. Ludwig, superintendent, also Professor C. E. Boger, superintendent, and Superintendent D. S. Lippard, a graduate of Collegiate Institute.

Since 1902 the school has been conducted under the name Collegiate Institute. Under that title it has enjoyed a steady growth and patronage, reputation and influence. The course of study embraces four years of work, two of preparatory and two of college work. Eighty-five young men have graduated from the institute in twelve years, and the majority of them have gone to college and completed their course in two years. The honors and prizes won by institute men who have gone to college have been all out of proportion to the number of students. The graduates enter the junior class of leading colleges and the sophomore class of the State University without examination. The institute's graduates and former students have been winners of medals, scholarships and honors in the University of North Carolina, Trinity, Wake Forest, Catawba, Lenoir, Roanoke, Emory and Henry and Newberry colleges and other schools in recent years. Thus Collegiate Institute has an established reputation for good work. It offers what young men want—training for efficiency under cheerful and wholesome conditions—work, and some play and innocent amusement with it. It offers what young men need—thorough, conscientious instruction and careful oversight.

Graduates of the institute have usually excelled in debating and public speaking—student accomplishments indicative of the highest training. This is due to the emphasis placed upon literary society work. Every student in the school belongs to one or other of the three literary societies. A teacher is always present at the meeting to assist and to grade on individual performance. A serious deficiency of most American schools has been the inadequacy of training in practical expression and ability to formulate logical thought and words to utter it. The Collegiate Institute deserves all the more credit for the splendid training it has given in this department.

The normal enrollment at the institute numbers 100 or more. North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, as well as other states, have been represented in the school. The faculty is made up of men from some of the best known colleges and universities of the country, who possess not only ripe scholarship but the power of leadership and ability to inspire as well as to instruct. The principal and the professor of mathematics and physics is Mr. George F. McAllister, and associated with him are J. B. Moose, T. C. Johnson, B. L. Stanley, J. W. Weeks, L. Harkey, J. E. Schenck, Jr., and Dr. J. M. Earnhardt. A number of years ago the institute adopted a military system of training. It has proved a valuable aid in regulation and government and in affording that open air exercise and discipline which is probably of more value to a young man whose character is just forming than excellence in any one department of science or classical learning.

Collegiate Institute is fortunate in its location. Mount Pleasant is a small town, not far from Concord, and besides the natural beauty and scenery of the topography the town is an ideal place for a school. It has been a school and college town for more than half a century and the people and community represent that culture and intelligence which serve to emphasize and fortify the lessons of morality and faithfulness to duty taught within the school grounds. The campus comprises sixteen acres and the buildings of the institute are four in number, two frame and two brick. These buildings are substantial and comfortable. The main building was in 1917 rebuilt within and equipped with all the modern conveniences—steam heat, electric lights and water works. But the growth and prestige of the institute has justified a campaign recently undertaken to secure a more adequate endowment and a fund sufficient to carry out the plans for enlargement which will provide for the future.

George F. McAllister, A. B., M. A., principal of the Collegiate Institute at Mount Pleasant in Cabarrus County, has devoted himself to a great and worthy cause, the education of young men; and altogether in the atmosphere and environment of an institution which stands pre-eminent in its class, and of which he is himself a graduate and with which from the day of graduation he has been connected in some official capacity. On other pages will be found an appropriate historical and descriptive sketch of the Collegiate Institute.

Mr. McAllister was born at Mount Pleasant in 1874 and has always lived in that picturesque and beautiful locality of North Carolina. He is a son of H. C. and Fannie (Cook) McAllister. The McAllisters were Scotch-Irish people who originally settled in Pennsylvania, and came from that state to North Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war. Their names are found on the rolls of Revolutionary patriots who served with the Carolina and Pennsylvania troops in that struggle. H. C. McAllister was born in Gaston County, removed from that county to Mount Pleasant about 1870 and followed the business of contractor and builder until his death.

Mrs. Fannie (Cook) McAllister, who died January 2, 1918, was of German stock and a member of the well known Cook family prominently represented by her brother, Hon. J. P. Cook of Concord, elsewhere mentioned in this publication.

George F. McAllister early resolved to acquire a liberal education and fit himself for the work which his natural talents plainly indicated. He was graduated from old North Carolina College, now the Collegiate Institute, at Mount Pleasant in June, 1897. He received the degree A. B. and on commencement day was elected principal of the preparatory department. He has been with

the Institute ever since as co-principal and principal, and has been princial since 1903. In the meantime he has improved opportunities for wider training elsewhere, having studied in the University of North Carolina, summer session, 1904. He holds the degree Master of Arts from Newberry College in South Carolina.

Mr. McAllister is a college man of the most modern type. He is a scholar, but is not a man of books and theories only. The wholesome and well balanced life is his ideal, and it has been his aim to apply that ideal to the school of which he is the head. He is ambitious, enthusiastic, and has performed a great work for boys. The splendid record of the Collegiate Institute is in no small part the record of his individual achievements as an educator. The fact that a larger percentage of the institute's students enter college than is true of any other secondary school in North Carolina and that his students are eagerly sought by all the colleges and universities of the South speaks better than anything else of his educational leadership. His reputation as a scholar and educator is indicated in the fact that within recent years he has been offered a professorship in three different colleges in the South and was in 1918 tendered the presidency of a leading college in the Carolinas. Mr. McAllister married Miss J. Ethelyn Crabtree. Her father is Superintendent Crabtree of the Lutheran Orphan Home at Salem, Virginia. They are the parents of three children: Virginia Shirey, Franklin Grady, and Elizabeth Kate.

Holden Caldwell McKeel is a resident of Newbern whose activities and influence have been steadily growing for a number of years in the North Carolina lumber field. Of the big lumbermen of the state none excells him in all around practical ability and experience. It is said that even today he would have no difficulty in keeping up the pace if he were out in the woods with the cruisers and loggers, and without stopping to think he could step into a general office and at once become an executive director of an entire system of business.

Mr. McKeel was born at Marlboro in Pitt County, North Carolina, July 12, 1875, a son of George Washington and Sophie D. (Morris) McKeel. His people were farmers, and were in only moderate circumstances, so that the son after getting his education in the public schools had to shift for himself. He soon went to work as a lumberman, and for nine years he was employed as a logging contractor by the Blades Lumber Company of Newbern.

In 1905 Mr. McKeel engaged in business for himself, establishing a small mill at Northeast along the Atlantic Coast Line. The mill had a capacity of 10,000 feet a day, he owning a half interest. That was the beginning of the Hammer Lumber Company, with general offices in Newbern. In 1905 Mr. McKeel took an active part in the organization of the Clarks Lumber Company, which took over the mill at Northeast. He is now president of this company. The Hammer Lumber Company, with which Mr. McKeel has been connected since 1906, has owned extensive tracts of standing timber in and around Little River, South Carolina. Mr. McKeel is general manager of this large and well known lumber corporation. In 1912 he organized the McKeel Lumber Company, of which he is president. In 1912 he also organized the Willis Grocery Company at Newbern and is president of that company. He is connected with the Hyman Supply Company and is secretary and treasurer of the Newbern Flue Cleaner Company. He is general manager of the various lumber companies, and is a practical man whose work has been largely responsible for their growth and prosperity. The various lumber mills have a daily capacity of 100,000 feet of North Carolina pine lumber. Much of this lumber is marketed through Philadelphia, and it is shipped up and down the coast as far north as Canada. Besides the manufacture of lumber in the usual forms, the companies operate box factories and planing mills and the various enterprises represent the investment of an immense sum of money in standing timber and land and in machinery and equipment.

Mr. McKeel has long been one of Newbern's most public spirited and best liked citizens. He is active in the Chamber of Commerce, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and also belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

On October 28, 1898, he married Maud Eleanor Moore, of Craven County, North Carolina. Their family consists of six children, Sophie D., George Washington, Eleanor, William Caldwell, Janie Ethel and Maud Moore.

Hon. Francis I. Osborne. During the more than forty years in which Judge Francis I. Osborne has been a member of the bar of Charlotte, he has emphasized in his life not only his great natural talents, the thoroughness of his training and the profundity of his knowledge, but also those characteristics which must be possessed by a lawyer if he hopes to succeed, and a judge if he conscientiously desires to wield the immense power and responsibility placed in his hands. A man of courteous dignity, as well as of invincible determination, he has ever been fearless in his handling of the problems presented to him, and his solutions have been clear and concise, whether as judge or lawyer.

Judge Osborne was born at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, May 29, 1852, and is a son of Judge James Walker and Mary Ann (Irwin) Osborne, both of whom are deceased, and a grandson of Edwin J. Osborne. Judge James Walker Osborne, who died in 1869, was one of the distinguished North Carolinians of his day, generation and locality. The following eulogy of his life and services was written by Gen. D. H. Hill, the great Confederate leader: "The nations of the earth, the most distinguished in history for prowess in the field, wisdom of legislation, progress in science and art, purity of taste in polite literature, and refinement in the social circle, are precisely those which have most cherished the memory of their heroes, statesmen, scholars and patriots. It has been well said that the land which erects no monuments to its illustrious dead will soon cease to produce men worthy of a place in history. To neglect departed greatness is to degrade living eminence. The Bible, with its wonderful adaptation to the wants of our race, sanctions cherishing tender recollections of the saints of the Lord. 'The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.' 'The memory of the just is blessed.' Here we have a prophecy and a command, both involving a high obligation and a glorious privilege—to keep fresh and green in the minds of men the memory of those who died in the full hope of a blessed immortality. And thus the friends of the late

Hon. J. W. Osborne feel that in attempting a tribute to his exalted worth they are discharging a sad but gracious duty. It is meet that we should revere the memory of a man of mighty intellect, of profound scholarship, and of matchless eloquence, who brought all his rare and varied gifts and accomplishments and laid them as an humble offering at the foot of the cross. There remains nothing now of his manly person and noble mien, of his vast learning and attainments, but

"'The knell, the shroud, the coffin and the grave,
The deep damp vault; the darkness and the worm.'

"His simple faith in Christ was worth a thousandfold more than all his talents and acquirements, and the lesson of his life comes home to every bosom, 'With all your gettings, get understanding.' We can now think with grateful satisfaction that those great powers of mind, which were our pride and astonishment on earth, are ever expanding in knowledge, ever getting new revelations of Divine love and ever attaining new degrees of holiness. The saddest sight on our afflicted earth is that of a man of great gifts, culture and refinement, living out of Christ and deliberately choosing to spend his eternity with the coarse, the brutal and the depraved. With heartfelt gratitude we adore that distinguished love which made our illustrious countryman choose that good part which shall not be taken away.

"Judge Osborne was born at Salisbury, North Carolina, December 25, 1811, and died at Charlotte on August 11, 1869, so that he hardly passed the meridian of life, and until a short time before his death, 'His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated.' He was a graduate of our State University at Chapel Hill, and studied law under Governor William A. Graham at Hillsboro. He was always an earnest student, devoted especially to the sciences. The extent and variety of his reading was truly remarkable. There was scarcely a subject that he had not looked into, if indeed he had not mastered it. Few clergymen outside of our theological seminaries were so well read in theology. He said on one occasion that there was a charm about theology that no other reading possessed for him, and he devoured huge volumes of theologic lore with the most eager relish. Fluency of speech was a natural gift with Judge Osborne, and this, combined with his vast acquaintance with books, made his language the very choicest Anglo-Saxon. His warm-hearted, genial, pleasant manner, and bright, kindly face added a charm to the whole, which was absolute. He had no equal as a conversationalist, and his intimate friends can never forget the grace and fascination of his address. And so his ready command of the best words, his learning, his enthusiasm, his sonorous voice and graceful delivery, made him one of the very first orators in the land. The magic spell thrown around Judge Osborne in the social circle and on the hustings was his imperturable good temper, and that proceeded from his large-hearted humanity, his sincere and unaffected love for his race. He had a kind word and a pleasant smile for everybody, simply because he loved mankind. He needed not a veil of charity to cover their crimes and frailties; in his own simple guilelessness he did not know their faults. Those who had known him for thirty and forty years say that they never saw him angry. He had not an enemy among the people with whom he lived since early manhood. The most remarkable thing in the career of this great man was the hold he had upon the hearts of men of every creed and party, although in his official capacity he had often been opposed to the interests and wishes of the many.

"Judge Osborne was admitted to the bar at Charlotte in the year 1833. He took a high stand in his profession at the very outset and maintained it while he lived. This was not due merely to his genius, his learning, and his eloquence, but in a large degree to his unselfish and sympathetic nature, which made him adopt his client's cause as his own and identify himself thoroughly with the interest, the views and feelings of the client. He was twice elector for the state at large, first in the Clay campaign and then in the contest between Seymour and Grant. He was appointed by President Fillmore superintendent of the United States Mint at Charlotte, which office he held for four years. He was chosen by Governor Ellis to fill a vacant judgeship in 1859, and the General Assembly confirmed the selection November 26, 1860. But it is as the Christian gentleman we love to think of our illustrious statesman. He was sincerely and unaffectedly devout; a lover of God and man. We who were in the belt of the late total eclipse of the sun, observed a black spot projected on the lower limb of the sun. Gradually, the shadow crept higher and higher. The cattle came lowing home. The bewildered fowls of the air sought their roosts. The black spot crept higher and higher, until darkness covered the sky, with here and there a star sending forth a ghastly and unnatural light. Then the sun, like a mighty giant, threw off the black mantle and came forth in all his strength, beauty and majesty, rejoicing our hearts with some glorious beams that had been hid for a time. And thus, as our friend was a star of the first magnitude, we contemplate his death as a temporary eclipse, and believe that when the shadows of earth have passed away the brilliant intellect that dazzled us below will shine out with renewed effulgence above."

Judge James W. Osborne married Mary Ann Irwin, an exceptional woman of the finest intelligence, worthy in every way to be the wife of such an illustrious man. Her death occurred in 1906. She was a daughter of John Irwin, who was born in 1790, a Scotchman from the North of Ireland, who was one of the early settlers of Iredell County, North Carolina, to which locality he went when he was twelve years old, with an older brother. About the time he reached his majority he came to Charlotte and entered business in a small way, with a capital of $500, this starting him upon a splendid business career, his acumen and insight in business affairs being very exceptional. For a number of years he was president of the State Bank of Charlotte, and at the time of his death left an estate valued at least at $750 000, which at that time was considered a great fortune. Among the children of Judge and Mrs. Osborne is James Osborne, one of the foremost members of the bar of New York City, where he has been engaged in a great many cases of major importance.

Francis I. Osborne attended school at Charlotte, and was prepared for college under the tutelage of his cousin, Fred Moore, of this city. He then attended the preparatory department of Davidson College, later taking the full academic course, and was graduated from that institution in 1872. He then took a year's academic course in mathematics and languages at the University of Virginia and secured his legal training under Judge Richmond Pearson, ex-justice of the Su-

preme Court, at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, who conducted a small but famous law school. After two years spent under Judge Pearson he began the practice of his profession at Charlotte, and has since attained to a high degree of distinction, being known throughout the South as a lawyer of the greatest ability. In Charlotte he is the general attorney for the Southern Power Company, the Southern Public Utilities Company and affiliated companies, which own and operate the street railway system of Charlotte, the Piedmont & Northern Railway, the electric power plants which supply electric lights to the city and electric power to the industries of Charlotte and in the Charlotte manufacturing district, etc., one of the largest public service corporations in the South.

Judge Osborne has long been prominent in the public life of Charlotte. He was only twenty-five years of age when elected mayor of the city, and even at that age displayed the possession of marked executive ability. Four years later he was elected solicitor of the Charlotte District, then the Sixth Judicial District. In 1892 he was elected attorney general of North Carolina and served four years in that capacity, after which he received the unanimous endorsement of his party for re-election, but was defeated by the combination of republicans and populists of that year, 1896. In 1898 he was elected to the North Carolina State Senate, serving in the session beginning in January, 1899. Judge Osborne did not hold office after this until he was appointed by President Roosevelt as one of the judges of the United States Court of Land Claims, in which position he served for nearly three years. The duties of this position took him to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Denver, Colorado, at which places the court sat in hearing and adjusting claims to land in that section of the United States which had belonged to Mexico prior to the Mexican war, the titles to which were often greatly involved and had to be traced back to early Mexican and Spanish ownership. Judge Osborne, in addition to being a thorough, finished lawyer, at home in all branches of his calling, has inherited much of his father's conversational ability and oratorical power, and is frequently heard on the rostrum during political campaigns. He has also often lent his voice in behalf of measures for the welfare of his community, and is constantly showing himself to be more than a skilled and eloquent lawyer, more than a successful figure in political circles, a loyal and public-spirited citizen.

Judge Osborne married Miss Mary Dewey, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, daughter of the well-known Thomas W. Dewey of that place. They have four children: Capt. Thomas D., a graduate of West Point, recently promoted to captain and now in service on the Mexican border; James W., of New York, a young attorney, one of the assistant United States district attorneys of that city; Mary Irwin, who is the wife of Captain Catron; and Miss Frances Rick, who resides with her parents.

CHARLES RANDOLPH THOMAS was born at Beaufort, North Carolina, February 7, 1827; was educated at the Caldwell Institute, Hillsboro, North Carolina, and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1849; studied law at the celebrated Law School of Chief Justice Pearson, and was a lawyer of ability and prominence, distinguished for his integrity as well as for his eloquence and intellectual vigor.

He married Miss Emily Pitkin, of New England ancestry, and a graduate of Burlington Seminary, Vermont, related to many of her name who attained eminence in New England and the western states.

In politics he was a whig, and in 1861 was elected a member of the Convention of North Carolina and with other Union men opposed secession, but in the convention with Governor Graham, the whig leader, finally voted for and signed the secession ordinance.

In 1864, Zebulon B. Vance then being governor, he was elected secretary of state of North Carolina, residing at Raleigh, the state capital, until the close of the Civil war, when he removed to Newbern, becoming in 1866 president of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, a state railroad, and resuming his law practice.

In 1868 he was elected judge of the Superior Court, resigning this office in 1871 upon his election to the Forty-second Congress; he was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, serving until March 4, 1875.

With former leading whigs like Settle, Dick, Bynum and others, during this period Judge Thomas was a republican in politics, but in 1876, in the Vance and Tilden campaign, he again aligned himself with Zeb Vance and continued a democrat until his death in 1891 at Newbern, North Carolina. For many years he was a trustee of the State University.

Of his five sons one became a lawyer and succeeded in later years his father in Congress; one, a physician, and three, ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

At college and the bar and in Congress Judge Thomas won an eminent place by reason of his native ability and power as an orator and debater.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle, former president of the State University, and a classmate, in his "Sketches of the Convention of 1861" and his "History of the University of North Carolina," accords him the highest honors in this respect. He says, "Thomas had uncommon gifts as an orator, was Judge and Representative in Congress, member of the Convention of 1861, and Secretary of State His son of the same name in Congress inherits his gifts."

As a judge and in the practice of law he was "without fear and without reproach;" a man of pure life and unimpeached integrity.

CHARLES RANDOLPH THOMAS, JR., of Newbern, North Carolina, son of Judge Charles Randolph Thomas, was born at Beaufort, North Carolina, August 21, 1861; was educated at the Newbern Academy and the private school of Prof. Charles B. Young, known as Emerson Institute, in Washington, D. C., where he resided for some years during his father's service in Congress; in 1881 he graduated from the University of North Carolina with the degree of A. B., his class including Charles D. McIver, Judges Albertson and Adams, and many who became eminent, and his college associates including Governor Charles B. Aycock, Governor Locke Craig, Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, the Winstons, Battles, Mannings and other well-known North Carolinians.

Endowed with the gift of natural eloquence, he was singularly happy as a public speaker, and at the State University received by election of the student body every oratorical honor, being society representative, Washington and class orator.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle in his "History of the University of North Carolina" says of him: "When his father, of the same name, graduated in 1849, he left the University with the reputation of being the most eloquent orator in the institution. His son has shown that he inherits his gifts."

"The Biographical Congressional Directory" and "Who's Who in America" give the following sketch of his career. After graduation he studied law first with his father and then at the celebrated Law School of Judges Dick and Dillard at Greensboro, North Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1882; was elected member of the House of Representatives of the North Carolina Legislature in 1887 as a democrat; served six years as attorney for the County of Craven, from 1890 to 1896; was elected by the State Legislature a trustee of the University of North Carolina in 1893; in 1896 was nominated and elected from the Third Congressional District of North Carolina as presidential Elector; in 1898 he was nominated and elected from the same district as a representative to the Fifty-sixth Congress; was re-elected to each succeeding one including the Sixty-first Congress; retired voluntarily on March 4, 1911, after a continuous service of twelve years, resuming the practice of the law at Newbern, North Carolina.

As lawyer, legislator and congressman, and in private and public life, his career has been marked by ability, industry and brilliant service rendered his county, district and state.

His speeches before the press of North Carolina and before the Alumni of the State University, and the nomination in Congress of John Sharp Williams as minority leader attest his oratorical powers.

The record shows many speeches and debates in Congress in which he manifested his interest in the people of his district and state and of the South, and a knowledge of parliamentary rules resulting in the success of many measures for their benefit.

Among the monuments of his service were the bills, becoming laws, recognizing the history of North Carolina in the Revolution, for the erection of the monuments at King's Mountain, Moore's Creek, and in memory of Gen. Nathaniel Greene at Guilford Court House, and his service in Congress was marked, as stated, by untiring energy and industry.

In 1887 he married Miss Laura Davis, and some years after her death was married to Mrs. Mary Ruffin Hill, daughter of Judge Thomas Ruffin of Hillsboro, and granddaughter of Chief Justice Ruffin. Of the first marriage Mr. Thomas has two sons, Charles Randolph Thomas, Third, and Francis Pasteur Thomas.

HENRY W. SPINKS, who died in 1891, was a prominent North Carolina educator, and his career, though brief, was one of constructive influence at a period before the present school system was established, and a source of enduring inspiration to many boys and girls who have since attained successful places in the world.

He was born at Old Brower's Mills in Randolph County, North Carolina, in 1853, son of John Spinks. He was educated at Trinity College, graduating in 1875, and in the same year moved to Albemarle and founded Albemarle Academy. This school, which he conducted until 1889, had a part in the education of many young men who have since often confessed their debt to the school itself and to inspiration for higher and better things derived from the character and example of Mr. Spinks. Many of the students of Albemarle Academy entered Trinity College and other higher institutions of learning. On leaving the academy in 1889 Professor Spinks went to Union County and became superintendent of the high school at Monroe, and while in the midst of his duties there death overtook him in 1891, at the age of thirty-eight.

Henry W. Spinks married Lucy Hearne, member of one of the oldest families of Stanly County. She was a cousin of Sidney H. Hearne of Albemarle, who with his father, Ebenezer Hearne, practically founded Albemarle. Ebenezer Hearne's mother gave the land for the townsite.

A son of the late Henry W. Spinks is John D. Spinks, who graduated civil engineer from the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1905, practiced his profession at Albemarle, where he formerly held the office of city engineer, and is now located at Winston-Salem. He is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

JOHN D. SPINKS. To the individual of average accomplishment the varied and substantial achievements of John D. Spinks seem out of proportion to his comparatively brief tenure of life. Richly endowed with the qualities of resource and initiative, enthusiasm and concentration, and with his native city of Albemarle as the setting of his ambitions, his various responsibilities at the present time include the duties of the office of city engineer, a large professional business in civil engineering, and the secretaryship of the Piedmont Commercial Club.

Mr. Spinks was born at Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina, in 1883, a son of Henry W. and Lucy (Hearne) Spinks. His father, the late Henry W. Spinks, who died at Monroe, Union County, North Carolina, in 1891, was a noted educator, a man of the highest character, and one who did a great and splendid work in the instruction of young men. He was born at old Brower's Mill in Randolph County, North Carolina, in 1853, a son of John Spinks, and was educated in old Trinity College, Guilford County, from which institution he was graduated in 1875. In that same year he came to Albemarle and founded Albemarle Academy, a private school, which he conducted until 1889. During that time he furthered the education of many fine young men who have since made their mark in the world and left their impress upon the valuable things of life. Professor Spinks particularly inspired them with a desire for higher education, and a large percentage of his students, after leaving him, entered Trinity College and through the excellence of their scholarship demonstrated the high quality of his training. He not only gave his students a thorough groundwork in education, but his lofty character was such that his pupils could not help receiving inspiration to build their own characters up to a high plane. He was one of those who were educationally of great beneficence to the youth of North Carolina at a period before the present school system became established. In 1889 he went to Union County, where he became superintendent of the high school, and which position he was holding at the time of his death in 1891, at the age of only thirty-eight years, his fine and useful career being cut short when he was just approaching the zenith of his power with apparently many more

years of useful effort before him. Professor Spinks married Lucy Hearne, a member of one of the oldest families of Stanly County, and a cousin of Sidney H. Hearne, of Albemarle, who with his father, Ebenezer Hearne, practically founded Albemarle, the latter's mother having given the land for the townsite. Like her husband, Mrs. Spinks possessed a high and inspiriting character, and her memory is fondly cherished by those who knew her.

John D. Spinks was educated in the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, from which he was graduated as a civil engineer, with that degree, in 1905. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, at Albemarle, and has continued to be engaged therein ever since, having attracted to himself a large and constantly growing business. In 1914 he was placed in charge of the city department, in the capacity of city engineer, one of great responsibility, owing to the remarkable expansion and industrial growth of the city. Particularly in the way of street paving and the building of sewers a great deal of municipal work has been done and is still being carried on under his direction. Mr. Spinks has otherwise taken a keen interest in the growth and development of the city, and is at this time secretary of the local business organization, the Piedmont Commercial Club. He is a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Spinks married Miss Sarah Boals, who was born at Covington, Tennessee, and they are the parents of two children: Mazie and Geraldine.

Charles Fawcett Tomlinson, an executive officer in one of the largest of those factories which have made High Point the Grand Rapids of the South, is a member of an old North Carolina family, was formerly an educator and resigned as superintendent of the schools at Winston-Salem to take up the role of manufacturer. As to his standing and prominence in business circles it is only necessary to refer to the fact that he is president of the Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association and that for five years he was a director and in 1915 was elected president of the National Travelers Protective Association of America.

Mr. Tomlinson has an interesting family record. He was born at Bush Hill, now Archdale, in Randolph County, North Carolina, on December 24, 1871. His great-grandfather, William Tomlinson, was born in England in 1747 and came to America in colonial times, accompanied by his two brothers. These three brothers landed at Charleston, South Carolina, one of them remaining in that colony, another moving to Pennsylvania, while William soon afterward came into the wilderness of what is now Randolph County and acquired a grant of land from the Crown at Bush Hill. That remained his home until his death in 1813. In 1770 he married Martha Coppock. They reared seven sons, named: Joseph, Josiah, William, Moses, Robert, Zachariah and Allen U., and two daughters, Elizabeth and Martha.

Allen Unthank Tomlinson, grandfather of the High Point manufacturer, was born at Bush Hill in 1802 and after reaching manhood, accepting the inheritance of his father, was busily engaged in general farming and also operated a tannery and shoe factory. He lived a useful life in that community until his death in 1879. In 1833 he married Rachel English, who was born in Randolph County, and was likewise a member of an old family there. She died at the age of sixty-six. They had nine children, named: William Sidney, John Milton, Samuel Finley, Allen J., Jerome B., Julius L., Josephine, Martha and Adaliza.

Allen J. Tomlinson, father of Charles F., was born at Bush Hill in 1843, and his life was a long and useful one. He was educated at the New Garden Boarding School, now Guilford College, and also attended Haverford College in Pennsylvania. From college he went west to Damascus, Ohio, and was principal of a Friends school there for two years. Returning to Bush Hill, he became associated with his father and brother Sidney in farming and operating the tannery. During the war this family institution manufactured shoes for the Government. Allen J. Tomlinson was quite prominent in public affairs. He served several years as chairman of the board of county commissioners and it was while attending to his official duties at Ashboro, the county seat, that he lost his life, being struck by lightning. This tragedy occurred in July, 1900. He and his wife were faithful members of the Society of Friends and he served as trustee of Guilford College. Allen J. Tomlinson married at Damascus, Ohio, Anna Fawcett. She was born in that Ohio village in 1848, daughter of Simeon and Deborah (Miller) Fawcett, both of whom were Quakers and spent their lives in the West, where they died when well upwards of eighty years of age. Mrs. Allen J. Tomlinson died in 1914. She reared six children: Charles Fawcett, Roberta, Sidney Halstead, Deborah, Annie and Allen Unthank, all living except the last.

Charles Fawcett Tomlinson during his boyhood attended the Academy at Bush Hill and Guilford College, graduating Bachelor of Science with the class of 1893. For a year he was principal of the graded school at Ashboro, and then completed his education in the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated Ph. B. in 1895. Taking up his work as an educator, he was principal of the West End graded school in Winston until 1899, then became superintendent of the city schools of Winston, and resigned that office in 1904 to join his brother Sidney H. in business at High Point.

His brother had established in the meantime the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company, of which Charles became secretary and treasurer. This business has had a remarkable growth. In 1904 its capital stock was $12,500.00 and the value of goods manufactured was about $60,000 a year. At the present time the capital is $400,000 and the manufactured products per year represent a value upwards of $1,000,000. The many carloads of goods that go out from its factory and warehouses every year contribute not a little to making the name High Point synonymous with the furniture industry of the South. Along with his business responsibilities in this company Mr. Tomlinson has enjoyed the appreciation and esteem of his fellow business men in the offices already noted, and has also served as president of the Commercial Club of High Point, and is his father's successor on the Board of Trustees of Guilford College. He is affiliated with High Point Lodge No. 1155 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a charter member of Winston Lodge No. 449, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and while affiliated with that lodge was successively elected to three of the chair offices in the Grand Lodge. For seven years he was a member of the City School Board. As a recreation he plays an occasional game of golf. Mr. Tomlinson is a democrat and has been faithful to the religion in which he was reared, that of the Friends church. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1914 he married May Lovelace, of Wilson, North

Charles F. Adams

Carolina, who was born at South Boston, Virginia, daughter of J. P. and Sarah (Lacey) Lovelace. They have two children, Charles Fawcett, Jr., and Sarah Lacey.

THOMAS ROSWELL FOUST, a North Carolina educator whose work is especially appreciated in Guilford County, where he has served as county superintendent of schools for a number of years, was born on a plantation near Graham in Alamance County. He is a son of Thomas Carbry Foust, a native of the same county, and grandson of George Foust, who was also born in that locality, where the family have lived for a number of generations. George Foust owned and occupied a plantation near Graham in Alamance County, had slaves to cultivate his fields, and spent his life there as a very successful and progressive farmer. He married Maria Duffy Holt, a lifelong resident of that section of the state. Thomas Carbry Foust after reaching manhood was given a plantation by his father, and he has occupied it ever since. His success as a farmer has enabled him to acquire an extensive property around his original homestead. He married Mary Eliza Robbins, who was born near Old Trinity in Randolph County, daughter of Ahai Robbins. The eight children of Thomas C. Foust and wife are: Julius Isaac, Thomas Roswell, Lettie Amelia, Mattie, Frank Lee, Mamie Robbins, James Alexander and Jessie.

For his work as an educator Thomas R. Foust was equipped with a liberal training during his youth. After leaving the country schools he prepared for college at Graham Academy and is a graduate of the University of North Carolina with the degree Ph. B. He did his first work as a teacher at Clinton, North Carolina, subsequently taught at Newbern and Goldsboro. It was through his work and influence that the present system of graded schools was established in Newbern. He was the first superintendent and served in that position for seven years. He went from there to Goldsboro and served as superintendent for three years. In 1904 he came to Greensboro to accept the office of county superintendent of schools. He has been continued in that position of usefulness for fourteen years, and the satisfactory status of public education in the state is largely attributed to his carefully conceived plans and progressive administration. He has been variously honored in educational affairs, having served as president of the North Carolina City School Superintendents Association, and president of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly.

In 1896 Professor Foust married Elizabeth Harris, who was born in Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina, daughter of Dr. Thomas W. and Sallie Harris. They are the parents of four children: Thomas Roswell, Jr., Elizabeth Duffy, Julius Eugene, Sarah Holt. Mr. and Mrs. Foust are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Foust has membership in Phi Gamma Delta in college fraternity and Greensboro Council No. 13, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

DAVID EZEKIEL HENDERSON is a prominent lawyer at Newbern and has become widely known all over the state through his prominence in fraternal organizations, and as an eloquent and forceful leader in the democratic party. The success Mr. Henderson has gained as a lawyer has been chiefly gratifying to him because it opens opportunities for doing good in a broad and efficient way, and considering his connections and his activities the remark would be justified that his whole thought and purpose is to make his life of broad and beneficent value to others rather than to himself.

A native of North Carolina, he was born in Onslow County September 3, 1879, and is still a very young man, with a promise of his best work and achievements still ahead of him. His parents, Joseph Franklin and Mary Elizabeth (Shepard) Henderson, were substantial farming people of Onslow County. Mr. Henderson grew up on a farm, attended common and high schools and also a business college. His first experience for himself was as a school teacher and he taught two years before taking up the study of law. He read law in private offices and then finished his course in the law department of the University of North Carolina. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1905, and has since been in active practice at Newbern. He handles a general practice and in December, 1916, was elected county attorney of Craven County. Mr. Henderson still retains the great vitality and rugged physique which he acquired during his early life on the farm. It is said that when he was a youth on the farm he could split as many as 500 rails in a single day.

In 1908 Mr. Henderson was elected president of the North Carolina Baraca Association at its organization and he called the first association meeting at Greensboro in 1909. He is a member and has held all the offices in the local and state bodies of the Improved Order of Red Men. In the spring of 1915 he was elected Great Sachem at Moorehead City. He was president at the Great Council at Asheville in 1916 and was elected Great Representative of the Great Council of the United States which met at Wildwood, New Jersey, in 1916. He will also be one of the prominent members in the National Council at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1918. Another order in which he has been prominent is the Woodmen of the World. He has served as consul commander of Elmwood Camp No. 11 at Newbern, in March, 1915, was elected to the head camp at Durham, and was there elected delegate to the state head camp in March, 1917, and from that was chosen delegate to the sovereign camp meeting at Atlanta in July, 1917.

For eight years Mr. Henderson served as a member of the board of stewards of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He served four years as secretary of the Craven County Democratic Committee. In 1916, at the state democratic convention in Raleigh, he was nominated for presidential elector, and during the following campaign he went into every county of the Third District and presented and discussed the great fundamental issues of the campaign before thousands of voters. After the election he was chosen by the electoral college at Raleigh as special messenger to carry the vote to the United States Senate in February, 1917, and when he delivered the vote of the North Carolina delegation his young son acted as page to carry the vote to the presiding officer of the Senate. His boy received marks of special gratitude from President Wilson.

Mr. Henderson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Craven County and North Carolina Bar associations. He is a director and attorney for the Home Building and Loan Association and attorney for the Citizens Savings and Trust Company of Newbern.

On August 29, 1912, he married Miss Mattie Jane Jenkins, of Aulander, North Carolina. Their son, above mentioned, is David Henry, born October 31, 1914.

Mr. Henderson has distinguished himself as a leading factor in the anti-saloon movement of North Carolina, and he prosecutes all liquor cases free of charge. His wife is an active member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have done much for delinquent children, have been generous in their support of the Salvation Army and recently Mr. Henderson drew a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the purchase of a farm that should prove a home for delinquent and fallen women.

JAMES WILLIAM FERRELL is a prominent real estate man, with offices both at Greenville, North Carolina, and Petersburg, Virginia, much of his time being spent in the Virginia city

Mr. Ferrell was born at Durham, North Carolina, June 17, 1884, son of William Lykurgus and Mary Sarilla (Walker) Ferrell. His father was also extensively engaged in the real estate and tobacco business. James W. Ferrell was educated in his native town, in the graded schools and in the Trinity Park High School. His first business experience was as a tobacco buyer, an occupation to which he gave seven years between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four.

Realizing the imperative need of the subdivision of large farms in the South so that the farmer of small means might own a home, in 1910 Mr. Ferrell gave up the tobacco industry and engaged in that line of the real estate business. Soon thereafter he organized the Atlantic Coast Realty Company, of which he is president. This company was operated throughout the entire South and a part of the middle western states. In 1917 their sales of farm lands amounted to a little more than 60,000 acres, at about an average of fifty acres to the farm.

Mr. Ferrell is also a director of the United States Camp Company of Petersburg, Virginia, which owns and controls the property that Camp Lee is built on, a director of Walnut Hill Land Company of Petersburg, of the Petersburg Savings & Insurance Company, the Virginia-Carolina Land Corporation, and the Tri-County Building Company.

Mr. Ferrell is a Rotarian, also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is recognized as one of the leading men of affairs in his home city.

April 8, 1903, he married Miss Loulie Witcher Poindexter, of Rocky Mount, Virginia, a descendant of the Witcher family on her father's side, and the Wills family on her mother's side. They have two children, James William, Jr., and Mary Lou.

JAMES H. SPARGER, long and prominently known in the business affairs of Greensboro, is member of that family of Spargers that from colonial times to the present has been identified with North Carolina and in many ways the name Sparger is one of the oldest and most influential among the notable families of the state

For a number of generations the Spargers have lived in Surry County, where James H. Sparger was born on the plantation in Mount Airy Township September 10. 1849. His grandfather was John Sparger and his father Murlin Sparger, both natives of the same locality. Murlin Sparger was born in 1811. The latter made the best of his very limited opportunities to attend school. However, he managed to obtain an education sufficient for business purposes. He grew up on a plantation, and when a young man bought a farm in Mount Airy Township. He also acquired a saw mill and grist mill and divided his time between superintending his land and its crops and the operations of the mills. His character as well as his business activities made him a man of prominence and influence in that locality. For several years he served as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Surry County. He was an ardent prohibitionist and was one of the first officials in Surry County to refuse a license to sell liquor, an action which created a great deal of discussion at the time, since it was practically unprecedented. During the war between the states he served as a member of the conscription board. Murlin Sparger died in 1878. He married Bethania Cook, who was born in Medfield Township of Surry County and died in 1886. They reared ten children: Elizabeth, John H., William A., Margaret F., Edith E., James H., Sarah P., Benjamin F., Mary and George W.

James H. Sparger during his youth attended rural schools and also the Mount Airy schools. At the age of twenty-two he began his independent career as a farmer and manufacturer of tobacco. At that time tobacco manufacture was a seasonal industry, carried on chiefly during the summer months. For the first two years he remained on his farm and then moved to Mount Airy, where he continued tobacco manufacturing on a large scale. In 1897 Mr. Sparger sold his interests as a tobacco manufacturer at Mount Airy and went into general merchandising. In 1903 he came to Greensboro and developed a large business as a wholesale grocery merchant. He retired from that in 1914, and since then has devoted his time chiefly to dealing in leaf tobacco. In 1917 he also acquired an interest in a retail grocery business at Greensboro.

In 1873 Mr. Sparger married Laura D. Mitchell. She was born in Henry County, Virginia, daughter of Henderson and Laura (Casey) Mitchell. When she was two years old her parents removed to Surry County, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Sparger have seven children: Samuel W., Alice, Elizabeth, Annie Louisa, Frederick J., Edwin M. and Alma. Samuel W. is now a resident of Durham, engaged in the insurance business. Alice is the wife of E. H. Kochtitzky and has a daughter named Laura. Elizabeth married O. W. Kochtitzky and has two children, Caroline and O. W. Jr. Annie Louisa is the wife of S. S. Steele, and her two daughters are Mary Elizabeth and Annie Louise. Frederick J. married Matilda Tatum, and has four children, Frederick J., Jr., Hamilton Tatum, Elizabeth and Jean Webster. Edwin M. married Kate Hollingsworth.

The Sparger family have a beautiful home on West Market Street in Greensboro. Mr. Sparger is active in the West Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and while at Mount Airy was chairman of the board of trustees of the church. Like his father, he is a prohibitionist, and fraternally is affiliated with Corinthian Lodge No. 342, Free and Accepted Masons.

WILLIAM J. HARRINGTON, of Glendon, Moore County, has one of the notable business centers of North Carolina. Such an estimate is made advisedly and with due regard to the fact that North Carolina has many successful business men, bankers, manufacturers, merchants and others. But in many well informed quarters there is an increasing belief that the wholesomeness, attractiveness and completeness of American civilization rests on the life of the country. It is in his man-

Wm. J. Harrington

agement of an extensive plantation that Mr. Harrington's career and works become of special interest among the leading men of North Carolina.

His plantation is located in the northern part of Moore County, in Deep River Township on McLendon's Creek and near Deep River, a few miles north of Carthage, the county seat, and three miles south of Glendon, a station on the Norfolk Southern Railroad. It is also on a modern improved highway that is a part of the good roads system of Moore County. By his own efforts, his skill and energy Mr. Harrington has made this one of the finest plantations in this part of the state.

He was born in Moore County in 1875, one of a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, eight of whom are still living. From his earliest youth he has been a steady, industrious, hard working ambitious man. His ambition especially took the direction of acquiring this home farm, paying off its indebtedness and making of it one of the best places of its kind as well as a home for himself and family. How well he has succeeded every one in that county knows, and the fact can be proved by very brief description.

Mr. Harrington is now a "single track" farmer. The distinction attaching to his plantation is that it is a specially well balanced property. It is large enough, and its facilities have been so carefully arranged, as to provide labor and productiveness practically all the year around. One part of it contains a grove of native timber. Mr. Harrington has carefully practiced forest conservation. The new growth is carefully looked after, none of it is cut down, and for the mature timber a home mill is operated for conversion into lumber, and this is one of the commercial resources of the place. Away from the timber are large fields given over to cotton, which is the principal money crop, wheat, corn, oats and everything else that can be grown to keep a large plantation at the height of its productiveness.

Mr. Harrington has spent a large part of his life in the original homestead of his plantation. For about two years he was in the livery business at Carthage. When he married in 1902 he had no resources whatever in capital, though his determination and spirit to succeed were equal to a large volume of capital. By careful dealing he was able to buy the four hundred acres constituting his father's old farm, and this by subsequent purchases has been increased to nine hundred acres. On the land are seventeen living springs. In addition to the splendid home of Mr. Harrington and family he has erected fourteen tenant houses on the place and made many other improvements. It is one of the farms that seem to point the way for new conditions in agricultural management. There are very few if any lax periods when the personnel of the working force has no employment. Mr. Harrington keeps about thirty-five employes the year around, and he has carefully trained them for different branches of the work, so that it is an interchangeable system, and practically the entire force can be set at any emergency task. Of late years Mr. Harrington has become greatly interested in livestock. The stock from his farm brings the highest prices in the open market. He has a registered Angus bull at the head of twenty-one grade Angus cows and heifers, also keeps a number of grade Hereford heifers, and at the present writing his cattle number about seventy-eight head, including a few of his famous Jerseys. He is also a breeder of registered Berkshire hogs.

The mainspring of the enterprise is Mr. Harrington himself. He is one of the busiest farm managers and supervisors that could be found anywhere. He is a dynamo of energy, never has an idle moment, and is on the go from early morning to late at night. It is intelligent and resourceful management of this kind that makes possible the running of a big farm on the same principles as a modern factory. The Harrington plantation is, in fact, a big community in itself, and it requires a number of carloads of flour, sugar and other plantation supplies to keep the establishment provisioned for a single year.

Mr. Harrington comes of a notable family in this part of the state. The Harringtons are of English origin, and have been in Moore County and adjacent counties since prior to the Revolution. One especially prominent member of the family was the General Harrington who was commander of the American forces in the Revolutionary War and directed the operations of several brilliant campaigns in the upper part of South Carolina and the lower part of North Carolina. His direct descendants still live in Richmond.

William J. Harrington is a son of Thomas and Mary (Jackson) Harrington. His mother is still living. Her father, Maj. John C. Jackson was a Confederate officer, and the Jackson family were large owners before the war in the upper part of Moore County and the lower part of Chatham County.

Mr. Harrington's paternal grandfather, Elias Harrington, was married at a place on the old Fayetteville Plank Road, and then settled near White Hill Church, four miles north of Cameron in Moore County, where he spent the rest of his life. Thomas Harrington, who died in 1915, was born at that home place and served as a Confederate soldier. In 1870 he and his brother A. B. Harrington bought the farm where William J. now lives, so that for nearly fifty years it has had practically a single ownership. These brothers bought 1,000 acres. This land is part of the old Alston property of Revolutionary history and was originally owned by George Alston, to whom it was granted by the King of England. The adjoining land, known as the "Horseshoe," was owned by George Alston's brother Phillip. The Alstons had come from England and settled in the upper part of Moore County long before the Revolutionary war. In the second year of that war Fanning, a pronounced British Tory, evidently looking for conquest and the spoils of war, left Wilmington and came up through the Cape Fear section to Deep River in the upper part of Moore County in command of a troop of Tories. The Alston brothers, hearing of the approach and realizing the object of the expedition, hastily gathered together a band of patriots and in a sanguinary conflict defeated Fanning in a duel of arms on what is now known as the Anderson Jones farm, a portion of the original Alston lands, of which the Harrington plantation is a part.

Mr. William J. Harrington is naturally a man of the highest standing and credit in the business and financial world, is a director of the Farm Loan Bank for Moore County, and for all the demands made upon his time and energy by his own business is keenly alive to the importance of the advancement and welfare of his community and county. He is a member of the Methodist church.

He married Miss Blanche Davis, daughter of John W. Davis, of Moore County. Mrs. Harrington was born on the farm adjoining the place where Mr. Harrington's mother was reared on Deep River.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have three children, Eugene, Mary Ruth and Lucile.

HENRY M. WORTH, known among his numerous friends over the state as "Hal" Worth, has had a busy and active career and is one of the honored residents of Ashboro. He was born at Ashboro in 1860, and is of noteworthy lineage and ancestry. In one line he is a direct descendant of John Carver, first governor of Plymouth Colony in 1621. Another line of descent connects him with Tristram Coffin, who together with a small colony bought land from the Indians and became the first settlers of Nantucket Island off the Massachusetts coast.

The successive generations of the Worth family going back to the earliest known ancestor are as follows: 1, William and Sarah (Macey) Worth; 2, John and Miriam (Gardner) Worth; 3, Joseph and Lydia (Gorham) Worth; 4, Daniel and Eunice (Hussey) Worth; 5, David and Eunice (Gardner) Worth; 6, John Milton Worth, who was born near old Center Church in Guilford County, North Carolina, in June, 1811; 7, Capt. Shubal Gardner Worth, who was born in Montgomery County, North Carolina, in 1836; and 8 Henry M. or "Hal" Worth born in 1860.

Tristram Coffin, the pioneer of Massachusetts, married Diana Stephens; their son James married Mary Severance; Mary, daughter of James Coffin, married Richard Pinkham; Shubal Pinkham, Sr., married Abigail Bunker; Shubal Pinkham, Jr., married Eunice Gardner; Abigail, daughter of Shubal Pinkham, Jr., married Stephen Gardner, and their daughter Eunice married David Worth, great-grandfather of "Hal" Worth. The mothers of John Adams of the celebrated family of that name, of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin and Daniel Webster, were sisters of "Hal" Worth's direct ancestors.

In a preceding paragraph Joseph Worth, shown as the third generation of the family, married Lydia Gorham. She was a daughter of Shubal and Priscilla (Hussey) Gorham, a granddaughter of John and Desire (Howland) Gorham, a great-granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Carver) Howland, Elizabeth Carver being of the same generation as John Carver, first governor of Plymouth Colony.

Daniel Worth, of the fourth generation, was born at Nantucket in 1739, and was the founder of the family in North Carolina. He located near old Center Church in Guilford County, where he was a substantial colonial farmer and planter.

His son David was a physician, and had his home near Center Meeting House. A son of this old time physician was the distinguished Jonathan Worth, governor of North Carolina during a portion of the war between the states, and also after the close of that war.

Henry M. Worth's grandfather, John Milton Worth, was a physician and attained prominence in public affairs, having many times been sent to the State Senate and House of Representatives, and was state treasurer for twelve years. He was one of the leading men of his county, largely engaged in businesses of various character, and built the mills of Worth Manufacturing Company, whose cotton cloths, sheetings and ginghams were widely sold throughout the country.

Capt. Shubal Gardner Worth, father of "Hal" Worth, was for a number of years an Ashboro merchant and was also interested in gold mining in Montgomery and Randolph counties. At the outbreak of the war he raised a company for service in the Confederate army and was commissioned its captain. He resigned that command to raise another company, and with it joined the Nineteenth North Carolina Cavalry, in the brigade commanded by Gen. W. P. Roberts. Captain Worth lost his life in one of the battles in the vicinity of Richmond on May 31, 1864. His remains were brought back and interred at Ashboro.

Captain Worth married Elizabeth Elliott, a daughter of Henry Branson and Martha (Marsh) Elliott and granddaughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wood) Elliott. Benjamin Elliott was one of the progressive men of his time, having constructed the first cotton mill in Randolph County and one of the first mills south of the Potomac River.

Henry B. Elliott, maternal grandfather of "Hal" Worth, was a man of superior education and an attorney of distinction. Just before the war broke out he moved to Missouri and was a resident of that state until his death. Henry B. Elliott's wife, as will be noted was Martha Marsh. Her brother, Alfred Marsh, married Sally Elliott, daughter of Benjamin Elliott, Sr. One of their children was a daughter Cornelia, who married George W. Thompson of Pittsboro. Their son, Alfred A. Thompson, now of Raleigh, married Lottie Love and their daughter is the wife of J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, head of the history department of the University of North Carolina. Mr. Robert W. Thompson of Greensboro, who married Miss Annie Busbee, daughter of the late F. H. Busbee of Raleigh, is a son of Mr. Alfred A. Thompson.

Henry M. Worth was one of three children. His sister Elizabeth married Claude Creason and at her death left one son, Bertram Gayle, and one daughter, Lucy Daniels. His other sister, Roberta, was the wife of Richard Boyd of Boydville, Virginia, who died in 1907, and she is now Mrs. D. H. Collins, of Greensboro. She has three children, Sally, Evelina and Fred Boyd, the latter now in France, being a lieutenant of infantry in the American army.

Henry M. Worth was prepared for college in the old Bingham Military School at Mebane, and from there entered the University of North Carolina. Before completing his course he left to become teller in the state treasury at Raleigh, under his grandfather, who was then state treasurer, as above noted. Later for a number of years Mr. Worth was active in cotton manufacturing and lumber milling, and has had a very busy and successful career. For some years he was attached to the department of justice, but is now a civilian officer of the war department, serving as inspector, Quartermaster Corps, of textiles being manufactured for the Government, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, Quartermaster Corps.

Mr. Worth has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Rosabelle Englehard, daughter of Maj. Joseph A. Englehard, who served as secretary of state during Governor Vance's administration, beginning in 1876. Mr. Worth married for his second wife Miss Laura Stimson, daughter of James H. and Julia E. (Stockton) Stimson, an old and prominent family of Davidson County.

FURNIFOLD M. SIMMONS has for eighteen years ably and forcefully represented North Carolina in the United States Senate, and his long continuous service gives him a ranking place in many of the Senate committees and has brought him a

position hardly second to any among the men who control and direct the nation's destiny. He is chairman of the committee on finance, the premier committee of the Senate.

Senator Simmons is a native of Jones County, North Carolina, where he was born January 20, 1854. He grew up in the country and has always kept in close touch with the rural districts and even with agriculture, though his own profession has been that of a lawyer. He was graduated from Trinity College A. B. in 1873 and in 1875 was admitted to the bar. In the practice of law he steadily gained distinction and has been recognized as a leader in the profession even though the cares of public office have prevented consecutive practice for many years.

He first became known nationally when in 1886 he was sent from the Second Congressional District of North Carolina to the Fiftieth Congress. He was chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee in the victorious campaign of 1892. In 1893 Senator Simmons was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Fourth Collection District of North Carolina, and served in that office during the second administration of Mr. Cleveland. He has long been the titular leader of the democratic party in North Carolina, and was chairman of the executive committee of the state in 1892, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904 and 1906.

Senator Simmons was first elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1901. He succeeded Marion Butler, who had been chosen as a populist. Senator Simmons was re-elected in 1907 and in 1912 was the choice of the democratic primary, his two opponents being Governor W. W. Kitchin and Chief Justice Walter Clark. His present term in the Senate expires March 3, 1919.

Senator Simmons was the recipient of the honorary degree Doctor of Laws from Trinity College in 1901 and from the University of North Carolina in 1913. In 1875 he married Eliza Humphrey, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, and in 1886 he married Belle Gibbs, of Hyde County, North Carolina.

JOHN LAWRENCE NICHOLSON, M. D. A physician and surgeon at Washington, but with reputation and associations that make him well known throughout the state, Doctor Nicholson is the son of a physician, and brought to his professional practice sound native talent and thorough technical preparation.

He was born at Washington, North Carolina, May 2, 1879, a son of Dr. Samuel Timothy and Annie Elizabeth (Lucas) Nicholson. He received his early educational advantages in Ridgeway High School and graduated from Trinity College of Durham with the class of 1899. He took his medical studies in the University of Maryland, where he graduated M. D. in 1904 and spent the following year as a resident student in the University Hospital of Baltimore. Returning to his native city in 1904, Doctor Nicholson at once entered upon a general practice as a physician and surgeon, and his successful position is well testified to by the various connections and relationships there to professional organizations.

He is surgeon for the S. R. Fowle Hospital, is local surgeon of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, is a member of the Beaufort County and North Carolina State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, the Seaboard Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association, the North Carolina Surgical Club, the Association of Southern Railway Surgeons, and the First District Medical Society. Doctor Nicholson also affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

June 29, 1907, he married Miss Frances Hill, of Scotland Neck, North Carolina. Their two children are Josephine Whitmel and John Lawrence.

ROY RUSSELL BLANTON, former county recorder of Rutherford County, is an able young lawyer and has recently located for practice at Forest City.

He was born at Forest City March 12, 1883, son of John B. and Agatha (Stroud) Blanton, his father a merchant. He was educated in public schools, the Mars Hill Academy, one of the famous preparatory schools of the state, and completed his education in the literary and law department of Wake Forest College. He has his Bachelor of Arts degree from that institution and in February, 1913, was admitted to the bar. In the same year he was appointed county recorder of Rutherford County, and in 1915 was elected for the term of two years. At the expiration of that term of office he came to Forest City in January, 1918, and already does much of the law business in this section of the county. Mr. Blanton is a member of the Baptist Church and teacher of the Baraca Class.

JOHN H. BINGHAM. A man possessed of initiative and a knack for hard work can succeed in any line of endeavor to which he applies himself. This is true in farming as well as in other fields. Mr. John Houston Bingham, owner of a finely improved farm in the vicinity of Sugar Grove, Watauga County, North Carolina, has won marked success as an agriculturist and stock-raiser and in addition thereto he has achieved a fair amount of fame as a brilliant and versatile lawyer, his practice extending throughout Watauga and adjacent counties.

In 1868, on Cove Creek, near Sugar Grove, North Carolina, occurred the birth of John H. Bingham, who is a son of William and Roxana (Presnell) Bingham, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom is living, her home being at Amantha, North Carolina. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this review was George M. Bingham, whose birth occurred July 20, 1805, on Reddy's River in Wilkes County, North Carolina, and he was a son of William Bingham, a native of Virginia, whence he came to this state as a young man. It is a tradition in this family that Benjamin Bingham, a brother of William, fired the last cannon at Yorktown. William Bingham, father of John H. Bingham, was a Confederate soldier and served throughout the Civil war, holding the rank of captain of his company. He died in 1873.

The late Maj. Harvey Bingham, of Statesville, an uncle of John H. Bingham, was a distinguished lawyer and teacher of law. He was born in Watauga County in 1839, and passed to eternal rest at Statesville in 1895. As a soldier of the Confederacy he was a member of Young Farthing's company, Thirty-seventh North Carolina Regiment. Later he became battalion major of the Watauga County Home Guard, having been discharged from his regiment on account of poor health. After the close of the war he located in Haywood County, where he taught school and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1869. He was successfully engaged in the practice of his

profession at Boone until 1881, when he established his home in Statesville, where he won great renown as an able attorney and where he conducted a private law school, in which a number of the most prominent lawyers of the state were equipped for the work of their profession.

John H. Bingham completed his early schooling in the Cove Creek Academy and for twelve years he was a pedagogue in Watauga County. In 1898 he was nominated, on the democratic ticket, for the office of clerk of the Superior Court of Watauga County, and although the county was then and still is normally republican, he was elected to that office over a strong opponent by a majority of 225 votes. At the end of his term of four years he settled on his present farm on Cove Creek. Subsequently he studied law in Wake Forest College and was admitted to the bar in 1913. Since that time he has won considerable prestige as a lawyer in Watauga and adjoining counties. He is a student and thinker, a fine pleader and speaker and ranks with the best at a bar which contains some of the ablest lawyers of the country.

Mr. Bingham's farm is located on Cove Creek, adjoining the Village of Sugar Grove and nine miles west of Boone, the county seat of Watauga County. Here he owns an estate of 100 acres right in the heart of the famous Cove Creek Valley, noted as the "garden spot" of North Carolina. He is also interested in stock raising and in this connection has an additional tract of pasture land of 150 acres at Meat Camp, northeast of Boone; he makes a specialty of cattle and sheep, and has been particularly successful with dairy cattle—Shorthorns, Holsteins and Herefords.

Always greatly interested in matters of an educational nature, Mr. Bingham was one of the founders of Walnut Grove Institute, in which he is a member of the board of trustees. This school has been generously supported by the citizens of this section and it ranks as one of the most successful academies in this part of the state.

Watauga County being a rich dairy country, it is naturally adapted for dairy products and the manufacture of cheese is rapidly becoming an important industry in the Cove Creek Valley. Mr. Bingham was one of the organizers of the Cove Creek Co-operative Cheese Factory, of which he was the first president, and still remains in that office. He took a leading part in the inauguration of this industry, making several trips to Raleigh to enlist the support of the state dairy department and the factory was launched in March, 1914. This has been a paying proposition, the annual dividends to stockholders, all of whom are local farmers and stockmen, amounting to 50 per cent, now fixed permanently at 10 per cent by stockholders.

In 1891 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bingham to Miss Alice Smith, a native of Watauga County, North Carolina. They are the parents of eight children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: B. B. Bingham, Jennie, Nora H., Joe W., Dow H., Ophelia, Finly and Robert Bingham.

In July, 1917, Mr. Bingham was appointed by Governor Bickett to the responsible position of chairman of the exemption board for Watauga County, and he has performed his duties in this connection with the utmost fidelity, justice and impartiality. He is a democrat in politics, warmly advocating the party principles, although he is not an active politician. He has devoted himself assiduously to his profession and to his work as a farmer and stock-raiser. He is an original thinker, and as a man he is thoroughly conscientious, ever holding "That no man liveth to himself, that no man dieth to himself" as his motto, of undoubted integrity, affable and courteous in manner, and he has a host of friends, who honor him for his fair and straightforward career. That:

> "One thought but known
> To be thine own,
> Is worth ten thousand gleaned,
> From fields by others sown,"

is the proper view of the real student there possibly can be no doubt.

SIDNEY HALSTEAD TOMLINSON is vice president and general manager of the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company and president of the People's House Furnishing Company, both of High Point. In giving these institutions to High Point Mr. Tomlinson has achieved not only a commendable success from a private standpoint, but has benefited the community and made it possible for a large number of families to live there, enjoy the advantages of a growing city, and have a steady and reliable source of income.

Mr. Tomlinson is a member of an old and prominent Quaker family of Bush Hill, Randolph County. An interesting sketch of his forefathers is given on other pages of this publication. He was born at Archdale in Randolph County, and received his earlier education at Old Trinity College High School prior to its removal to Durham. He is a graduate of Guilford College, from which he received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1898. In the meantime he had acquired considerable practical experience of value in a business way, and on leaving college he traveled through the South in the interests of the High Point furniture factories. His ambition soon called him to a larger field, and in 1900 he founded the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $12,000. This corporation is now the largest manufacturing plant of its kind in the South. In many respects it is a model institution. Its spacious fireproof buildings occupy an area of several acres. As an industry it takes front rank among the largest enterprises of the state. The company's capital at present is $400,000, and its products, consisting of high grade dining room and living room furniture, are widely distributed over the principal states of the Union. The aggregate value of its products is upwards of $1,000 000 annually. Mr. Tomlinson was the first secretary and treasurer of the company, but since 1904 has been vice president and active manager.

In 1904 Mr. Tomlinson married Ethel May Diffee, a native of Randolph County, and daughter of Alfred M. and Louie (Johnson) Diffee. They have two children, William Allen and Sidney Halstead, Jr.

In 1905 Mr. Tomlinson organized the People's House Furnishing Company, at present one of the largest and most remarkable furniture stores in the South. The first furniture exhibition building for showing manufacturers' samples to the trade Mr. Tomlinson has the credit of having established in 1905 under the name of the High Point Show Rooms. Mr. Tomlinson is a democrat in politics and a member of the Friends church.

Like many modern business men Mr. Tomlinson does not spend all his time in his office, and recre-

A. H. Faulkner

ates his energy and enthusiasm by much outdoor life. His favorite game is golf.

ROBERT SAMUEL CROMARTIE, M. D. A volume only would be sufficient compass in which to attempt a description of the Cromartie family consistent with its dignity, its power and influence as long time factors in the life and affairs of Bladen County and the Cape Fear section, not to mention in its earlier annals in Scotland. One outstanding characteristic of the Cromarties, and one that easily distinguishes them from the majority of American families, is tenacity of possession. The development of the American continent in a century inevitably required move and change, and while the great national resources have thus been made available, it is by no means certain that the welfare and security of many families participating in the movement has been substantially improved.

On the other hand, the Cromarties, while adapting themselves readily to the changing circumstances and ideals of the modern world, have for the most part remained fixtures in the one locality where their great ancestor settled more than a century and a half ago. The old seat of the Cromarties is in Bladen County, a few miles from the post Town of Garland, which is in Sampson County. Only the briefest outline of the family history can be attempted as an introduction to the career of Dr. Robert Samuel Cromartie, a distinguished physician and surgeon and planter at the old Cromartie homestead.

The Cromarties were of a clan notable in Scottish history. Many brave and chivalrous deeds were credited to them, and they were strong and good men both in peace and in war. The founder of the original branch of the family was William Cromartie, who was born in Scotland in 1731. He espoused the declining cause of the Stuarts. Upon the fall of that house he renounced an earldom and left Leith upon what proved to be a romantic and adventurous voyage at sea. A well founded tradition, though the exact facts are not all known, is that his first wife was a captive princess whom he rescued during this voyage. She was the mother of his oldest son, William Cromartie, Jr. William, Sr., landed at Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1765, about two years after the treaty of peace which concluded the seven years' war in England and the French and Indian war in America. Journeying up the Cape Fear and South rivers, he procured and located upon a large body of land in what is now Cypress Creek Township on the South River in Bladen County. Here he lived, gathered about him a retinue of slaves, developed his landed possessions, and in that locality his descendants have always continued to reside. After his first wife's death William Cromartie married Ruhama Doane, of Middletown, Connecticut. She was the mother of James, Thankful, Elizabeth, Ruhama, Alexander, John, Peter, Mary, Catherine, Nancy Ann and Margaret. William Cromartie proved true to the fighting ideals of his ancestry and when the War of the Revolution came on he espoused the American cause and fought as a member of Lieutenant Wilkinson's Company in the Tenth North Carolina Regiment. He lived many years after the colonies became united under a republican government, and died September 21, 1807. His wife Ruhama was born in 1745 and died in 1813. This William Cromartie was the great-grandfather of Doctor Cromartie.

The latter's grandfather, John Cromartie, son of William and Ruhama, was born February 28, 1774. He and his brothers were all given plantations along the South River, adjoining the original home place, and they and their descendants have occupied that region ever since. The old Cromartie homes have never been out of the families that founded them. The name Cromartie is synonym for the highest type of character in citizenship, and whatever may have been their individual fortunes they have always regard for the heritage of an honorable name.

The father of Doctor Cromartie was William James Cromartie, who was born at the Cromartie homestead in 1824 and died there in 1898. He was a lifelong planter except during the war between the states, when he served with a Confederate regiment recruited chiefly in Bladen County. He married Mary Douglas Sloan, who is also deceased. She was a daughter of Dickson and Catharine (Bryan) Sloan. Dickson Sloan was a citizen of Duplin County, which he represented in the Legislature for a number of years. The Sloans are of English origin. Mary Douglas Sloan also represented the Dickson and Bryan families, both prominent in North Carolina history.

Robert Samuel Cromartie was born at the place where he now lives in 1869. He grew up in those surroundings, and was educated in Davidson College, graduating A. B. with the class of 1895. In preparation for a medical career he spent two years in the University of North Carolina, but in 1900 graduated M. D. from the North Carolina Medical College at Davidson. Since then he has been engaged in the actual practice of medicine at his old home. He is also a farmer and planter and his part of the old Cromartie estate consists of about 400 acres, eighty acres being in a state of thorough cultivation.

Doctor Cromartie stands among the very highest in his profession. At different times flattering offers have come to him to take up professional work in the larger cities, where the skill and resources of the physician and surgeon have their highest premium in material rewards and reputation. But Doctor Cromartie has steadfastly elected to remain at the old place, deeming professional reputation of less consequence than the service which he can render to the people who need him, and he has remained true to this choice, though certainly at considerable sacrifice. He is a former president of the Bladen County Medical Society.

Naturally in public affairs his services have been in much demand. He is a member of the board of county commissioners. Soon after the outbreak of the war with Germany he was appointed a member of the County Exemption Board. As everyone knows, it is a duty that exacts heavy demands of time, patience and judgment, and its chief reward is a sense of a necessary and patriotic duty performed.

Doctor Cromartie is a member and ruling elder of the old South River Presbyterian Church. This is one of the old and historic churches of the Cape Fear section, having been formally organized in 1795. Doubtless meetings of the congregation were held for some years prior to that date. His great-grandfather, William Cromartie, was one of the founders and pillars of the church and its chief nucleus of supporting members has always been the Cromarties and their relatives.

Doctor Cromartie married Miss Mary B. Jester, who was born at Suffolk, Virginia, daughter of Capt. Charles W. and Lois (Swett) Jester, both native Virginians and now deceased. Captain Jester was a gallant Confederate soldier and served

all through the war. In one battle he was severely wounded, and those wounds eventually brought about his death. For several years after the war he was connected with steamboat and steamship traffic from the port of Norfolk. Mrs. Cromartie was educated in the Baptist Female Institute, now Chowan College at Murfreesboro, North Carolina. The five children of Doctor and Mrs. Cromartie are Mary Blanche, Robert Samuel, Jr., Ruth Herrington, William James and Lois Virginia.

Doctor and Mrs. Cromartie's spacious and hospitable home is a place of genuine attraction in addition to its historic interest. It was built originally by the doctor's grandfather, John Cromartie. In later years it has received additions and new conveniences and comforts at the hands of Doctor Cromartie. It stands practically a stone's throw of the original place where stood the home of William Cromartie, who is buried here.

HUGH NELSON BINFORD. Through his business and other activities Hugh Nelson Binford has been one of the prominent factors in the citizenship of Madison for a number of years. He has spent most of his life in North Carolina, but is a native of Virginia and is related by family ties with some of the oldest and most prominent names of that historic commonwealth.

Mr. Binford was born at Cascade in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. His father, Dr. Walter Lee Binford, a native of Goochland County, Virginia, after graduating from the medical department of the University of Virginia moved to North Carolina and began practice at Leakesville. From there he returned to Virginia and settled in Cascade, and still later moved to Henry County, where he enjoyed an honored and useful position in his profession until his death.

Dr. Walter Lee Binford married Nancy Page Nelson. Through his mother Hugh Nelson Binford is related to the Nelson and Page families of Old Virginia, one of his distant kinsmen being Hon. Thomas Nelson Page, ambassador to the Court of St. James, England.

It will be of interest to recite some of the facts connected with the history of the Nelson family. Its progenitor in Virginia was Thomas Nelson of Yorktown, York County, Virginia. His parents were Hugh and Sarah Nelson of Penrith, County of Cumberland, England. Thomas Nelson, known as "Scotch Tom," was born February 20, 1677, and was given his name because of his birth at Penrith, England, on the border of Scotland. He immigrated to the colony of Virginia about 1700, and thus became the progenitor of the Nelson family. About 1705 he founded Yorktown and built the first brick house in America, also the first custom house, the bricks for which were brought from England. The present Nelson house at Yorktown was built by William Nelson, a son of Scotch Tom.

William Nelson was president of the Colonial Council. He married Elizabeth, called Betty, only daughter of Nathaniel Burwell of Gloucester, Virginia. Their oldest child was Thomas Nelson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Nelson was sent to England to be educated in charge of Mr. Hunt, Fellow of Cambridge University. After seven years he came home and was elected to the House of Burgesses, though only twenty-one. He was a member of the convention of Williamsburg, to consider the taxation of the colonies by the home government in England; also served in the provincial convention, and was elected to offer the resolution instructing the Virginia delegates in Congress at Philadelphia to propose a declaration of independence. In 1776 he signed the Declaration of Independence. In August following, during the alarm when the British fleet entered the Virginia capes, he was appointed commander in chief of the Virginia state forces. In June, 1781, he was chosen governor of Virginia. He participated in the siege of Yorktown with the rank of major general. His forces, 3,000 strong, were raised and equipped at his own expense. His statue was one of the six selected to be placed around the Washington monument at Richmond, Virginia. The other five thus commemorated were Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Andrew Lewis, John Marshall and George Mason.

Elizabeth Nelson, eldest daughter of Governor Nelson, married Mann Page, eldest son of Governor Page of Rosewell, Gloucester County, Virginia.

The third son of William and Betty (Burwell) Nelson was Col. Hugh Nelson, who married Judith, daughter of Hon. John Page of North End, Gloucester, now Mathews County, Virginia. The wife of John Page was Jane Byrd.

Dr. Nathaniel Nelson, fourth son of Col. Hugh and Judith Nelson, was a resident of The Lodge, Hanover County, Virginia. He married Lucy Mann, eldest daughter of Elizabeth Nelson (above mentioned) and Mann Page of Shelley. The fourth daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Nelson was Nancy Page Kinloch, who became the wife of Dr. Walter Lee Binford, as above noted.

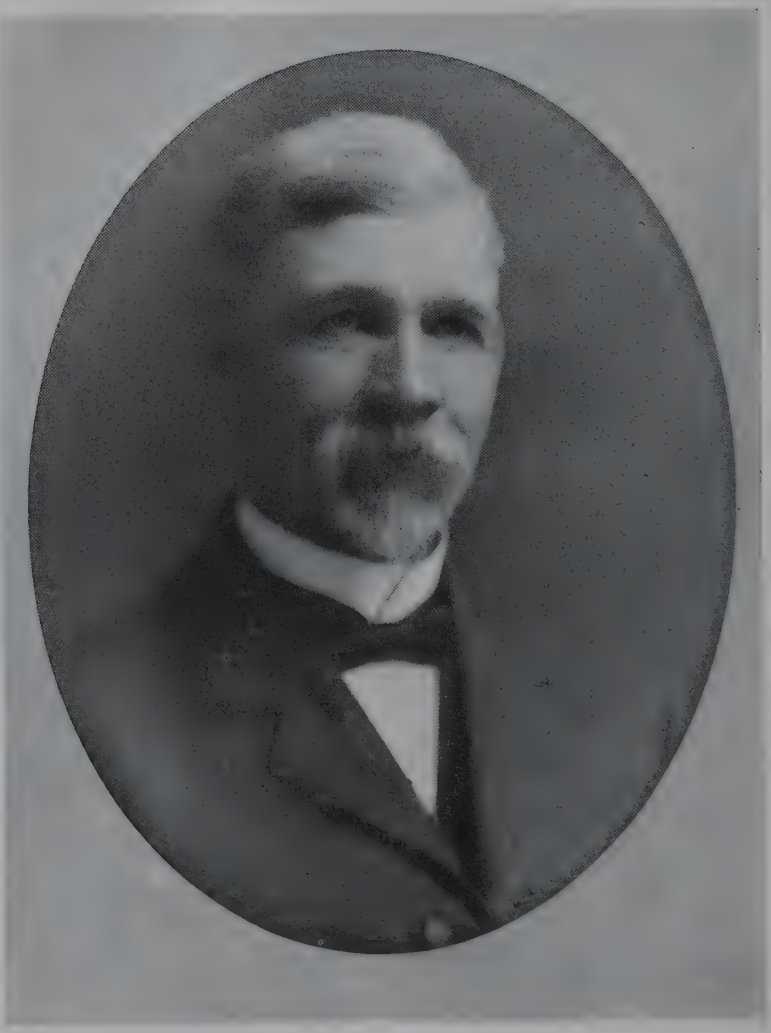
Doctor Binford and wife had four children: Bettie Nelson, Nannie Page, Hugh Nelson and Helen Maria. Of these only Hugh Nelson and Mrs. Helen Binford Hood of Salem, Virginia, survive.

Hugh Nelson had the rare privilege of having his cultured mother as a tutor during his youth, but he also attended school in Cascade and in Henry County, Virginia. While still young he gained experience as clerk in a general store and later for a time was a farmer. In Stokes County, North Carolina, he bought a tract of standing timber and with a portable steam mill converted most of it into lumber. During that time he made his home at Walnut Cove. In 1903 Mr. Binford came to Madison, Rockingham County, and here became associated with B. F. McGhee in the mercantile business. Later he bought out his partner and has since been sole proprietor of one of the chief institutions of its kind in the county.

At the age of twenty-nine Mr. Binford married Miss Dora Cahill, a native of Henry County, Virginia, and daughter of Marshall and Tarmesia (Young) Cahill. Their only living child, Gertrude Nelson Binford, is the wife of Walter S. Byerley, of Winston-Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Byerley have one son, Hugh Nelson Byerley. Mr. Binford and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and he is a deacon in the organization.

PAUL WILFONG SCHENCK is a son of Hon. David Schenck, whose important work and career as lawyer, judge and historian is described on other pages of this publication. Paul W. Schenck's mother was Sallie (Ramseur) Schenck.

There are many facts and connections that make Paul W. Schenck one of the prominent men of the state and of his home city today. He was born at Lincolnton, North Carolina, January 7, 1882, and was educated in the grade and the high schools of Greensboro and the University of North Carolina. He has been immersed in the affairs of business since 1901. He filled in the



Cyrus P. Frazier

next ten years beginning as a stenographer and continued in that capacity for six months, was stenographer and private secretary a year, and then stenographer and assistant in an insurance company's office. He then became special agent for fire insurance and assistant manager of his company and finally vice president of the Southern Underwriters Insurance Company at Greensboro. In 1911 Mr. Schenck organized a state insurance agency on his own account and has built up a large business as agent for both life and fire insurance.

Mr. Schenck has been president of the Guilford Battleground Company from 1910 to 1918; is president commissioner in 1918 of the Guilford Court House National Military Park, president 1917-18 of the Greensboro Rotary Club, director in 1918 of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the conventions and publicity bureau; vestryman of the Episcopal Church from 1904 to 1918; was director of the Greensboro Young Men's Christian Association in 1912; director in 1918 and member of the executive committee of the Greenboro Country Club; is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Club of Greensboro and a member of the Episcopal Church. His political views are those of the democratic party, though he is liberal and not ardently partisan. Mr. Schenck became affiliated with the Masonic Order in 1904 and in 1905 was initiated in the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity at the University of North Carolina.

At Chapel Hill, North Carolina, June 16, 1909, Mr. Schenck married Margaret McClung Alexander, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Eben Alexander. Her father was professor of Greek and dean of the University of North Carolina and held the post of minister to Greece under President Cleveland.

GEORGE M. SUDDERTH. A leader in public affairs and a factor of importance in its business life, George M. Sudderth, cashier of the Bank of Blowing Rock, at Blowing Rock, North Carolina, is a citizen who has probably done more than any other in the past decade to add to the permanent attractions that serve to make this place a popular summer resort.

Few names are better known in this part of North Carolina than the Sudderths, and they have been prominently identified with the development of the country and with its military history. During the war between the states, from one of its firesides went forth seven sons, but two of whom lived to return, one falling on the field of Gettysburg.

George M. Sudderth was born near Blowing Rock, Watauga County, North Carolina, in 1882. His parents were James and Jane (Nelson) Sudderth. James Sudderth was born in Caldwell County and was a son of Abraham Sudderth, who was born in Burke County, North Carolina, but moved to Caldwell and there became a man of importance, one of his sons, also Abraham Sudderth, being one of the organizers of Caldwell County in 1841, and the first register of deeds in that county. The Sudderth home in Caldwell County was at Valmead. Soon after the close of the war between the states the late James Sudderth moved with his family to Watauga County and settled on a farm on the Yonahlassee Road, about three miles from Blowing Rock. There James Sudderth died in 1882. The mother of George M. Sudderth survives. She is a sister of Hon. J. L. Nelson of Lenoir and extensively interested in cotton mills in Caldwell County, a prominent politician and a member of the State Senate.

George M. Sudderth enjoyed rather exceptional educational advantages. When ten years old his mother sent him to a noted private school at Sumter, South Carolina, and afterward he was a student in the famous Appalachian Training School at Boone, in Watauga County, and still later he took a course in the University of North Carolina. Mr. Sudderth then entered the teaching field and for some years taught at different points in Watauga County, being very acceptable as an educator. When he retired from that profession he located at Blowing Rock, where he has made investments and has somewhat centered his interests. He is cashier of the Bank of Blowing Rock, an institution capitalized at $18,000, with financial backing entirely ample. This bank is doing well and is a great accommodation to a large and wealthy surrounding territory which, prior to its establishment, had no convenient banking facilities.

Mr. Sudderth was married to Miss Cora Blair, and they have three daughters, Elizabeth, Helen and Cora.

For ten years Mr. Sudderth has been mayor of Blowing Rock and largely to his public spirit, good judgment and wise business administration may be attributed the fine sanitary condition and other benefits here enjoyed.

CYRUS PICKETT FRAZIER, educator, manufacturer and builder, was born near Archdale in Randolph county, North Carolina, on the 25th day of August, 1853. The first of his ancestors to come to North Carolina was James Frazier, of Scotch descent, one of the early band of Quaker pioneers who in quest of a land of peace and quiet where they might enjoy the blessings of religious freedom, first settled in Pennsylvania and later came to North Carolina. He arrived in Guilford County in 1751 and being averse to a life of publicity or display settled on his six hundred acre plantation near New Garden, where together with his wife he undertook to educate his children and rear them in the simple Quaker manner of life.

Harrison Frazier, the great-grandson of James Frazier, was the father of Cyrus P. Frazier. He was a man of marked decision of character and great firmness and integrity. He adhered to the faith of his fathers and took an active part in the affairs of his church. Though preferring the simple life to a public career he accepted the nomination for the Legislature and was elected to a seat in the General Assembly in 1872. He was one of the first temperence lecturers in Western North Carolina and his speeches contributed much to the final success of the cause in this state. He took an active part in educational development of Randolph County.

The untimely death of Harrison Frazier in 1872 left Cyrus P. Frazier to work out his own destiny. From childhood he had an admiration for the law, which he considered the most desirable of the learned professions. With that profession in mind, after receiving a preliminary education in the rural schools he entered Trinity College and graduated with the class of 1877, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While at Trinity he studied under Dr. Braxton Craven, for whom he conceived a most ardent admiration. After his graduation from Trinity he entered Haverford College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was awarded

the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then returned to Trinity College as professor of French and German. While instructor at Trinity he continued his studies and received the degree of Master of Arts. After three years at Trinity he went to Woodland Academy at Goldsboro, North Carolina, where he continued teaching for three years. At that time he was offered the superintendency of the city graded schools of Greensboro, North Carolina, and so in 1885 he came to Greensboro. In 1888 he resigned this position on account of his hearing. Owing to his affected hearing he realized that as a teacher he could not hope for further success and to attempt the practice of law with such a hindrance would only result in failure. He arose to the emergency and immediately entered a new field of endeavor.

In 1891 Mr. Frazier organized and commenced the operation of the first furniture factory in Greensboro, the Greensboro Furniture Manufacturing Company. He then organized what is now the Southside Hardware Company, one of the largest wholesale and retail hardware companies in Greensboro. He was one of the original stockholders of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company and was actively connected as a member of its board of directors for some time. He was an original stockholder of the Southern Life and Trust Company and has served on its board of directors continuously since its foundation. When the Bank of South Greensboro was first organized along with E. P. Whorton he aided in its organization. Though actively engaged in a number of business enterprises Mr. Frazier developed to a great extent the southwestern part of Greensboro. He purchased large tracts of land and laid it out into streets and squares, erected buildings upon it and developed it to such an extent that it now forms a splendid part of the city. He was largely instrumental in establishing a Quaker church in Greensboro and together with Dr. D. W. C. Benbow secured the building of the first Friends church.

Mr. Frazier has taken no small part in the public affairs of his state although actively engaged in business. He was one of the early advocates of prohibition. In 1884 he was the candidate of the prohibition party for the Legislature. He was for a time editor of the North Carolina Prohibitionist. In 1888 he was nominated for Congress. In 1902 the republican party nominated him for the State Senate and twice he has been his party's nominee for superintendent of public instruction. He took an active part in the movement for good roads in Guilford and Alamance counties and made many speeches throughout these counties advocating the necessity for bond issues in order to build good roads. Guilford County now has some of the finest roads between New York and Atlanta. Mr. Frazier has always been interested in education and has served as a trustee of Guilford College since 1898.

The French philosopher Voltaire upon visiting a Quaker in London was much surprised and pleased to learn that he had the wisdom to limit the extent of his own fortune. Mr. Frazier has followed this example and having acquired a moderate fortune was content to retire in 1908.

On the 20th day of May, 1882, Cyrus P. Frazier and Lu-Cetta Churchill were married. She was born in Greene County, North Carolina, in 1860, being the daughter of Samuel Churchill, who died as a result of wounds received while serving in the Confederate Army in 1862. Mrs. Frazier is a direct descendant of Joseph Churchill of London, England, and therefore belongs to the famous Churchill family of England which was first established in England by Wanderil de Leon, who came with William the Conqueror to England in 1066. Mrs. Frazier was a woman of rare beauty and was endowed with a good intellect. She died May 2, 1918. To this union were born two sons and one daughter: Cyrus Clifford Frazier, of the Greensboro Bar; Robert Haines Frazier, a student at the University of North Carolina, and Gertrude Frazier (Mrs. Baxter Scales Sellars).

By way of genealogy and without attempting to amplify the whole history of the family, suffice it to say, that the first member of the family to come to North Carolina was James Frazier, who came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1762. He was married to Martha Milickin, of Guilford County. Their son Solomon Frazier was born in 1766 and married Mary Coltrane, daughter of William and Mary (Hollingsworth) Coltrane. To this union was born Isaac Frazier in 1795, who married Mary Thornberg, daughter of Edward Thornberg. Isaac Frazier was a successful planter and devised to his children an estate of more than 2,000 acres. Harrison Frazier, son of Isaac and Mary (Thornberg) Frazier and the father of Cyrus Pickett Frazier, was born in 1818. He was married to Gracett Pickett, daughter of Jeremiah Pickett, a man of great business ability and one of the founders of what is now the City of High Point. He also helped to organize Guilford College—was one of its incorporators and a member of its first board of trustees. The mother of Gracett (Pickett) Frazier was Hannah (Hedgecock) Pickett, daughter of Mathew and Grace (Coffin) Hedgecock and their grandparents were Mathew and Hannah (Mendenhall) Coffin, Hannah Mendenhall being the daughter of George Mendenhall and Mathew Coffin being the son of William Coffin who came to North Carolina from Nantucket in 1773.

To any one familiar with the names of North Carolina it will be immediately seen that Cyrus Frazier is a birthright member of the Society of Friends. His ancestors being of that sturdy Quaker stock which came to Guilford County and so largely contributed to its development. His life has been an example of the precepts of his faith. He has been the embodiment of honest, earnest industry, capable of planning, then executing. In permitting the publication of this sketch he is actuated not by pride or vanity but in the hope that the record of his success may be a source of encouragement to his posterity.

Clifford Frazier, though engaged in the practice of law less than ten years has established himself among the leading lawyers of Greensboro, North Carolina. The Greensboro Bar is perhaps the strongest in North Carolina and this fact evidences the merit of his success. He inherited from his mother the daring spirit and keen intellect of his Churchill ancestry and from his father the quiet poise, retiring manner and honest industry so characteristic of his Quaker progenitors.

He was born at Archdale, Randolph County, North Carolina, on the 16th day of December, 1884, being the eldest son of Cyrus P. Frazier and Lu-Cetta (Churchill) Frazier. A sketch of his father, together with a genealogy of his paternal ancestry, appears in this volume. The Coffins, Picketts, Mendenhalls and other names familiar to the student of the history of Quakerism in North Carolina, are there numbered among his

ancestry. His mother was descended from Joseph Churchill of London, England, who belonged to the same family as John Churchill (Duke of Marlborough), Lord Randolph Churchill and Winston Spencer Churchill, and her lineage may be traced from Wanderil de Leon who came with William the Conqueror to England in 1066. By reference to the "History of the Churchill Family" by Gardner A. Churchill in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., it will be seen that her great-great-grandfather, Charles Churchill, Jr., came to Newbern, North Carolina, from Connecticut in 1775, that all of his family later moved to New Orleans, except Chappel McClure Churchill, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Frazier. Samuel Churchill, her father, was the son of William Churchill and grandson of Chappel Churchill. The Churchills owned many slaves and large tracts of real estate at the outbreak of the war between the states and Samuel Churchill, though very young, enlisted as a Confederate soldier and died in service on August 10, 1862. (Vol 1, p. 82 N. C. Roster).

Mr. Frazier was seven years old when the family came to Greensboro in 1891. He attended the graded schools of that city until he entered Guilford College in 1903. He graduated from Guilford College in the class of 1907, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. He was class orator and received high praise from the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, at that time speaker of the House, who attended Guilford College Commencement in 1907. In the fall of that year Mr. Frazier entered the University of North Carolina, and so diligent was he in his studies that he received both the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in the spring of 1909. He received his license to practice law from the Supreme Court in February, 1909, and being anxious to get some of the practical experience of the profession he formed a partnership with Mr. J. Lathrop Morehead, now of Durham, North Carolina, for the practice of law at Chapel Hill. They far exceeded their expectations, for the first term of the Orange County Superior Court found them with many cases for trial, although they had not yet finished their college course.

In 1909 Mr. Frazier began the practice of law in Greensboro and has been steadily engaged in his profession since that date. He was nominated for the solicitorship of the Ninth Judicial District in 1910 and canvassed the district. He has appeared in many cases of importance since he began the practice of his profession and because of his fitness for the position he was appointed referee in bankruptcy, by Hon. James E. Boyd, United States district judge for the Western District of North Carolina for Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Rockingham and Rowan counties. Recently he formed a partnership with Mr. John N. Wilson of Greensboro, and they represent as special counsel, the Southern Railway Company and many other railway companies in North Carolina. Mr. Frazier is a member of the North Carolina and American Bar associations, and belongs to many social clubs and secret organizations in Greensboro. He belongs to the Quaker church. On June 21, 1912, he was married to Margaret R. Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Armstrong, of Greensboro, and granddaughter of the late J. R. A. Power of Paterson, New Jersey. They have one child—Mary Lu-Cette Frazier.

William Augustus French. For a great many years the French family has been prominently known as wholesale merchants at Wilmington, and William Augustus French is now at the head of the principal wholesale shoe house of the city and has been actively identified with that business since early boyhood.

He was born in Wilmington August 2, 1875, and is a son of William A. and Harriet B. (Timmons) French. His father was also a wholesale merchant. His early education was acquired in the Tillotson School and he prepared for Lehigh University at Lehigh, Pennsylvania. In 1891 he entered his father's place of business and has been continuously identified with one line, wholesale shoes, for a quarter of a century. In December, 1913, the business was incorporated, and Mr. French is president, treasurer and general manager.

He is a business man who feels a concern in all movements for making a greater and better city, and has done what he could toward the success of those movements. For two years he served as a member of the city council, for two years was on the fire and police commission, and is a trustee of the Firemen's Association of North Carolina. He is a member of the Cape Fear Club, on the board of governors of the Cape Fear Country Club, a member of the Carolina Yacht Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and also an Elk and Odd Fellow.

On October 9, 1896, he married Miss Lily Bell Harper, of Wilmington, North Carolina. They are the parents of two sons: William Augustus, Jr., born October 17, 1898; and Llewellyn Christian, born January 23, 1900.

Walter Brown Rouse is a graduate of the University of North Carolina in both the literary and law courses, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1916, having graduated from the university with his LL. B. degree in May of the same year. He has since been in active practice at Newbern and has already gained position and influence.

He was born in Lenoir County July 15, 1887, a son of Calvin and Elizabeth (Waller) Rouse. His parents were natives of Lenoir County and the father a successful farmer and merchant. Mr. Rouse attended public schools both at Dover and Raleigh, and prior to taking up the law he had some business experience and training as agent for the Norfolk and Southern Railway Company. He is a member of the Craven County and North Carolina Bar associations.

Joseph W. Sechrest. When the Sechrest family acquired their extensive interests in the lands of Guilford County, where the site of High Point now is, there was nothing to indicate that the settlement would some day become North Carolina's greatest furniture manufacturing district and that the town would rival the greatest furniture cities of America. The Sechrest family is notable not only because it was the first to locate in this section, but also for the steady force it has exerted for betterment and improvement in every direction from pioneer times down to the present. Mr. Joseph W. Sechrest is of a younger generation of the family and has long been prominent in local business affairs.

He was born at High Point in 1860, a son of

Reuben F. and Nancy (Bolling) Sechrest, both of whom are now deceased. His mother was a member of the Bolling family of North Carolina. Reuben F. Sechrest was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, a son of Thomas Sechrest, also a native of the same county. Thomas Sechrest brought his family to Guilford County in 1833, and in 1836 located where High Point now is. In that year he bought 356 acres of land for a farm, paying less than $1 an acre, the total sum expended being $350. Thomas Sechrest was a native of Ireland, but had come to North Carolina in his early youth. Descendants and members of the Sechrest family have lived in High Point consecutively for over eighty years. Their homes are on what was originally the Sechrest farm, now in the heart of the fine residential district. Steele Street was opened by the Sechrest family for the building of city homes in recent years.

The late Reuben F. Sechrest and at least three of his brothers took part in the organization of High Point, which was organized as a town in 1859. Reuben at one time owned the farm on which much of the city has been built. In 1859 the population of the community numbered approximately two or three hundred. Mathias Sechrest, a brother of Reuben, was in his day a large contractor and railroad builder. He was one of the contractors on the building of the old plank road from Winston-Salem to Fayetteville, and also a contractor in the building of the North Carolina Railroad. Reuben Sechrest for many years had a prominent part in public affairs in High Point and in Guilford County. He was the only justice of the peace in this section for about thirty years. For several terms he filled the office of mayor of High Point and for twenty-four years was a county commissioner.

Mr. Joseph W. Sechrest was born and reared at the place where he is still living and within three blocks of his place of business. He was well educated, and in 1888 he had his first experience in the undertaking business with Mr. Parker. In 1897 he became an independent undertaker and has developed a business which is second to none in this section of the state. His son Robert H. Sechrest, associated with him, is a thoroughly competent and well trained embalmer, being a graduate of two professional schools.

Apart from the excellent service rendered to the community by Mr. Sechrest in his undertaking business he has shown a constantly public-spirited interest to everything that concerns the general welfare. For several terms he was a member of the city council, and did much to procure for High Point modern municipal improvements in keeping with the character and increasing importance of the town. He has worked with other progressive men and deserves much credit for the placing of this industrial city of North Carolina only second in rank to Grand Rapids as a furniture manufacturing center.

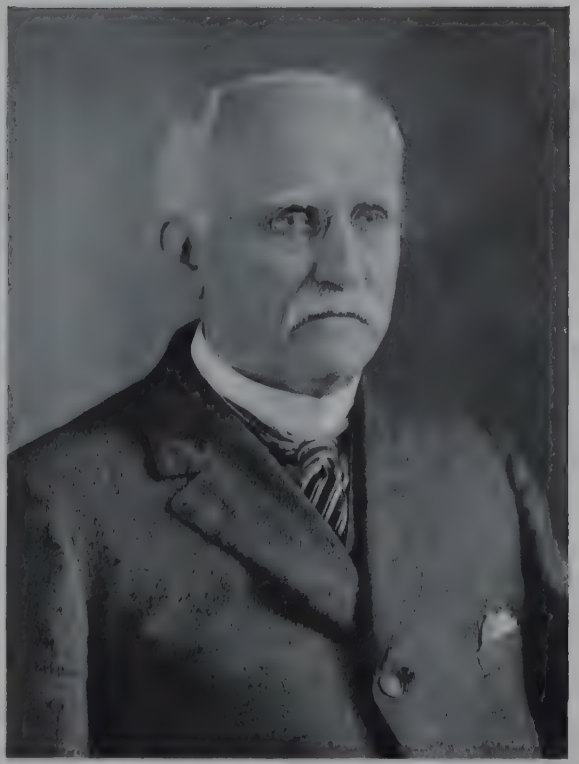
Mr. Sechrest has long been prominent in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He was a charter member of the Local Council when it was established at High Point about twenty years ago. He served continuously for many years as financial secretary of the council and gradually his name became known in the order over the state. In 1914 he served as state councillor and the state council has kept him in active service in his district. He has represented the state council in two national councils.

Mr. Sechrest married Miss Elizabeth Welch, daughter of the late William A. Welch and granddaughter of Jonathan Welch. Jonathan Welch was a contemporary of the Sechrest family in settlement in the High Point district. He was an active factor in the community in early years and one of the founders of the First Baptist Church. The Sechrest family are members of the Methodist Church. Besides the son associated with him in business Mr. Sechrest has three daughters: Mrs Hattie Hoskins, Mrs. Mamie Gurley and Mrs. Ruth Bagley.

THOMAS A. LOVE. Avery County, North Carolina, figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of this section. The county is signally favored in the class of men who have contributed to its development along commercial and agricultural lines, and in the latter connection the subject of this review demands recognition, as he has been actively engaged in farming operations since 1886. In addition to being a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist he is also a lawyer of note, being a member of the well known law firm of Love & Lowe at Newland.

A native of Watauga County, North Carolina, Thomas A. Love was born in the year 1854, and he is a son of James and Margaret (Pennington) Love, both of whom are now deceased. The family is descended from Col. Robert Love, who won renown in the War of the Revolution. James Love, great-grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in Orange County, North Carolina, and his son, Thomas A. Love, was a native of Rowan County, this state. James Love, son of Thomas A. Love and father of our subject was born and reared in the western section of North Carolina and during the Civil war he was a faithful Confederate soldier, taking part in many pitched battles. He was severely wounded five times. During the battle of Gettysburg he was in the Confederate trenches and there was shot in the fingers, the thigh and the hip, with the result that he was partially paralyzed during the rest of his life. He was called to eternal rest in 1904.

Thomas A. Love grew to maturity in Watauga County and after a thorough preliminary educational training he studied law under Col. G. M. Folk in the latter's school at Riverside. Mr. Love was admitted to the state bar in January, 1881, and he initiated the active practice of his profession in that year at Bakersville in Mitchell County. In 1886, his health becoming somewhat impaired by close application to the demands of his profession, he established his residence on the farm which has since been his home, at Linville Cove, about four miles southeast of the present Town of Newland in Avery County. The nearest postoffice is Pineola. The Linville Cove farm is one of the well known estates of the mountain country and is a most valuable property. It comprises altogether about 1,000 acres, a great deal of which is fertile land under cultivation. Here Mr. Love is most successfully engaged in modern farming and stock-raising. This estate is an ideal country home, possessing all the charm of the beautiful mountain country of which it is a part,



J. S. Tomlinson

J. Wilder Tomlinson

situated as it is in the heart of the scenic region of Northwestern North Carolina. The famous resort, Linville, is nearby.

For several years Mr. Love maintained a law office at the Linville Cove farm, but a short time after the organization of the new County of Avery and the location of the county seat at Newland, he opened a law office in the latter place, where he is associated in practice with L. D. Lowe, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Love is a patron and a member of the board of trustees of the famous Appalachian Training School at Boone, North Carolina.

In Caldwell County, North Carolina, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Love to Miss Lula Florence Dula, a daughter of the late Julius A. Dula, of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Love have eight children, whose names are here inserted in respective order of birth: George C. Love, Mrs. Mamie Breeding, Miss Annie Love, Miss Florence Love, Roderick Love, McDuff Love and Lula and Margaret Love.

Active and enterprising, it is to be hoped that Mr. Love will long continue to move in the sphere of usefulness in which he has won high repute. Socially he is genial and courteous, and the popularity that accompanies these qualities, with the distinction that comes from his achievements, makes him a man among many. A learned professional man, a thorough business man, a true friend, and in every sense a gentleman, such are the marked characteristics of Thomas A. Love.

JOHN S. TOMLINSON lived for nearly forty years in North Carolina, is a native of Iredell County, but in 1886 went to Washington, and his interests and enterprise have since been identified with the capital city. For twenty years he was connected with the United States treasury department, and is now owner of Cabin John Park, one of the best known suburban residence additions to the city, and is president of the American Land Company, the corporation owning and administering this suburban property.

Mr. Tomlinson was born in Turnersburg Township, Iredell County, December 24, 1849, a son of Wilson L. and Lamira Clementine (Summers) Tomlinson. Her mother was a sister of the mother of W. D. Turner of Statesville, one of that city's most prominent residents and a former lieutenant governor of North Carolina. Wilson L. Tomlinson was a native of Iredell County and spent his life there. The Tomlinsons have long been identified with the northern section of Iredell County, which is a famous district of the Piedmont region and has produced many notable characters in state history.

John S. Tomlinson was reared on his father's farm. His youth was spent in the poorest period of the South, the war and reconstruction period, but for all that he managed to procure a good education. Most of his school work was in the Olin High School and in Rutherford College, Burke County. He lived on the farm until twenty-one, and then became a teacher in the schools of Iredell and Davie counties.

For ten years Mr. Tomlinson was an active newspaper man. In 1875 he bought an interest in the Piedmont Press at Hickory, Catawba County. He was its active editor for ten years. Forty years ago Hickory was a pioneer community. It is now one of the thriving industrial centers of the South and is one of the leading woodworking towns of North Carolina. Its early development and progress had no more efficient instrument than the paper of which Mr. Tomlinson was editor. In 1885 he removed to Asheville and became associated with Messrs. Stone & Furman, publishers of the Daily Citizen, and was on that paper for one year.

The beginning of his long association with the City of Washington resulted from an appointment in 1886 as a clerk under the Civil Service in the auditing department of the Treasury. For twenty years to a day he was connected with the treasury department, but finally on account of ill health, voluntarily retired in 1906. His record as auditing clerk in the department was notable for efficiency and thoroughness. Based on that record he was selected by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thompson to take charge of the accounts and records covering the purchase of all supplies for the treasury. Four years later his qualifications were further recognized by the auditor of the treasury, who entrusted him to inaugurate and establish what became known as the "Liquidating" section in the auditing department of the treasury. This section checked up and passed upon all reports of import duties received from collectors of ports in the United States. It was an office that required technical knowledge of the tariff laws and all regulations regarding imports. Mr. Tomlinson has the distinction of establishing and carrying out the plans and details of this section. At first he had the assistance of only one clerk, but when he retired from the treasury department in 1906 there were twenty-six clerks in his section. Altogether the service as he administered and improved it was an efficiency measure that resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars to the Government.

For a period of twenty years Mr. Tomlinson was actively identified with the National Guard of the District of Columbia. He has frequently been given credit as one of the personal means of bringing the local military organization to a high standard, especially in rifle practice. At the beginning he was captain of what was known as the Treasury Guard, most of the members of which were from the treasury department. Under a reorganization he became captain of an engineer company designated as "The Sharpshooters." Under Captain Tomlinson's instructions nearly every man in this organization became an expert marksman. With these two organizations he served twelve years, and the last eight years of his service was on the staff of the colonel of the Second Regiment in the capacity of regimental rifle inspector, a duty that required much time and expert knowledge. He finally retired from the National Guard with the rank of major.

While still in the treasury department Mr. Tomlinson had provided for his future occupation by the purchase of over 500 acres of suburban property in Montgomery County, Maryland, just over the line from the District of Columbia. This is the noted Cabin John Park, located seven miles from the White House. He undertook the development of this property as a high class residence section in 1912 and through the American Land Company, of which he was president, much of it has since been developed and sold for suburban homes. Its location for this purpose is ideal, situated in one of the most picturesque and historic of the environments of Washington.

Prior to his long service with the treasury department and in the National Guard, Mr. Tomlinson's public record includes one term as en-

grossing clerk of the State Senate at Raleigh in 1881, at which time he edited and published a book, containing biographical sketches of all members of the legislature. He lived at Hickory at that time. His brother the late W. F. Tomlinson, was also well known in the City of Washington, being for over twenty years a clerk in the department of agriculture and a former newspaper man at Hickory and Asheville, North Carolina. William F. Tomlinson was born in Iredell County August 5, 1856, and died at Washington October 3, 1916. He was one of the organizers of the North Carolina Association of Washington, and was long prominent in the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal church, South.

John S. Tomlinson married Miss Mary Wilder, of Louisburg, North Carolina. They are members of the Epiphany Episcopal Church at Washington. Mr. Tomlinson was Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge, while at Hickory, and affiliated with B. B. French Masonic Lodge of Washington.

Mr. Tomlinson's only child, John Wilder Tomlinson, was born in Washington June 18, 1895. When a boy he attended the public schools, also Friends Select School, and at the latter he was a classmate of Quentin Roosevelt, son of the President. Later he took a full course of study at the McKinley Technical High School of Washington and graduated in 1914, after which he was secretary of the American Land Company and associated with his father in handling their suburban property known as Cabin John Park. While at school and afterwards he took much interest in amateur theatricals and produced many local plays for the pleasure of his friends and the benefit of churches. During his school days he organized a Fraternal Society which became very popular with the young men of Washington, and he was president of the society for four years in succession.

The young man spent most of the year 1916 on the Pacific slope promoting and exhibiting a Bible pageant or panorama for the American Bible Society, this being in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Society. In some of the cities more than 1,000 people, young and old, were trained and took part in the pageant. Most of the year 1917 was spent in New York City in theatrical work as manager and producer.

Mr. Tomlinson enlisted in the aviation branch of the Army January 4, 1918, and was sent to Princeton University for the ground school work. He had no previous military training, but his proficiency and close attention to studies and other duties won promotion from the ranks of one hundred men until the last week he was made commander of the squadron and was one of only thirty-one out of a class of one hundred who finished the complete course. He was then sent to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, and from there to the Flying School at Park Field, Memphis, Tennessee, where he completed the full course of flying work at the head of his class August 17, 1918. He was on that date commissioned a second lieutenant, U. S. A. Air Service, and was the only man in his class who received the high distinction of being recommended as a bombing pilot and instructor in flying.

He was then sent to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, for advance instruction preparatory for his work as an instructor and for duties in France. He was instantly killed September 11, 1918, while making a forced landing in an unknown field, the airship having struck a "pocket" or cross current of air which caused the ship to "side slip," and being so near the ground it was impossible to regain balance for the ship, hence the inevitable and fatal accident.

Lieutenant Tomlinson's body was sent to Washington by Col. H. C. Pratt, the Commander of the Aviation Field, and it was accompanied by Capt. Royal W. King, the Adjutant of the Camp. After funeral services at Epiphany Episcopal Church, conducted by Dr. R. H. McKim, formerly a chaplain in the Confederate Army, the War Department gave a full military funeral with burial at Arlington National Cemetery September 16, 1918. This service included six soldiers detailed as pall bearers, six officers of Lieutenant Tomlinson's rank as a body guard, and several aviators flying along the line of procession and over the grave. The casket, draped with an American flag, was borne on an Army caisson and preceded by an escort of a company of infantry. The services were closed by three volleys over the grave, and then the bugler sounded taps, these solemn notes being the last token of respect and military honor. Thus passed away a young and promising life, a sacrifice for his country on account of the war with Germany.

Rev. James Atkins, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with home in Waynesville, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, April 18, 1850, a son of James and Mary F. Atkins. His literary education he acquired at Emory and Henry College, receiving the degree A. M. in 1872. Trinity College in North Carolina conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Divinity. He entered the ministry in 1872, served as a pastor for seven years, from 1879 to 1889 was president of the Asheville Female College, and from 1883 to 1895 was president of Emory and Henry College, his alma mater, and was again president of the Asheville College from 1893 to 1896. Doctor Atkins was Sunday school editor for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, from 1896 to 1906, and in May of the latter year was elected bishop. September 14, 1876, he married Ella M. Branner.

Jesse L. Roberts, the leading lawyer of Madison, has capably represented Rockingham County in the Legislature for two terms, and is a young man of brilliant abilities and has won for himself a secure degree of success in his native locality.

He was born on a farm in New Bethel Township of Rockingham County, a son of Tony J. Roberts, whose native place was Stoneville. Tony Roberts after reaching manhood bought a farm in New Bethel Township, and has given his active lifetime to farming. He married Ida Mary Williams, a native of New Bethel Township and daughter of Abraham and Susie (Garrett) Williams. They had seven children, named Laura, Jesse L., A. Glenn, Myrtle, Hattie, Charles and Jasper.

Jesse L. Roberts spent his early youth on a farm. He was educated in district schools, Sharp's Institute, in Reidsville Seminary and for two years pursued regular literary courses in the University of North Carolina. He then transferred to the law department under L. P. McGehee, dean of the law school. Mr. Roberts was admitted to the bar in August, 1913, and in April of the following year began his professional career at Reidsville. In April, 1916, he moved to Madison, where he has gained a large clientage. Since early manhood he has taken a keen interest in public affairs. Mr. Roberts was elected a member of the Legislature in 1914, was reelected in 1916, and in 1918 was renominated by the democratic party. In the two

previous terms of the Legislature he has been a member of the committees on federal relations, public roads and turnpikes, public and local laws, judiciary committee No. 2, and courts and judicial districts.

JOHN C. LANE is a practical business man with a number of diversified enterprises at Siler City. He has spent practically all his life in Chatham County and he represents families that have played more than an ordinary part in the affairs of that section of the state.

Mr. Lane was born on a farm in Matthews township of Chatham County, a son of Abraham J. Lane and grandson of John Lane. John Lane was a planter in Matthews Township, and before the war used a number of slaves to cultivate his fields. He married Sarah Kidd, and both lived to a good old age.

Abraham J. Lane, who was also born on a farm in Matthews Township, enlisted for service in the twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment during the Civil war. He was with the regiment in many of its most important battles and campaigns, and remained until the close of the great struggle, being paroled at Appomattox. He returned to a scene of desolation, which would have been disheartening to a man of less courage and spirit. The old farm had been largely neglected during the years of the war, but he faced the task without shrinking, and with a will went to work and soon had the plantation on a paying basis and later he succeeded to its ownership. Though it was a small farm, he demonstrated that such a farm could be made the basis of a very substantial career in an agricultural and business way. With the profits of his management he bought other land at different times, and at present his estate contains upward of 1,500 acres, one of the best farms in Chatham County. Abraham J. Lane married Martha Siler, who was born in Albright Township of Chatham County, daughter of Samuel (Wood) Siler. She is a member of the prominent Siler family referred to in more detail on other pages. Mrs. Martha Lane died at the age of sixty-one. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while Abraham J. Lane, her husband, is a Baptist. They reared four children, John C., Thomas G., Kara and Randolph.

John C. Lane completed his education in the Thompson Business College at Siler City. He remained at home on the farm until twenty-two and since then has been diligent in promoting his various affairs in a business line. He gained practical business experience as clerk in a dry goods store at Siler City, and was there twelve years before he set up in business for himself. After that he was a hardware merchant until 1917, when he organized the Oval Oak Manufacturing Company, of which he is president, treasurer and general manager. In the same year he also organized the Lane Realty Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. Mr. Lane is a member of Siler Lodge No. 117, Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are active in the Siler City Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon.

He married in 1904 Miss Sue Parks. Mrs. Lane was born in Randolph County, daughter of J. R. and Melissa Parks. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Lane are named Martha Parks, Virginia and John C., Jr.

CAPT. EDWARD F. LOVILL, of Boone, whose name occupies a conspicuous place on the roll of North Carolina's eminent lawyers, during almost a third of a century's connection with the bar of the state has won and maintained a reputation for ability that has given him just pre-eminence among his professional brethren. In the law, as in every walk of life, success is largely the outcome of resolute purpose and unfaltering industry—qualities which are possessed in a large degree by Captain Lovill. He distinguished himself as an officer in the Confederate ranks during the war between the states and he has served his community with efficiency both in the Lower House and in the State Senate.

A native of North Carolina, Capt. Lovill was born near Siloam in Surry County, February 10, 1842. He is a son of William R. and Eliza J. (Reeves) Lovill, both deceased. William R. Lovill was likewise born in Surry County, as was also his father, James Lovill. The great-grandfather of the captain, Edward Lovill, was one of the North Carolina patriots in the War of the Revolution, an officer in the Continental line, and after that war he served his state with distinction for several terms as a member of the House of Commons and in other important capacities. He came originally from Cornwall, England, where he had learned the trade of iron maker, and under the authority of the royal governor of North Carolina he was given a tract of boundary land near Shoals, in the lower part of Surry County, where he built and operated an iron foundry. It is probable that he was the earliest pioneer in the iron industry in North Carolina.

As a boy Captain Lovill attended an excellent private school at East Bend in Yadkin County, and there received a thorough preliminary educational training. May 4, 1861, he volunteered as a private in Company A, Twenty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, Captain Reeves, his uncle, being commander of his company. Subsequently he became a lieutenant and later captain of his company and continued as its commander until the close of the war, acting with distinction, at times, as regimental commander. Following is a verbatim extract concerning his career as a soldier, taken from the work entitled "A History of Watauga County":

"He was captain of Company A of the 28th North Carolina Infantry, and on the second day of Chancellorsville commanded that regiment in the absence of Col. Samuel D. Lowe. Of this incident Colonel Lowe reported: 'While absent, General Stuart again commanded the line forward, and my regiment charged through the same terrible artillery firing the third time, led by Captain (Edward F.) Lovill, of Company A, to the support of our batteries which I had just got into position on the hill from which those of the enemy had been driven.' Captain Lovill had commanded the same regiment during the midnight attack of the night before. Upon the death of Colonel Asbury Speer at Reems Station and the resignation of Major Samuel Stowe, Captain Lovill was senior officer of the 28th till the surrender at Appomattox, and commanded the regiment at the battle of Jones' farm near Petersburg in the fall of 1864, where he was severely wounded. He returned to duty in March, 1865, and was recommended for promotion to the colonelcy of his regiment at the time that James Lineberger was recommended for the lieutenant colonelcy and George McCauley for the majority, but the end came before these appointments were published. He was wounded in the right arm at Gettysburg. At Fredericksburg, 'Captain Lovill, of Company

A, the right company of the regiment, stood on the railroad track all the time, waving his hat and cheering his men, and neither he nor Martin (who had just shot down the Federal color bearer) was struck.' Soon after the battle of Jericho Ford, in September, 1864, Natt Nixon, a seventeen-year-old boy of Mitchell's River, Surry, was desperately wounded, and at night Captain Lovill and Private M. H. Freeman, a cobbler of Dobson, went to get him, as he had been left within the enemy's lines. They called him and he answered, saying the Federals were between him and them, but had been to him and given him water. Freeman put down his gun and accountrements and shouting in a loud voice, 'Natt, I'm coming after you. I am coming unarmed, and any man who shoots me is a damned coward,' started. It was night, but no one fired at him, and he brought his stricken comrade back to Captain Lovill, but the poor boy died near a farm house to which he had been borne before daylight.''

After the war, when Captain Lovill had sufficiently recuperated from his wounds, he went to Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri, where he resided for a period of six years. He came to Boone, Watauga County, in 1874, and has here since maintained his home. He studied law under the preceptorship of Major Bingham and was admitted to the bar in 1885. During the long intervening years to the present time, in 1917, he has been engaged in work as an attorney and has gained distinctive prestige as an able and conscientious lawyer. He holds an honorable record as a public official. He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1883, he served in the Lower House in 1885 and again in 1893, and was once more a member of the State Senate in 1907. His activities in both bodies were always enlisted in favor of education and of all measures for the welfare of the state and the development of its resources. For many years past he has been a consistent champion of higher education. In his first session as a member of the House, in 1885, he secured the passage of a bill authorizing a summer normal school of one month's duration. This was a small beginning, indeed, but it was pioneer-work for this section. He did yeoman service in the establishment at Boone of the famous Appalachian Training School, without reward or hope of reward, and for several years past he has been chairman of the board of trustees of that splendid institution. He has served as a director of the Oxford Orphanage, to which position he was appointed by Governor Aycock.

February 15, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Lovill to Miss Josephine Marion, of Surry County. Captain and Mrs. Lovill have two children: William R., who is his father's law partner, and Mrs. J. W. Brawley, of Greensboro.

Captain Lovill is a man of broad human sympathy and great benevolence. Charity in its widest and best sense is practiced by him, and his kindness has made smooth the rough way of many a weary traveler on life's journey. As a private citizen he is distinguished by all that marks the true gentleman. His is a noble character—one that subordinates personal ambition to the public good and seeks rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which have been added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality.

EMMETT LEONIDAS MOFFITT. Long prominent as a leader in the Christian church of North Carolina, a man of ripe scholarship and for a number of years active in educational work and as an editor, Emmett Leonidas Moffitt retired some years ago from the burdens of literary life to give his time to business, and is now successfully engaged as a manufacturer at Asheboro.

He represents one of the very old and prominent families of Randolph County, and was born at Moffitt's Mills, North Carolina, January 17, 1869, a son of Eli A. and Martha A. (Hatch) Moffitt. The family was established here by his ancestor Charles Moffitt, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, when a young man and settled in the wilderness country of Randolph County. He bought land near Buffalo Ford, and there hewed a farm from the wilderness. His son, Hugh Moffitt, great-grandfather of Emmett L. Moffitt, was born on a farm near Buffalo Ford in the eastern part of Randolph County and was a man of great business enterprise in that locality. He bought land and erected a flour mill at a point which for these reasons became known as Moffitt's Mill. Besides his farm and mill he also operated a tannery, and in the early days employed a number of negro slaves. He lived there until his death in 1838. He was twice married. By his first wife he had six children, named Sarah, Charles, Mary, Thomas C., Hugh J. and Stephen. By his second wife his children were: Elizabeth, William B., Julia, Eli N., Solomon and Benjamin. Of them all the only one now living is Benjamin, who is eighty-six.

Rev. Thomas Moffitt, a grandfather of Emmett Moffitt, was born at Moffitt's Mill, and early in life joined the Christian church. As a minister of that denomination he preached in different places in North Carolina and Virginia. He also owned a farm at Moffitt's Mill and there spent his last days. He married Nancy Cox, who was a lifelong resident of Randolph County.

The head of the next generation was Eli A. Moffitt, who was born at Moffitt's Mill, and for a number of years was a farmer and merchant there. From this business he was called to other responsibilities when elected sheriff of the county. He then moved to Asheboro and was continued in office by reelection for twelve years. After that he was again a merchant at Asheboro and after his store was burned he was appointed deputy collector in the internal revenue department. In his official capacity he went with the deputy United States marshal to raid an illicit distillery and was shot and killed. This family tragedy, still remembered by the old timers, occurred in 1896, and he was then about fifty-three years of age. He married Martha A. Hatch, who was born near Pittsboro in Chatham County, North Carolina, daughter of Rev. J. W. and Elizabeth (Bland) Hatch. She is still living and makes her home with her daughter in Greensboro. Eli A. Moffitt and wife had the following children: John T., Emmett Leonidas, Elijah, Rowena, Lela, Herbert E. and Clara. Rowena became the wife of E. H. Morris at Asheboro. Lela married J. R. Parks, Jr., of Greensboro, while Clara is the wife of C. C. Howell, of Jacksonville, Florida. Eli A. Moffitt volunteered as a private in the Confederate Army at the age of seventeen and notwithstanding his age soon rose to the rank of first lieutenant.

Emmett L. Moffitt acquired a liberal education in preparation for his personal career. Besides the public school at Moffitt's Mill and Asheboro

Cordially Yours,
Emmett L. Moffitt.

he was for two years a student in Graham Normal College and in 1889 graduated A. B. and in 1890 A. M. from Trinity College. Another year was spent at Harvard University, where he received the degree Master of Arts. Among other degrees indicating his scholarship Mr. Moffitt was honored with the degree LL. D., by Union Christian College of Merom, Indiana. As an educator he held the chair of English at Elon College for three years. Then for six years he was editor of the Christian Sun, the official organ of the Southern Christian Convention. In 1905 he was elected president of Elon College, which position he held for six years. During his administration the physical equipment of the institution, and also the student enrollment, were practically doubled. He retired in 1910, on account of ill health, and returned to the management of the business with which he was previously connected, the Asheboro Wheelbarrow Company, successor to the business established by his father. This company is incorporated and Mr. Moffitt is its secretary and treasurer. He now gives his time to its affairs, and has helped in making it one of the leading industries of the city.

In 1897 Mr. Moffitt married Ella Mary Rhodes, who was born in Virginia, daughter of J. B. D. and Emma (Sipe) Rhodes, and granddaughter of Col. Emanuel Sipe, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Moffitt have three children, named Stuart Rhodes, Margaret and Emmett L., Jr.

Mr. Moffitt and his wife are active in the Christian church, and he has served on many of the official boards of the Southern Christian Convention.

Edward Randolph Michaux, M. D. Of the men devoted to the science of medicine in Greensboro few bring to bear upon their calling larger gifts of scholarship and personal resource than Dr. Edward Randolph Michaux.

Doctor Michaux was born at Enfield, Halifax County, North Carolina, and is a son of Rev. John Lafayette Michaux, who was born near Richmond, Virginia. The ancestors were French Huguenots who settled in Virginia after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Doctor Michaux is ninth in descent from John Rolfe and Pocahontas, fifth from Abraham Michaux and Susanne Rochet of Sedom, France, and sixth from Gabriel de Macon, Lord of Santez France. Louis de Macon, father of Gabriel, received title for military services. The maternal grandmother was of English descent. The grandfather, Joseph Michaux, probably spent all his life in Virginia. He was twice married and for his second wife he chose Anne Meade Randolph, a member of the famous Randolph family of Virginia. She was the mother of three sons, named Richard, Meade and John Lafayette. These three sons were very young when their parents died and they grew up in Guilford County, North Carolina, with their half sister and her husband, Mr. Bennett. The Bennetts had a farm in Guilford County and there the Michaux boys grew to manhood. The son Meade became a farmer, while the other two followed the calling of the ministry.

John L. Michaux had limited opportunities during his youth but had a very acquisitive mind and a firm purpose and not only educated himself but began teaching when little more than a youth. His own parents were Episcopalians but he joined the Methodist Protestant Church, and with his unusual powers of mind and the ability of one who has a true calling to the ministry he was licensed to preach at an early age. He filled various churches with ability, including the pastorates at Wilmington and Fayetteville. During the war he published a soldier paper at Greensboro known as the Harbinger and Messenger. When that struggle closed he resumed preaching, but in 1869 had to give up the vocation because of throat trouble. He then entered merchandising at Pughes Hill in Franklin County, and remained there until 1890. For a time he was publisher of the official paper of the Methodist Protestant Church. Some of his most pronounced abilities seem to lay in the journalistic field. In 1874 he had moved to Greensboro. After publishing the church paper he established a daily paper at Greensboro, and this was the first successful paper of daily issues in the city. He remained a resident of Greensboro until his death on July 6, 1898. Rev. John L. Michaux married Sarah McLemore Macon. She was born in Franklin County, North Carolina, daughter of George Washington and Eleanor Macon. She died January 17, 1894, the mother of five children: Leonidas Macon, Edward Randolph, John Summerfield, Lucy Evelyn, wife of Rev. T. M. McConnell, and Annie Glen, wife of T. H. Crocker.

Dr. Edward R. Michaux grew up in a home of modest comforts but of high ideals, where every influence was productive of real culture and a stimulus to the better successes of life. After finishing his education in the public schools he went to work as clerk in the drug store of W. C. Porter. He was successor as clerk to a young man named Sidney Porter, and it was young Porter's influence which secured the job for his friend in his uncle's store. Sidney Porter, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, is better known to fame and enjoys the world's homage under the title O. Henry. Doctor Michaux was a drug clerk for about two years, and accepted every opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of pharmacy and finally earned a certificate from the State Board of Pharmacy. He then entered business on his own account, and was a druggist for about three years. This business did not seem to offer the future which his ambition craved, and he then entered the medical department of the University of New York and was graduated in 1889. He at once returned to Greensboro and has been in active practice ever since. He has also been regularly a student during the leisure of his own practice and has taken a number of post-graduate courses, attending the New York Post Graduate Medical School. He is noted for his skill in surgery as in general medicine. He was county physician of Guilford County in 1889-93, local surgeon of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, 1893-1900, and has been local surgeon for the Southern Railroad since 1900. Doctor Michaux is a member of the Guilford County Medical, North Carolina State Medical and Southern Medical societies, the American Medical Society and the Society of Southern Railway Surgeons. He was surgeon of the Guilford Grays, and assistant surgeon of the Third Regular North Carolina State Guard. He is medical director of the Security Life and Annuity Insurance Company, Greensboro.

June 19, 1902, Doctor Michaux married Miss Cornelia Roberson, who was born at Guilford College, daughter of Dr. D. A. and Fannie (Barker) Roberson. Mrs. Michaux was educated at Guilford College and at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Doctor Michaux is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife belong to the

Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a democrat. Doctor Michaux's family in all its branches have taken part in military affairs. In France some were martyrs for the sake of religion. The motto on the Michaux coat of arms: "So yez firme" (Be Steadfast) suited well for the trials they had to endure. In America they fought in the Indian wars and in the Revolutionary and Confederate armies. Harrison Macon, Revolutionary ancestor, was captured and imprisoned at Charleston, South Carolina, and the day was appointed for him to be shot. The British officer in charge, learning he was a Mason and being one himself, set him free and allowed him to return to his home in North Carolina. The descendants of Harrison Macon served in the Confederate army and were among the last to surrender arms. In the present World war the family is well represented, among those serving being Lieut. Edward Randolph Michaux, nephew of Doctor Michaux of this sketch.

JOHN HOUSTON SHUFORD. There are turning points in every man's life called opportunity. Taken advantage of they mean ultimate success. The career of John Houston Shuford is a striking illustration of the latter statement. Diligent and ever alert for his chance of advancement, he has progressed steadily until he is recognized today as one of prominent business men of Charlotte, where he is manager of the Berlin Aniline Works of New York. Here he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, who honor him for his native ability and for his fair and straightforward career.

The Shufords are one of the notable families of Western North Carolina and for several generations they have been leaders in agricultural, commercial and industrial life, many of its members being men of wealth and affluence. The family is of German origin. Its progenitor in North Carolina was John Shuford, who left the State of Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution and settled in the western section of this state. The beautiful farm on which he located, still owned and occupied by his descendants, is situated on the west bank of the South Fork River, in what is now Catawba County. The year of his arrival here is supposed to have been 1766. He spoke the German language fluently and before his advent in North Carolina his home was in York, Pennsylvania. He was fitted by nature to be a pioneer, not easily discouraged, and his sons were tall, strong and of stout heart and well capable of holding the land their father had found for them and for their offspring.

A prominent member of the family who should be given particular attention in this sketch is John J. Shuford, great-grandfather of John H. Shuford. He was a son of Jacob Shuford, a grandson of Martin Shuford, and a great-grandson of John Shuford, the pioneer mentioned above. John J. Shuford was the discoverer, the developer and the owner of the famous Shuford Gold Mine, located near his home, about six and a half miles south of Catawba Station, in Catawba County. This was one of the most prominent mines in the ante-bellum period when gold-mining was a flourishing industry in Western North Carolina. John J. Shuford was also one of the pioneer cotton-mill builders and operators in North Carolina, having erected and operated the old Long Island Mill on the Catawba River during the '40s. He also carried on extensive planting operations, operated grist mills and cotton gins, sawed lumber, conducted a store and altogether was a man of large and varied affairs, a pioneer in all activities—a leader who stood out from among his fellows, a strong and able man in every respect. He also conducted a tanning yard, a marble yard and was the owner of threshing machinery. He manifested a deep and sincere interest in all matters projected for the good of the general welfare and was a public-spirited citizen in every sense of the word. In religious matters he was a devout member of the Reformed Church.

The paternal grandfather of John H. Shuford was Marcus Shuford, who married Martha Custis Houston, a daughter of Dr. A. Q. Houston. The Houston family is a notable one of Scotch-Irish origin, and among its famed members are Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, and Dr. David Franklin Houston, Secretary of Agriculture in the present administration. The Houstons came to North Carolina from Rockbridge County, Virginia, and their descendants have lived in Catawba, Iredell and Union counties, this state.

John H. Shuford, of this sketch, was born on the Shuford ancestral place in the eastern part of Catawba County in the year 1876, and he is a son of Frank and Susan (Howard) Shuford, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom is now a resident of Newton. Mrs. Shuford is a kinswoman of the Hoke family of Lincoln County and Hon. Hoke Smith of Georgia. Mr. Shuford lived in the place of his nativity until his tenth year, when his mother married her second husband, Mr. James Monroe Grice, a very prominent citizen and farmer of Mecklenburg County, whose home was ten miles west of Charlotte on the upper Tuckaseege road. Here he resided until he was seventeen years of age, and during his boyhood he attended the Paw Creek High School of Mecklenburg County and Bellwood Institute in Cleveland County, where he was prepared for college. He spent four years in the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College of Raleigh, in which excellent institution he was graduated in chemistry as a member of the class of 1903, with the degree of bachelor of science. He had many college honors and was selected to represent his literary society as commencement orator at his graduation. Immediately after leaving college he accepted a position as foreman of the dyeing department of the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company at Winston-Salem, remaining with that concern for two years, at the end of which he resigned to accept the position as instructor of dyeing and textile chemistry in the textile department of his alma mater. He has been permanently located in Charlotte since 1908, holding various positions of responsibility with the local branch of the Berlin Aniline Works of New York. In June, 1917, he was appointed manager of the Charlotte office of the above concern. He is a thoroughly skilled and highly proficient technical expert in the use and sale of dyestuffs and chemicals and is considered one of the South's leading men in this industry. He has many friends throughout cotton manufacturing centers of the South.

The Berlin Aniline Works is a strictly American corporation and up to the time of the declaration of war was an agency for factories in Germany. Among the employes of this concern are good Germans, Englishmen, Irish, Scots, Swedes, Swiss, Poles and Spaniards. Employes of the Charlotte office are mostly Southerners. The company are international sellers of dyes, with offices in all

important textile centers of the world—Rio de Janeiro, London, Paris, Berlin, Milan, Calcutta and Hong Kong. A specialty is made of quality, reliability, expert laboratory work and good delivery. As per their advertisement, "Politics and war are not topics in our business."

In the year 1909 Mr. Shuford married Miss Helen Allcott, of Paducah, Kentucky. Mrs. Shuford is a native of Clarksville, Virginia, being related to some of the oldest and most prominent families of that state. She is also a relative of Louisa Alcott, the authoress. She was educated in schools and colleges of Virginia. She is a brilliant woman and holds a splendid social position in Charlotte. Mr. and Mrs. Shuford have two children, Helen Allcott and Martha Houston.

Mr. Shuford is an influential business man and a progressive citizen. His achievements thus far worthily illustrate what may be attained by persistent and painstaking effort. He is a man of enterprise and initiative; although versatile, he is not superficial; exactness and thoroughness characterize all his work; his intellectual possessions are unified and assimilated: they are his own. His relations with his fellow man are marked by sincerity and he is held in high esteem by all with whom he has come in contact.

OTTIS EARL MENDENHALL, who for many years was identified with manufacturing, lumber and other interests, is still a factor in the business life of High Point. He represents one of the oldest and best known families in this part of North Carolina.

His ancestry goes back to John and Esther (Dix) Mendenhall. The family history states that John Mendenhall, accompanied by two brothers, Moses and Benjamin, emigrated from England to America in colonial times and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. All of them were Quakers, and their descendants to the present time hold to the same faith. Aaron Mendenhall, son of John and Esther, married Rose Pierson. Their son James Mendenhall was the pioneer of Guilford County, North Carolina. He bought land, including the present site of Jamestown, and there improved a water power and built a grist mill. He was living there in the time of the Revolutionary war, and when the county was overrun by the army of Cornwallis and British redcoats took charge of the mill. James Mendenhall late in life removed to Wilkes County, Georgia, and spent his last days with his son Marmaduke. His widow, whose maiden name was Hannah Thomas, afterward returned to Jamestown, North Carolina, and died there.

James Mendenhall, great-grandfather of Ottis E., was a farmer in High Point Township, and also had a store and tannery. He was a lifelong resident of Guilford County. He married Mirriam Hockett, and had fifteen children, one of whom was Elihue E. Mendenhall.

Elihue E. Mendenhall married Anna Hill, and they were the parents of James Mendenhall, who was born on a farm in High Point Township. James Mendenhall was educated in the West Town Boarding School at Westtown, Pennsylvania. He left that school when the war broke out between the states, and after some employment on a farm in Pennsylvania went west to Carthage, Indiana, where he entered the service of his uncle, Bettle Hill, a banker and merchant. He was clerk in his uncle's store until the close of the war, when he returned to North Carolina and became associated with his father in business. He took the management of a farm at Jamestown, but later returned to a farm near his father. In 1883 he moved to Lexington, where he engaged in the manufacture of spokes and shutters and afterward in the manufacture of furniture, and was active in business until his death in August, 1917. He married Martha Florina Wheeler, who was born in High Point Township, daughter of Cyrus J. and Mary Ann (Mullen) Wheeler. She died in 1906, mother of two sons, Ottis Earl and Walter Hill, who is now cashier of the Bank of Lexington.

Ottis Earl Mendenhall was born on a farm near Jamestown in Guilford County, was educated in the Lexington schools, and in 1898 received his Master of Arts degree from Haverford College in Pennsylvania. During the next year he taught Latin and History in a Dunkard College at Bridgewater, Virginia. He resigned that position to become secretary and treasurer of the Central Manufacturing Company of Lexington, and gave all his time and energies to the affairs of that business until the plant was burned. He then conducted a lumber business until 1909, when he came to High Point as secretary and treasurer of the Southern Live Stock Insurance Company. From this he also resigned in 1912, and established the insurance agency of which he is sole proprietor.

He has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and from 1912 to 1914 was a member of the Board of Aldermen of High Point and is now vice chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Guilford County.

Mr. Mendenhall married in 1907 Lizette Brown, who was born at Winston-Salem, daughter of Capt. John and Blanche (Gilliam) Brown. Her paternal grandfather, Dr. William Carter Brown, was a country physician of extensive practice and also owned a large amount of land and many slaves in Davie County. Mrs. Mendenhall's father was for many years a merchant at Winston-Salem and was a captain in the local militia. He is now deceased. Her mother is a native of Danville, Virginia.

JOHN W. RAGLAND. Among the distinctively prominent and brilliant lawyers of the State of North Carolina none is more versatile, talented or well equipped for the work of his profession than John W. Ragland, who maintains his home and business headquarters at Newland in Avery County. Throughout his career as an able attorney and well fortified counselor he has by reason of unimpeachable conduct and close observance of the unwritten code of professional ethics gained the admiration and respect of his fellow members of the bar, in addition to which he commands a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

A native of the Old Dominion Commonwealth, John W. Ragland was born at New Ferry, Halifax County, Virginia, in 1877. He is a son of C. J. and Lucinda (Guthrie) Ragland, of old Virginia stock. The family originated in Wales and members of the name settled in America in the colonial epoch of our national history. C. J. Ragland distinguished himself as a soldier of the Confederacy during the war between the states, serving in General Mahon's brigade. Both he and his cherished and devoted wife are deceased.

John W. Ragland passed his boyhood days at New Ferry in Virginia, and he rounded out his early education with a course of study in Roanoke College at Salem, Virginia. He studied law in

the University of North Carolina, in which worthy institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Bakersville in Mitchell County, North Carolina, whither he had come as a young man. He maintained his residence and professional headquarters at Bakersville until he located at Newland, the county seat of the County of Avery, newly established from portions of Mitchell, Caldwell and Watauga counties. In Newland Mr. Ragland has continued his eminently successful career as a lawyer and here is well known as a member of the brilliant coterie of lawyers which lends distinction to the bar of Western North Carolina. He is an active spirit in public affairs and is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens who are building up Newland and Avery County and bringing their advantages and resources to the attention of this section. The Town of Newland is most happily situated in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, set amidst the scenic grandeur that has made this section of the state famous the world over. Governor Bickett appointed Mr. Ragland a member of the Federal Exemption Board for Avery County and he is serving with efficiency on that board at the present time. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Avery County Bank at Newland, which was established in 1914.

In 1900 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ragland to Miss Annie Mundy, of East Radford, Virginia. Mrs. Ragland is a charming hostess and is a leader in the various feminine affairs of Newland and Avery County. Mr. and Mrs. Ragland have four children: Ruth and Jack (twins), Dorothy and Roger.

Mr. Ragland is a man of fine mentality and broad human sympathy. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally accord him the highest esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Ragland's lives have been exemplary in all respects and they have ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while their own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

Augustus Alexander Macdonald, M. D. A thoroughly equipped and widely experienced physician and surgeon, Doctor Macdonald early in his career chose as his location, Jackson Springs in Moore County. His work as a physician and citizen have been prominent factors for years in this community. The famous Jackson Springs, which were discovered in 1813 and have ever since been a place of resort, have a most enthusiastic advocate in Doctor Macdonald. Through his own practice he has many times proved the superior efficacy of these waters, and their value has been many times endorsed by the highest medical authorities.

Doctor Macdonald was born in Moore County, North Carolina, about ten miles east of Jackson Springs, in 1877. He is a son of M. A. and Eliza (Macdonald) Macdonald. His father was born about in the same locality of Moore County as his son, and the Macdonalds are a very old family in this section. Doctor Macdonald's grandfather was also a native here, the family having been founded in the county by the great-grandfather, a Scotch Highlander who arrived in this vicinity previous to the Revolutionary war. This great-grandfather married three times. The Moore County Macdonalds are descendants from his last marriage, to a Miss McKenzie. He was a kinsman of the famous Flora Macdonald and also of Dr. Kenney Black, a noted surgeon, graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and at whose home in Moore County Flora Macdonald spent a great deal of her time.

Doctor Macdonald spent his early life on a farm and acquired a very liberal education, both in literary courses and in medicine. He prepared for college in the old Eureka School about five miles from Carthage, under Prof. S. D. Cole. Later he spent four years in the high school at Quincy, Massachusetts, following which he entered Davidson College in North Carolina, and took his medical work in Davidson Medical College and its successor, the North Carolina Medical College at Charlotte, where he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1905. Doctor Macdonald spent one full year in the New York Polyclinic and has repeatedly taken up other post-graduate courses in that city.

In 1905 he located at Jackson Springs and has been a highly successful physician and surgeon, one of the leaders of the profession in the state. He is a member and former president of the County Medical Association, and also a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Doctor Macdonald is one of the physicians on the staff of the James McConnell Memorial Hospital at Eureka. With all the demands made upon him by his profession he has given much time and assistance to the cause of education and was one of the leading spirits in bringing to its present high state of efficiency the Jackson Springs public school, which now ranks as a state high school.

Doctor Macdonald is a member of the Presbyterian church, also of the Masonic Lodge No. 477, of Eagle Springs, North Carolina, the Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows. He married Miss Maude Carlton, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Their two children are Margaret Mott and Alexander Carlton Macdonald.

William Thomas Laprade, Ph. D., who was awarded his doctor's degree by Johns Hopkins University in 1909, has since that date been a member of the faculty of Trinity College at Durham. He was assistant professor of history from 1909 to 1915, and since then has been professor of English and European history in the same institution.

For one thus busied with the responsibilities of the class room, Doctor Laprade has an imposing list of writings to prove his wide and diversified scholarship and his industry. Much of his work either as a lecturer or writer deals with problems of current interest in the field of history and economics. Since the outbreak of the European war he has been called upon to address many audiences in North Carolina as a lecturer and speaker on topics connected with the war.

An inclusive list of his subjects and titles of his authorship today is as follows: England and the French Revolution, 1789-1797, published at Baltimore in 1910, is so far his only formal book. Most of his contributions are in the form of magazine articles, as follows: William Pitt and Westminster Elections, in American Historical Review January, 1913; Public Opinion in the General Election of 1784, an English Historical Review, April, 1916; The War and the Historians of Tomorrow, in Sewanee Review, April, 1917; National-

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ism, in Annual Report of American Historical Association for 1915; The Nominating Primary, in the North American Review, August, 1914; The Present Status of the Home Rule Question, in American Political Science Review November, 1912. The following articles appeared in the South Atlantic Quarterly: Newspapers as a Source for the History of American Slavery, July, 1910; The English Constitutional Crisis, October, 1910; Some Problems in Writing the History of American Slavery, April, 1911; The New Amendment to the English Constitution, October, 1911; William Pitt and His Recent Critics, January, 1912; National Insurance in England, July, 1912; Undercurrent in Present British Politics, October, 1912; The European War, October, 1914; The Progress and Economic Influence of the War, October, 1915; The New Epoch, April, 1917. He also published a series of monthly articles on topics connected with the war running through the year 1914-15 in North Carolina Education, besides numerous reviews of books in the American Historical and other reviews.

William Thomas Laprade was born in Franklin County, Virginia, December 27, 1883, son of George Washington and Mary Elizabeth (Muse) Laprade. His paternal grandparents were William and Harriet Washington (Boatright) Laprade, the latter a native of Chesterfield County, Virginia. William Laprade was owner and operator of a flour mill in Franklin County, Virginia. Doctor Laprade's maternal grandparents were Thomas S. and Mary (Preston) Muse, the latter of the old and prominent Virginia family of Prestons.

Doctor Laprade was educated in public and private schools in Franklin County, received his A. B. degree from Washington Christian College in 1906, and did the work leading up to his doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins University. Doctor Laprade is still carried on the roll of ministers of the Christian or Disciples of Christ Church. While in school he was for three years pastor of the Antioch Christian Church of Vienna, Virginia, a small town in Fairfax County and a short distance from Washington. He is a Phi Beta Kappa and in politics entertains independent views.

Besides his work as a writer and educator he is now vice chairman of the Durham County War Savings Committee and Field Secretary for the American Red Cross in Central North Carolina. Doctor Laprade has spent four summers in England studying English history and politics. He is a member of the American Historical Association and on the committee on Bibliography of that organization. In 1916 he was professor of history at the summer session of the University of Illinois.

June 11, 1913, at the home of the bride in Pulaski County, Virginia, he married Nancy Hamilton Calfee, daughter of the late John Frank and Elizabeth (Sayers) Calfee.

Hon. Spencer B. Adams was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1881. There has hardly been a year since then which has not conferred upon him some new success, dignity and achievement, whether as a lawyer, as a man of public affairs, or of leadership and power in the republican party of his state. Mr. Adams is undoubtedly one of the best known men of North Carolina among the big men of the republican party in other states.

He is a native of North Carolina, born at Dobson in Surry County October 15, 1860. His grandfather, James Adams, was a native of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and according to a well established tradition was descended from one of three brothers who came to America in colonial times and settled one in Massachusetts, one in Virginia and one in Georgia. Grandfather Adams was a successful planter and spent all his life in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. He married Sarah Adams, a lifelong resident of the same county, and they reared five sons, named: Charles, who moved to Kentucky; Allen, James M. and Thomas J., who remained residents of Pittsylvania County; and John A., who came to North Carolina; also two daughters, Pauline, who married a Mr. Witcher of Pittsylvania County, and Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Watson and moved to Mississippi.

John A. Adams, father of Spencer B., was born on a plantation in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, was educated there, and came to manhood with the environment and training of the old time planting class of Virginia. In 1857, on account of ill health, he came to Surry County, North Carolina, and bought 11,000 acres of land, largely in and adjacent to the Town of Dobson. He had a number of slaves and used their services to develop and cultivate this great domain, but had little more than begun the task when death stayed his hand in 1861. He married Sarah Adams, a native of Pittsylvania County. Her father, Johnson Adams, was owner and operator of a large plantation in that county and spent all his life there. He married a Miss Williams. Mrs. John A. Adams died in 1873, the mother of five sons and two daughters. The sons were James M., John A., Thomas J., William and Spencer B. The daughters are Virginia, wife of Henderson Jones, and Sally, wife of John M. Calloway, of Pittsylvania County.

Spencer B. Adams was liberally educated, attending school at Bleaville, Virginia, at Boonville Academy in Yadkin County, North Carolina, and a private school conducted by Professor Neal in Rockingham County. He studied law in the Dick and Dillard Law School at Greensboro, and after regular examination was licensed to practice in February, 1881. Most of the large class who were admitted at the same time were his fellow students and many of them have since become prominent in the North Carolina bar. The names of his law contemporaries by reason of admission at the same date may properly be inscribed here: Elisha M. Allison, John M. Avery, Charles C. Cobb, J. A. Creech, John C. Davis, Cornelius M. Ferrabee, Amos M. Fry, Donald Gillen, J. C. Hayes, W. L. Hall, Jesse N. Holding, R. B. Kerner, Eli H. King, D. J. Lewis, John H. Long, Charles A. McNeill, Wheeler Martin, E. P. Maynard, John T. Perkins, R. D. Reid, Thomas R. Robertson, Ralph W. Siler, Frank Thompson, Jr., and C. W. Tillett.

After his admission to the bar Mr. Adams began practice at Yanceyville in Caswell County. He soon gained a general recognition in public life and in 1882 was elected clerk of the Superior Court of Caswell County, and was reelected for several successive terms. In 1896 he was given still higher recognition of his ability by election as judge of the Superior Court, and remained on the bench two years, resigning to accept the republican nomination for Congress. He made a valiant fight for that honor, but was defeated.

His judicial career won for him high praise. A notable instance of his adherence to duty and

respect for the constitutional rights of the citizens of the state is found in his decision in Wood vs. Bellamy, which was heard by him at Raleigh in 1896. See 120 North Carolina Reports, page 212. In 1897 the fusion legislature passed an act entitled "An Act to Charter the Eastern Hospital for the Colored Insane and the Western Hospital for Insane and the North Carolina Insane Asylum at Raleigh and the Hospital for Insane located near Morganton and Eastern Asylum near Goldsboro, and to abolish the offices of superintendent and directors of such institutions and to recharter them under other names, and to create offices to be filled by officers under such designations." Those responsible for the act had as their manifest object to provide places for persons of the same political faith. After the act was passed public interest in the case arose to an intense pitch. If the act was declared constitutional it would leave these institutions at the mercy of politicians. Judge Adams declared the act unconstitutional and his decision was later sustained by the Supreme Court.

In 1899 Mr. Adams came to Greensboro, and in 1900 was republican candidate for governor of the state. In 1902 he was appointed by President Roosevelt and confirmed by the Senate on July 1st of that year as chief judge of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court, a special appellate court created by act of Congress to decide questions of Indian citizenship in old Indian Territory. By his service of four years his name is permanently identified with the early history of the State of Oklahoma, and at the close of his work there he was highly complimented by the Department of Justice at Washington.

In 1899 Judge Adams had been appointed secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad, and filled that office of trust for two years. Mr. Adams has served as delegate to numerous state and national republican conventions, and there are few men of prominence in that party whom he has not met or does not know personally. He was a delegate to the convention at Philadelphia which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900, and was vice president of that nominating convention. He was a delegate at large to the convention of 1908 which nominated Mr. Taft and was a member of the platform committee.

Judge Adams has always had an inherent love for farming and stock raising. In 1917 he sold his stock farm in the northern part of Guilford County, with a herd of seventy registered and high grade Guernsey cattle. He immediately bought a farm near Whitsett in the east part of the county and here he is engaged in the breeding of Shorthorns and Berkshire hogs. This farm is known as Wildwood Stock Farm.

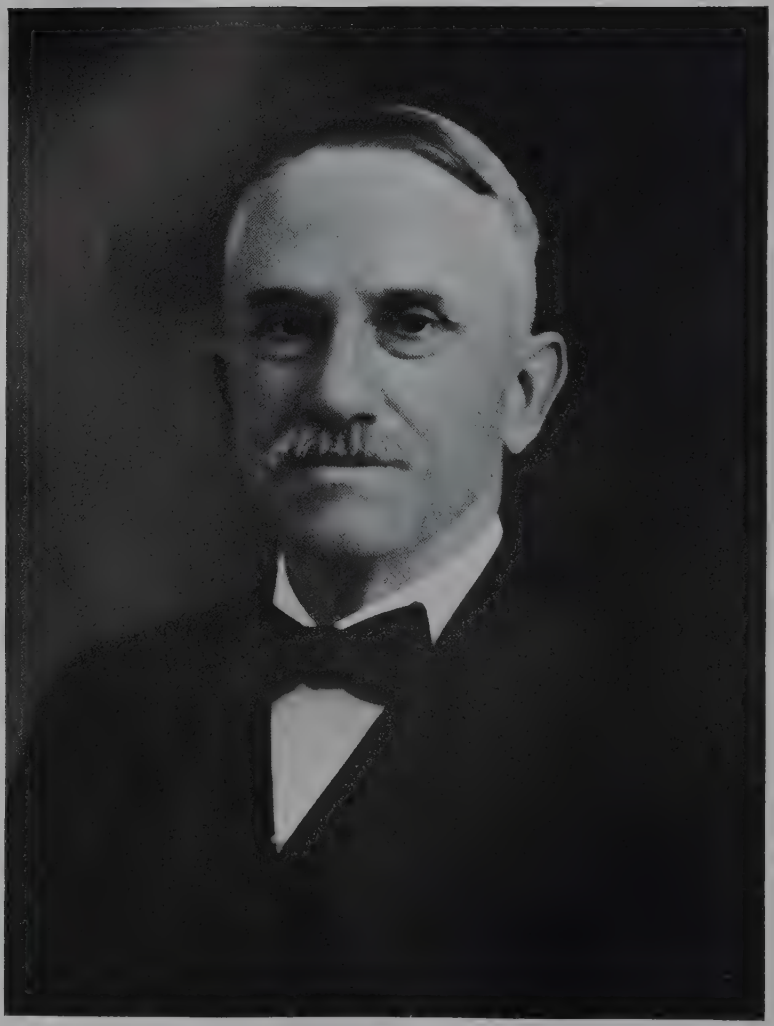
In 1894 Mr. Adams married Lizzie M. Swift, daughter of Joseph M. and Isabella (Lowndes) Swift. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the First Baptist Church of Greensboro. Six children have been born to their marriage: Lillian, Ula, Sarah A., Joseph A., Gena and Spencer B., Jr. The daughter Lillian is the wife of E. A. Fermester and has two sons, named Spencer Adam and Early A. Ula married Lieut. Lee A. Folger, who is now serving as an officer in the national army, and their two children are Lee H. and Spencer Adams. Sarah A. is the wife of L. B. Powers, and they have two daughters, Lizzie Adams and Harriet Bruce. The son Joseph A. is a lieutenant in the National Army. Gena married Vincent Bergemen.

William P. Pickett. High Point is distinguished among North Carolina cities as one of the most important centers for the manufacture of furniture and other wood products. The growth and development of those business interests which in the course of twenty-five or thirty years have transformed a country town into a thriving commercial metropolis have had as one of the most important factors William P. Pickett, a business man, banker and manufacturer of great ability and success and a man whose heart has been in the welfare of his community as well as in the success of his private affairs.

Mr. Pickett was born on a plantation in Browntown Township of Davidson County, North Carolina. The family name as spelled by the first American resident was Piggott. This American ancestor was Jeremiah Piggott, who was born in England, and on coming to America settled in the wilderness country now known as Browntown Township of Davidson County. He became an extended landed proprietor. His lands were watered by Rich Fork and Abbotts Creek, and his own home was in the midst of the heavy timber which lined those water courses. During his lifetime he improved a portion of his land and was busily engaged in its cultivation until his death. His son and grandfather of William P. Pickett was William Pickett, who owned and operated a farm in Browntown Township and spent his life there. He married Elizabeth Welborn, whose brother, Major Welborn, was a conspicuous figure in Revolutionary history of North Carolina. They had a family of children named Elizabeth, Isabella, Rachel, Jeremiah, John, William, Moses and Samuel. The father of the High Point manufacturer was Samuel Pickett, who was born at the old homestead in Davidson County in 1812. After reaching manhood he inherited a portion of the old estate and being a man of much enterprise he acquired additional tracts of land and also engaged in merchandising at High Point. He was one of the first merchants of that village. Honored and successful, he died at the age of sixty-two years. He married Asenath Montgomery, a native of Davidson County. Her father, George Montgomery, was a carpenter, millwright and farmer, and probably a lifelong resident of Davidson County. He was prominent in his time because of his great physical stature, standing six feet seven inches in height. Samuel J. Pickett and wife had seven children: Elizabeth, Jennie, Lou, William P., Jeremiah R., Francis Marion and Robert Lee.

The youthful days of William P. Pickett were spent on the old farm. At the same time he acquired a fair education in the public schools. On reaching the age of twenty-one he began an active career as a manufacturer of tobacco. He conducted this business on the home farm until 1880, when he removed to the village of High Point. This tobacco plant was one of the first real industries of that town, and around it may be said to have been built up the many large and important factories which the city boasts today. He continued the manufacture of tobacco with other expanding interests until 1905.

Mr. Pickett was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of High Point, and was on its first board of directors. He was one of the founders and is a director of the Commercial Bank, is a charter member and director of the High Point Savings & Trust Company, and in manufacturing circles is represented as a stock-



FERNANDO G. JAMES

holder and president of the Welch Furniture Company, stockholder and director of the Marsh Furniture Company, stockholder of the High Point Buggy Company, stockholder in the Southern Chair Company, president of the Rankin Coffin Company, and as a stockholder in the Mayodan Cotton Mills, in the Madison Bank and Mount Gilead Bank. He is also vice president of the Pickett Cotton Mill Company.

Mr. Pickett and wife are active members of the Methodist Protestant Church, which he has served as steward and trustee.

February 20, 1879, he married Fannie Eller. Mrs. Pickett was born in Davidson County, a daughter of John A. and Mary (Siceloff) Eller. Her paternal grandparents were George and Mollie (Yorkeley) Eller. Her maternal grandparents were Alexander and Eliza (Wear) Siceloff. Both the Ellers and Siceloffs were of early German ancestry and among the pioneer colonists of North Carolina. Both her grandfathers were farmers, while grandfather Siceloff was a pioneer manufacturer of cotton seed oil. Mrs. Pickett's father was a farmer and during the war between the states served three years as ambulance sergeant in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Pickett have a family of six children and a number of grandchildren. Their children are named Minnie, Jessie, Esther, Altah, John S. and Klein. Minnie is the wife of John Harrell and has a son named Mangum. Jessie is the wife of Herman Meredith, and her two sons are Fletcher and William. Esther married Charles F. Finch and has a son, Harry Brown.

Lorenzo D. Lowe. The activity and enterprise of any growing center of population is perhaps as clearly indicated in the class of professional men who look after its legal interests as in any other respect, and it is with pleasure that we refer to Lorenzo D. Lowe. He conducts a general practice of law and in land litigations has demonstrated ability beyond the ordinary. His accuracy and familiarity with the law is well known and his library consists of the highest legal authorities—territorial, state and Federal court reports, and other important works, and his practice is a large and lucrative one. He stands high in the estimation of his fellow men as a citizen, while in the profession he has the admiration of the bar and the judiciary, and his cases are prosecuted with persistency and tenacity of purpose which defies all just cause for defeat. Mr. Lowe has law offices at Banner Elk and at Newland, in which latter place he has as a partner, Thomas A. Love, a sketch of whose career appears on other pages of this work.

Lorenzo D. Lowe was born in Surry County, North Carolina, in the year 1856, and his family is of English extraction. His father, Gilbert A. Lowe, was born in Patrick County, Virginia, but was reared and educated in Rockingham County, North Carolina, whence he removed as a young man to Surry County, near Westfield. The mother's maiden name was Rebecca N. Wall.

To the public schools of Westfield, North Carolina, Mr. Lowe is indebted for his preliminary educational training. In 1876 he accompanied his parents to Banner Elk, in the valley of Elk Creek, in what is now Avery County but was then Watauga County. He has maintained his home and business headquarters at Banner Elk during the long intervening years to the present time. Deciding upon the legal profession as his life work, he studied law under the able preceptorship of Major Bingham, at Boone, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. During the period of his connection with the bar of the state—nearly a third of a century—he has won broad recognition for his talents as a lawyer and he enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice in the various courts. In land cases, especially, in which line there has been considerable litigation in North Carolina, he has shown acumen and ability of an unusual order. As previously noted, he has offices at Banner Elk and at Newland, the latter place being the county seat of Avery County.

Mr. Lowe has always been greatly interested in local lore and local history of his own and the surrounding mountain country, and has unearthed and written for the local press much that is not only highly interesting and entertaining, but valuable historically as well. Of Delilah Baird and her somewhat ludicrous romances and of Harrison Aldridge, the famous bear hunter, his anecdotes and contributions to the press have been greatly enjoyed by numerous persons.

Mr. Lowe was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Calloway, a daughter of the late Dr. James Calloway, of Wilkesboro, whose grandmother was a niece of Daniel Boone. Four children have been born of this union: Ruth, Mary, Eva and Carolyne. The family are comfortably ensconced in a beautiful home at Banner Elk.

Mr. Lowe was one of the organizers of the Bank of Valle Crucis, of which he is the present capable president. In addition to his law work he has other substantial interests in Avery and Watauga counties, where he commands a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He has given considerable time to the improvement and building of good roads in his home community and his efforts in this and in other directions for public improvement are highly appreciated.

Fernando Godfrey James has been a prominent member of the Greenville bar upwards of forty years, and has enjoyed many of the better successes and distinctions of professional life. He has been much in public affairs, has handled the business of numerous business corporations of Greenville, and his reputation is widespread over North Carolina as an able lawyer and thoroughly upright and conscientious gentleman.

Mr. James was born at Hertford in Perquimans County, North Carolina, March 23, 1857. His parents, John Gray and Mary Rebecca (Langley) James, were both natives of Pitt County. His father was a dentist by profession. During the war by appointment from Governor Vance he served as purchasing agent for the state.

Fernando G. James has lived at Greenville since 1868. He completed his education in the University of North Carolina and studied law first with the firm of Smith & Strong and then with Chief Justice Pierce. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and since that date has been connected with the Greenville bar.

Mr. James is attorney for the Norfolk & Southern Railways, for the National Bank of Greenville, for the Greenville Cooperage Company and many other business concerns.

In public affairs he served as mayor of Greenville from 1882 to 1892. In the latter year he was elected a member of the State Senate and was again chosen to the Senate in 1898. During his last term he was chairman of privileges and

elections committee and was a member of the committees on judiciary, deaf, dumb and blind institutes, insurance, congressional districts, and shell fish industry. Mr. James is vice president and for five years was president of the National Bank of Greenville. He is a member of the North Carolina and the American Bar associations, and served with the rank of colonel on Governor Glenn's staff. One of his early experiences that made a great impression upon him and will always remain clear in his memory came when he was a boy of seven. It happened in 1864. Governor Jarvis, who had been wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, was on his way to his home in North Carolina and spent one night at the home of Mr. James' mother. The next morning, when the governor proceeded upon his next stage of progress, the boy drove his distinguished guest down the road a distance of ten miles, riding in a mule cart.

On March 8, 1882, Mr. James married Miss Margaret Cherry, of Greenville. They are the parents of six children: Charles, a teller in the Greenville National Bank; James Burton; Larry, who is still with his studies; Nina, wife of Charles C. Skinner, of New York City; Mary, wife of William T. Lipscomb, a tobacco merchant at Greenville; and Ada.

James Burton James, who is now associated as a partner in law practice with his father, F. G. James, was born at Greenville December 31, 1886. He was educated in Horner's Military Institute and in the University of North Carolina, finishing his law course in 1908. He has since been in active practice with his father. He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association and was mayor of his native city from 1913 to 1915. He is an active member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church. October 11, 1911, he married Miss Lucy Royce Brown, of Greenville. They have two children, James Burton, Jr., and Lucy Francisco.

CLAUDE KITCHIN. Americans generally and statesmen all over the world associate the name Claude Kitchin with the most powerful position in the legislative department of the American government. The people of North Carolina, with appropriate pride in the dignities and responsibilities that have befallen one of their fellow citizens, think of Mr. Kitchin in more personal terms and relationships as a successful lawyer and as member of a family of prominent public men. His father, the late William H. Kitchin, served as a member of the Forty-sixth Congress, and Claude is a brother of William W. Kitchin, former congressman and governor of North Carolina.

Claude Kitchin was born at Scotland Neck, North Carolina, March 24, 1869. He received his bachelor's degree from Wake Forest College at the age of nineteen, and in 1890 was admitted to the bar. He has maintained his law office at Scotland Neck for many years, though there has been little opportunity to practice law in the brief intervals of an almost continuous session of Congress. He entered Congress, representing the Second North Carolina District, after his first election in 1910, and has served continuously from the Fifty-seventh to the Sixty-fifth Congresses inclusive. Mr. Kitchin has been majority leader in the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses, and as chairman of the ways and means committee has been the most influential member of the House in the financial and other constructive measures connected with the national administration during the last four years. Mr. Kitchin married Kate B. Mills, of Wake Forest, November 13, 1888.

ZEBULON VANCE STRADER is a resident of Greensboro, but his business and industrial interests are diversified and located in several counties of Western North Carolina. He is a member of one of the fine old families of this state, and for several generations they have been prominent in the country around and tributary to Winston-Salem.

Mr. Strader was born in Salem Chapel Township of Forsyth County, North Carolina. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Strader, was a native of Germany, came to America when a young man, accompanied by his brother Conrad, who subsequently found a home in one of the more western states. Jonathan Strader settled in Virginia, where he probably spent all the rest of his life. Jonathan Strader, Jr., grandfather of Zebulon V., was born in Virginia, acquired a good education for the time in which he lived, and studied and perfected himself in medicine. In the early years of the last century he came to North Carolina, locating in Alamance County, where he bought a plantation and developed it with the aid of his slaves. A few years later he sold that farm and moved to Guilford County, buying land sixteen miles northwest of Greensboro. He always had his home on a farm and many of his most important interests were rural in character, though he also conducted practice as a physician and rendered skillful service in this capacity until his death in advanced years. He married Amelia Cobb, a native of Alamance County. The family consisted of four sons and two daughters, Adam, Joshua, Chester, John, Annie and Bettie. John Allen Strader, father of the Greensboro business man, was born in Alamance County in 1831 and in early manhood moved to Forsyth County, where for a number of years he conducted a farm and store in Salem Chapel Township. Disposing of his interests there, he bought a large tract of land in the eastern part of Stokes County. This also after farming for a number of years he sold, and spent his last years in Bellews Creek Township, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-six. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza Ann Marshall. She was born in Salem Chapel Township, a daughter of Col. Henry and Mary (Vance) Marshall. Colonel Marshall was a prominent man of Salem Chapel Township, where he had a plantation. He was elected a member of the first board of commissioners of Forsyth County. It was this board which negotiated the purchase of the land for the county seat, on which the City of Winston has been built. Mrs. John A. Strader died at the age of forty-five, having reared seven children: Lee, Sallie, William, Zebulon Vance, J. Wellons, Wade Pelham and Essie. The daughter Sallie married J. B. Jones and Essie became the wife of R. F. Gentry.

Zebulon Vance Strader's early life was spent on his father's farm, and his work was divided between school and the fields. Having been reared on a farm, he continued agriculture as an occupation until 1899, in which year he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Virgil O. Roberson, to engage in the lumber industry. This firm has since developed some large and successful interests. They added to their business by purchasing the Bellews Creek Roller Mills, one of the best equipped flour mills in the state. They also added a planing mill and has in operation two box fac-

tories, one at Greensboro and the other at Bellews Creek. These two factories consume from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 feet of lumber each year, and give employment to a large force of skilled operatives. Each of the partners also owns a farm of upwards of 300 acres in Bellews Creek Township, these farms being occupied and worked by tenants.

In 1898 Mr. Strader married Luella Roberson, who was born in Bellews Creek Township, daughter of Israel and Mary (Vance) Roberson. Mr. and Mrs. Strader have six children: Margie May, Katie Vance, Mary Ethel, Laura Evelyn, Chester Virgil and Luella. Mr. and Mrs. Strader are members of the Christian Church.

HON. WILLIAM T. LOVE. The long and successful career of Hon. William T. Love, of Gastonia, offers many indications that real merit and continued enterprise receive proper recognition from those who are anxious to benefit from any man's grasp of affairs, for Mr. Love's fellow-citizens have successively honored him upon numerous occasions, and their confidence has never been misplaced. A member of a family accustomed to handling large and important matters, he early developed business sagacity of an uncommon order and directed his abilities into channels that only led to his own elevation to a position of eminence in business and public life, but which have developed into labors which have inestimably aided his fellow-citizens and the community at large. His long and continuous service in behalf of the people has been rewarded by his advance in popular estimation.

Mr. Love was born near Gastonia in Gaston County, North Carolina, in 1859, his parents being S. W. and Margaret Ann (Torrence) Love, both of whom are now deceased, and both natives of Gaston County. His father was killed during the war between the states, while wearing the uniform of the Confederacy. The Love family are pioneers in the cotton mill industry in Gaston County, with which they have been prominently connected since its beginning. Mr. Love's uncle, the late R. C. G. Love, also a native of Gaston County, built the first mill at Gastonia, the plant of the Gastonia Cotton Mill Company, within the present city limits of Gastonia, which was erected in 1888, and which has been in continuous operation to the present time.

R. C. G. Love, whose death occurred in 1907, was one of the big men of his day—mentally, physically and morally—a strong, forceful, upright man of the highest type of character. It was he who inaugurated and for several years carried on, practically single-handed, the fight against the whiskey business in Gaston County. He was one of the first of the local optionists of North Carolina. When he began his fight in Gaston County, along toward 1880, there were forty-seven legally licensed distilleries in the county, to say nothing of the large number of illicit or "blockade" plants making whiskey. He was in the mercantile business at that time, in the town of Mount Holly, which was his home for a number of years, and arrayed against him were the powerful liquor interests which controlled politics and to a large extent the business of the county. His own business, however, was so thoroughly and honorably established and conducted upon such a high plane that even the opposition of these powerful interests failed to injure him in this respect. He was always a successful business man and none of his ventures ever failed, and he remained until his death a man of wealth and substance. It is indeed a remarkable change that has taken place at Gastonia and in Gaston County since Mr. Love began his uplift movement. In place of the large number of distilleries, etc., mentioned above, and a poor, shiftless, unprogressive population, there is now heard everywhere the hum of industry, there being now more cotton mills in the county than formerly there were distilleries, and new ones being erected all the time, giving honest and profitable employment to thousands of people. The city of Gastonia itself has miles of beautiful, asphalt-paved streets, concrete sidewalks, elegant homes, costly business blocks, and every improvement and comfort of a modern city. Much of this improvement must be accredited to the unflagging and capable labors of Mr. Love, who, a man of large interests, was never too busy to put aside his own affairs and enter actively and unselfishly into the work which meant the betterment of the locality in which he lived. In his death there was removed a force for advancement and progress, an influence for civic betterment, moral advancement and better citizenship.

William T. Love has been connected with the cotton mill industry in Gaston County practically ever since he was a youth, although for some years he was also a prominent character in politics and in public life. He was sheriff of Gaston County for four years, from 1896 to 1900, during which time he resided at Dallas, which was the county seat until 1909. He was one of those who were influential in having the county seat removed to Gastonia and in securing the building of the beautiful county court house in this city. While he was in public life he was also an enthusiastic promoter of good roads in the county; in fact, he inaugurated this work soon after he became sheriff by having the county prisoners work on the roads instead of lying idle. The first road he built in this manner was the one from Gastonia to Dallas. Mr. Love was also mayor of Gastonia for two terms, during which time he inaugurated many of the fine public improvements which the city enjoys. Beginning in 1902, he served in the House of Representatives at the state capital, and in 1908 was elected to the North Carolina State Senate and served in that body for one term.

Mr. Love's principal cotton mill interest at the present time is the Spencer Mountain Cotton Mill, located at Spencer Mountain, about six miles northeast of Gastonia, this being one of the best and most modern mills in the county. The power for this plant is obtained from the Spencer Mountain Power Company, of which he is president. He is treasurer and manager of the mill company, and is also interested in other industries and enterprises of the city and county, of which he is one of the most valuable and public-spirited citizens.

Mr. Love is president of the Piedmont Telephone and Telegraph Company, an auxiliary of the Bell System. Under the management of Mr. Love and Mr. R. B. Babbington, the Piedmont Company has built up one of the finest telephone systems in the South, on which score it has been repeatedly congratulated by the officials of the parent Bell system. Besides giving to the public the benefits of first-class telephone plants and physical equipment and all the modern devices for the very best telephone service, a special feature has been the making of the lowest possible rates to the people for this service, and this without the spur of any opposition—it has been done voluntarily. The system takes in two counties in South Carolina, ex-

tending through Gaston, Lincoln and Catawba counties to the city of Hickory in the latter county, and the company owns all the toll lines from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Gaffney, South Carolina, and from Charlotte to Rutherford, North Carolina. This splendid business represents an investment of $400,000.

Mr. Love married Miss Elizabeth Horton, of Watauga County, North Carolina, and they have three children: William Thomas, Elizabeth and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Love are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Love is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

LUTHER M. FARTHING. One of the representative business men of Watauga County, farmer, stockman, and also cashier of the Bank of Valle Crucis, is Luther M. Farthing, a member of an old and distinguished family in Western North Carolina. Mr. Farthing was born near Watauga Falls, in Watauga County, North Carolina, in 1868, and is a son of Rev. Linville Whitfield and Nancy (Farthing) Farthing.

The Farthing family undoubtedly is of English origin, but the first Farthing in North Carolina, Dudley Farthing, was born in Virginia, in 1749. He settled in Wake County, North Carolina, about the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and one of his sons, Rev. W. W. Farthing, was born in Wake County. He was the great-great-grandfather of Luther M. Farthing. He was a noted Baptist minister and missionary, and in 1826, accompanied by his brother, John Farthing, came to what is now Watauga, but then a part of Ashe County. They settled at Beaver Dams, which place has during succeeding generations remained the principal home place of the numerous and prominent Farthings of this country.

It has often been declared of the Farthing family that no other has done as much for Watauga County in matters of religion, moral uplift and good works generally. Rev. W. W. Farthing was the pioneer preacher who brought the Baptist banner of faith into Watauga and surrounding counties, and by his zeal and Christian energy he planted seed that has come to a mighty harvest, as the predominance of the Baptist faith through this entire section testifies. He was one of the mighty leaders that the church loves to recall when it points to its past achievements. He was the father of a large family and four of his sons were Baptist preachers, and another son, Dudley Farthing, became prominent as a lawyer and jurist, while all of them were men of honor and rectitude. These qualities mark the family of the present day, and two prominent representatives still residing at Beaver Dams and widely known over the state are Col. Henry Barrison Farthing and Hon. Winfield S. Farthing, the latter being a member of the State Senate.

Rev. Linville Whitfield Farthing, father of Luther M. Farthing, was born at Beaver Dams, and was a life-long Baptist minister. His death occurred in February, 1917. He married Nancy Farthing, who still survives, a daughter of Dudley Farthing, a representative of a distant branch of the old English family.

Luther M. Farthing was reared in a home of education and refinement and completed his studies in the Johnson County College at Butler, Tennessee. For some years he devoted himself to educational work, teaching school in Watauga and Ashe counties, in the latter being principal of both the Sunderland Academy and the Ashe County Academy. In 1905 he established his home about four miles from Valle Crucis, his valuable farm being situated between this place and Banner Elk, and in addition to somewhat extensive farming operations Mr. Farthing devotes considerable attention to livestock and is justified in taking some pride in his fine herd of Shorthorn cattle. His main business interest, however, is in the financial field and he is cashier and managing official of the Bank of Valle Crucis. This institution was established January 22, 1915, and is very prosperous. It serves a quite extensive agricultural region, probably one of the richest in the state, old settled farmers of thrifty habits owning the greater part of this territory and being constant patrons of this well managed institution.

Mr. Farthing was married to Miss Hepsey Greer, who belongs, like her husband, to one of the fine old families of this county. They have six children, namely: Victor L., Russell A., Beulah Beatrice, Albert, Ruby Florence and Marshall Whitfield. Mr. Farthing and his family are members of the Baptist Church. Their beautifully situated country home is one where old-time southern hospitality is dispensed.

HON. ROBERT HAYES MCNEILL. North Carolinanians who have gone beyond the borders of their home state and made names for themselves now constitute a host in number. Many of them are bound to their native state by the closest ties of loyalty and affection, and it is only natural that people of the state regard their careers with special interest.

One of these men, and a young man at that, is Robert Hayes McNeill, who won his first successes as a lawyer in North Carolina and is now looked upon as one of the foremost members of the bar in the City of Washington. He is an able lawyer, and equally able and successful in business and financial affairs and also stands high in social and civic circles.

Mr. McNeill was born at Wilkesboro, North Carolina, April 25, 1877. His parents, Rev. Milton and Martha (Barlow) McNeill, still live at Wilkesboro. The McNeills are of pure Scotch stock. They have been identified with North Carolina since colonial times. One of the ancestors, great-great-grandfather of Rev. Milton McNeill, was Rev. George McNeill, a minister of the Baptist faith. He served as chaplain with the American Army in the Revolution. He was with the troops that marched from Wilkes County to the battle of King's Mountain.

A greatly beloved figure in Wilkes County is Rev. Milton McNeill. He was born in that county and has spent his life there. By profession he is a Baptist minister and has been active in church work since young manhood and still occupies country pulpits near Wilkesboro. His preaching, however, has no doubt been mostly a matter of philanthropy. He is equally distinguished by his success in material affairs. For a long period of years he has served in many public and business positions. He was once coroner of Wilkes County, served as sheriff four years, followed that with the office of clerk of the Superior Court for eight years, has represented his county in the State Senate at Raleigh, was mayor of Wilkesboro and subsequently postmaster. He now holds the office of clerk of the United States Court at Wilkesboro. He and his estimable wife have had eleven

R. H. McNeill

children, nine of whom grew to manhood and womanhood.

Robert Hayes McNeill was educated in the public schools of his home county, and at the age of eighteen entered Wake Forest College. Two years gave him the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the degree LL. B. In the meantime he taught school at his old home in Wilkesboro for one year. On finishing his law course he began practicing at Jefferson, county seat of Ashe County, and was soon busied with the handling of some important interests before the Federal Courts in the Western District. Within less than a year he was made county attorney for Ashe County. Along with his professional business he showed leadership in the republican party and was one of the most prominent younger men in that republican stronghold of the state. Mr. McNeill lived in Jefferson about three years. He was then appointed private secretary to Senator Jeter C. Pritchard and came to Washington in that capacity in 1903.

In the fall of 1903 Mr. McNeill married Miss Cora B. Brown, daughter of George H. Brown of Statesville, North Carolina. Her father is a wealthy and prominent banker, manufacturer and capitalist of Statesville, and served as collector of internal revenue during the Taft and Roosevelt administrations. Mr. and Mrs. McNeill have two children, George H. and Frances H.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. McNeill became a permanent resident of Washington and began the active practice of law. He retained many of his North Carolina clients, but also acquired much new and larger legal business in Washington. His professional interests have grown and expanded and have involved his experience before most of the district and federal courts, before the various government departments and committees of Congress.

Some features of his personal and business record are a matter of special interest to North Carolina. In this state he was chief counsel in the noted Arey case and associate counsel in the Nick Williams case. He was also chief counsel for the North Carolina Manufacturers in their litigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission. In all of these cases Mr. McNeill succeeded in securing for the manufacturers an allowance of the demands made by them for just commercial rates and for adjustment of freight charges on their manufactured articles. One of these cases alone brought about a saving to the manufacturers of over $100,000 per annum. At Washington Mr. McNeill has handled such cases as the Receiverships of the Commercial and First National Fire Insurance Companies and the Arlington Hotel Corporation, besides many others of lesser importance. His ability in financial matters and his thorough legal knowledge have combined to bring him his noteworthy success. He is attorney for and an officer in a number of financial and business corporations in Washington and vicinity, and much of his law practice is concerned with these interests. He promoted the Southern Building Corporation which erected the Southern office building, the Arlington Building Corporation, the Powhatan Hotel Building Corporation, and the District Tile and Brick Company.

As a republican Mr. McNeill has taken a part in every campaign since he was twenty-one years of age. He is known to all the national and many of the state leaders of the party. In the last Roosevelt campaign he was special confidential employe of the Republican National Committee, having charge of all its fiscal affairs in the South. In the recent Hughes campaign he had charge of the important department supervising the work of the National Republican League of Clubs in certain parts of the country.

Much of his time has also been taken up with social, religious and civic matters at Washington. Mr. McNeill is now president of the North Carolina Association in Washington. He is president of the Calvary Baptist Church Brotherhood, the largest organization of men in the capital city. He is also a member of the Board of Governors of the Anti-Saloon League, which was the organization chiefly responsible for making Washington a dry city on November 1, 1917. He is also chairman of several organizations working for the betterment of conditions of the soldiers and sailors in the camps and on ships near Washington.

Henry B. Stevens. Though admitted to the bar more than a quarter of a century ago, Henry B. Stevens has found his legal career interrupted by the intrusion of political and public duties and responsibilities, including a term as judge of the Criminal Court, but for the last fifteen years has been steadily devoting himself to a large and distinctive corporation practice, and is undoubtedly one of the first rank business lawyers of Asheville.

Mr. Stevens was born May 23, 1869, in Buncombe County, North Carolina, a son of Samuel Norman and Martha (Buist) Stevens. Both parents were natives of South Carolina. The great-grandfather of Judge Stevens was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war and established his home in South Carolina about 1760, moving from Massachusetts. The Stevens family are English. Judge Stevens' mother came to North Carolina and built a summer home at Asheville, and his father, who was a cotton planter in South Carolina, also entered business in Buncombe County as a farmer and as proprietor of Stevens Mills.

Henry B. Stevens was educated in the Asheville Male Academy under Samuel F. Venable. He studied law at the University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. For two and a half years Mr. Stevens was deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Buncombe County, resigning to enter the practice of law with Col. W. W. Jones under the name Jones & Stevens. This firm was dissolved and later Mr. Stevens practiced as member of the firm of Luther & Stevens and of Stevens & Erwin. In 1898 he was nominated and elected judge of the Criminal Court of Buncombe County and was re-elected in 1900 for a term of four years. He continued to fill the office until the court was abolished, and since then has kept out of the channel of official and public life and has devoted himself to a steadily growing practice as a corporation attorney. He is a director of the Central Bank & Trust Company of Asheville, director of the Tennessee & North Carolina Railroad Company, of the Appalachian Railroad Company, of the Kitchin Lumber Company, of the Pidgeon River Railroad Company.

Mr. Stevens is a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church and is affiliated with Pisgah Lodge No. 32, Knights of Pythias, at Asheville and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. June 6, 1894, he married Catherine Lamb Millard, a native of Sampson County, North Carolina. They have one son, Henry Davis, a student in the University of North Carolina.

JOSEPH J. STONE is treasurer and manager of Joseph J. Stone & Company, Incorporated, at Greensboro, one of the largest and best equipped general printing plants in the state. Mr. Stone has been in the printing business nearly all his life, and one time worked in an office under Josephus Daniels, present Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Stone was born at Louisburg, Franklin County, North Carolina, and the family has been prominent in the state for several generations. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Stone, was a native of England, and came to America with two brothers during colonial times. For a while he lived in Virginia, and from there entered the colonial army in the Revolutionary war. After the war he came to North Carolina and settled near the line between Granville and Franklin counties, where he improved a plantation. His last years were spent in Franklin County, where he died in his eighty-second year. He married Felicia Cook, who was born in what is now Franklin County, North Carolina. They reared ten children.

Hon. Jonathan Murray Stone, grandfather of Joseph J., was born in Franklin County in 1800. He owned and operated a plantation in Granville County, but in 1859 sold that and moved to Nash County, buying a plantation about five miles from Hilliardston, where he spent his last days. He died March 17, 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years. Jonathan Murray Stone represented Granville County in the State Legislature in 1842 and 1844, and after his removal to Nash County was again elected to the Legislature in 1866. He married Rebecca Winston. Both were laid to rest in the Winston family burying ground in Franklin County. Jonathan M. Stone and wife had six sons and three daughters. The sons, Albert, Jonathan A., Francis M., Silas, Rufus and Andrew J. were all soldiers in the Confederate army and two of them sustained wounds in battle.

Jonathan Atlas Stone, father of Joseph J., was born on a plantation near the line of Franklin and Granville counties and was reared on a farm and educated in country schools. His service as a Confederate soldier was in the Twenty-seventh North Carolina Troops, and he was with that command until the close of the war. The war over he engaged in farming, and that was his vocation until his death in 1882. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He married Margaret A. Dent, who was born in Franklin County in 1827, daughter of James and Jane (Patterson) Dent. Her paternal grandfather was James Dent, Sr., and her maternal grandfather was Tillman Patterson. James Dent at one time operated a hotel at Louisburg and also owned a large plantation in Franklin County. Mrs. Jonathan A. Stone died in November, 1910. Her eight children were named Robert C., Mamie R., Florence O., Mary Elizabeth, Harry D., Joseph J., Rebecca J. and Susie Irby.

Joseph J. Stone received most of his education in the Centennial graded school at Raleigh. When only fourteen years old he began an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in a newspaper and job printing office at Clayton. His apprenticeship lasted five years and he did some of his first journeyman's work at Wilson in the office of the Wilson Advance, published by C. C. and Josephus Daniels. After a short time there he came to Greensboro in 1889, and for seven years was with Thomas Brothers. He then established a job printing business on his own account, beginning with a modest amount of capital and small equipment. The business has steadily grown, has kept pace with the rising prominence of Greensboro as a city, and his plant is now equipped to handle promptly and efficiently almost any size of printing contract. The business is incorporated. Mr. Stone has also acquired a number of financial interests and is a director in the American Exchange National Bank, is vice president of the Home Building and Loan Association, and is a director in the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce. He is also a director of the Greensboro Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. Has served on the official board of the West Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is affiliated with Greensboro Lodge No. 76, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Greensboro Camp No. 26, Woodmen of the World; Greensboro Lodge No. 80, Knights of Pythias, and Buena Vista Lodge No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married in 1898 Estella Duls, who was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, daughter of Nicholas Duls. Mrs. Stone is a member of the Lutheran Church.

J. R. WILLIAMS, M. D. Though now practically retired from active life Dr. J. R. Williams has not been able to relieve himself entirely from the responsibilities acquired by a long and successful career as a medical practitioner. He still serves those who call at his home, particularly his old time patients and their descendants who will have no other doctor. His skill and efficiency in ministering to the ills of the afflicted brought him a wide repute while he was in his prime and that reputation still follows him though he is now well past fourscore.

Doctor Williams has also been a farmer and still looks after his fine estate in Guilford County, and is one of the old and prominent residents of that section. His birth occurred in South Carolina in 1834. His parents, however, were North Carolina people and had moved to South Carolina only a short time before Doctor Williams was born. A few years later they returned to North Carolina, and Doctor Williams grew up in Guilford County, his home being not far from old Guilford College.

He is one of the few members of the medical profession in North Carolina who received their degrees and qualifications for practice before the war. He studied medicine in Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and was graduated with the class of 1861. He had hardly returned home and prepared for practice when the war broke out and he volunteered his services to the Confederacy. He was assigned to civil duties in connection with the gun manufacturing plant at Jamestown in Guilford County, and later worked in the Government wagon shop at the same place.

When the war was over he began practicing his profession and, making his home at Jamestown, for many years rode all over the surrounding country and carried his capable skill into scores of homes. In 1899 Doctor Williams moved to his present place of residence. It is a fine farm on the Greensboro High Point Highway, two miles north of High Point and three miles south of Jamestown. It is a beautiful and attractive estate, managed with a view to productiveness as well as to landscape effect, and is one of the best farms between the cities of Greensboro and High Point.

Claude Kitchin

VICTOR H. BOYDEN is a grandson of Judge Nathaniel Boyden, whose long and distinguished career as a lawyer and jurist of North Carolina is reviewed in detail on other pages of this publication.

Victor H. Boyden was born at Ansonville in Anson County, a son of John A. and Mary Ledbetter (Cole) Boyden. The Coles are also an old and distinguished Anson County family. Mary L. Cole was a daughter of Stephen W. Cole. Victor H. Boyden graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1894, and for a number of years has been a well known citizen of Raleigh. He is now temporarily a resident of Washington, and is connected with the intelligence department of the war trade board.

CLAUDE KISER is secretary and treasurer of the South Atlantic Lumber Company of Greensboro. He is a man of wide and diversified experience in the lumber business, both the manufacturing and selling ends, and as an official of the South Atlantic Lumber Company has had much to do with developing a new and special field of lumber products.

Mr. Kiser was born in Rural Hall Township of Forsyth County, North Carolina. He is a member of the old Moravian stock of that section of the state. In colonial times the Kisers moved from Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, to North Carolina, following the migration of a large Moravian colony. Mr. Kiser's great-grandfather, John Kiser, secured a tract of timbered land about a mile northwest of the present site of Rural Hall, and there literally hewed a farm from out the wilderness. It remained his home the rest of his years. Tandy Kiser, grandfather of Claude Kiser, was born in Rural Hall Township, succeeded to the ownership of part of the old homestead, and was successfully engaged in farming with the aid of his slaves for a number of years. In that locality he died at the advanced age of eighty-eight. He married Paulina Shore, who was native and lifelong resident of Forsyth County, where she died at the age of eighty-five. Their two children were Eugene L. and Filena, the latter of whom became the wife of J. N. Anderson of Rural Hall Township.

Eugene L. Kiser was born in Rural Hall Township in 1854 and acquired a very good education as a youth. He taught school for a time and then became a merchant at Rural Hall, where he has continued the same line of business with growing prospects and success to the present time. He also succeeded to the ownership of a portion of the old homestead and still owns it. In 1879 he married Sarah Elizabeth Miller. She was born two miles from Rural Hall, daughter of Solomon A. and Almira (Null) Miller. Both the Millers and the Nulls are old families of that section of the state. There is a residence on the old Miller homestead which is now nearly a hundred years old and is still in a good state of repair. Eugene Kiser and wife reared three children: Claude, Mamie and Oscar M.

After getting a literary training in the Rural Hall High School Claude Kiser entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating in 1899, and then took up an active business career which has brought him in less than twenty years to an enviable place in North Carolina's affairs. At first he was bookkeeper with the firm of Lüpfert & Scales, tobacco manufacturers at Winston-Salem. A year later he went with Smith Brothers, a prominent lumber firm having mills in Yadkin and Surry counties. Still later he was with the W. L. Clement Lumber Company as inspector and buyer of lumber at Martinsville, Virginia, and at Cheraw, South Carolina. At the end of two years he was made manager of the company's mill near Cheraw, and remained in that locality until 1906.

The South Atlantic Lumber Company was organized in 1906, and Mr. Kiser was its first vice president, but has since become secretary and treasurer. The purpose of the company was to manufacture box and crate lumber from the "old field" pines of Western North Carolina. Up to that time practically the only material used for boxes and crates had been spruce or white pine. The company succeeded in demonstrating the availability of field pine for the purpose, and soon opened up a large market and today the company handles more than fifty million feet of this lumber every year. The main offices of the company are Grensboro and they also have mills at Kingsburg, South Carolina, and at Greensboro, Elkton, Elkin and Roaring River in North Carolina. Mr. Kiser is also a director of the Arctic Ice and Coal Company of Greensboro and is a stockholder in a number of corporations. He is a well known member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Club and the Chamber of Commerce of Greensboro, also the Country Club, and is affiliated with Corinthian Lodge No. 342, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Charlotte Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charlotte. He and his wife are members of the Church of the Disciples, and he is one of its official board and is treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1903 Mr. Kiser married Mamie Moore. Mrs. Kiser was born three miles south of Rural Hall, daughter of Edward and Eliza (Shouse) Moore.

CLYDE ELLSWORTH COTTON, M. D. In the great struggle to overcome and eradicate tubercular diseases that are largely responsible for the annual heavy death rate in America, the best energies of some of the most earnest and enlightened physicians of the day are enlisted. Through their scientific investigations, often prosecuted at great risk to themselves, many of the grim secrets of the devastating white plague have been disclosed, and to these medical men the world owes an unpayable personal debt of gratitude and cannot withhold a meed of affection and respect combined with profound admiration. A specialist in this line, well known in scientific bodies in the state, is Dr. Clyde Ellsworth Cotton, of Asheville, North Carolina, and a member of the staff of the city's leading hospital.

Clyde Ellsworth Cotton was born at Warren, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1862. His parents were Washington and Isabella (Porter) Cotton. The ancestry is Scotch-Irish and both names are familiar in many parts of the United States, the branch of the Cotton family to which Doctor Cotton belongs having settled in Virginia about the middle of the eighteenth century, moving later to Pennsylvania. While mainly an agricultural family, it was, perhaps, the environment in which Washington Cotton grew up that made him choose the laborious life of a lumberman, and he was well known as a business man and highly respected personally through the Alleghanies and up and down the great rivers. He reared his family in

comfort and was able to afford his son many educational advantages.

Doctor Cotton attended the public schools and completed the high school course before entering Oberlin College at Elyria, Ohio, and after a thorough period of training there entered the medical department of what then was Wooster University but now the Western Reserve College, and from this institution he was graduated in 1885. Doctor Cotton then entered into a general practice at Cleveland, Ohio, but two years later was recalled to the Western Reserve College to accept the chair of anatomy, and he lectured there from 1889 until 1900.

In 1901 Doctor Cotton came to Black Mountain, this state, and opened the sanatorium there which he conducted under the name of "The Pines" until 1914, when he came to Asheville and became a member of the staff of the Meriwethers Hospital, as specialist in tubercular diseases, the seat of which may be in the lungs or in other sensitive parts of the body. A close and intelligent student in every medical field, he has become more deeply interested in this line than others and mainly devotes his researches in this direction, and his contributions to the literature of the county and state and the Tri-State Medical Associations are very highly valued. Additionally he belongs to the National Association for the Study of Tubercular Troubles. Another professional connection he takes just pride in is his membership in the Cleveland (Ohio) Academy of Medicine.

Doctor Cotton was married on February 24, 1897, to Miss Helen C. Floyd, who is a daughter of George Floyd, a member of an old Virginia family of distinction, who is in the secret service department of the United States government. Doctor and Mrs. Cotton have three children, one daughter and two sons, namely: Dorothy June, Floyd Ellsworth and John Henry, all of whom are attending school at Asheville.

Doctor Cotton has numerous important business interests at Black Mountain, where he is identified officially with the Black Mountain Lumber Company, and is vice president of the Commonwealth Bank. Fraternally he is a Mason of exalted degree. He is past eminent commander of the Charlotte Commandery, has taken the thirty-second degree and is a Shriner.

CHARLES H. MCKNIGHT has long occupied an enviable position in Greensboro's business circles. A number of years ago he retired from commercial traveling to enter the service of the Van Story Clothing Company, and is now its president and executive head. He has built this business up until it is one of the largest concerns of its kind in this section of North Carolina.

Mr. McKnight was born on a farm three miles from Greensboro. In that locality the McKnights have lived for several generations. His grandfather, William McKnight, was born there of early Scotch ancestry in North Carolina. William McKnight was an old time planter and slave owner and spent his life in Guilford County. He married Miss Albright, likewise descended from Scotch pioneers. John McKnight, father of Charles H., was the only son of his parents and succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead, which he still owns and occupies. He was born in the same house as his son in 1850. He is a man of substance and influence in that part of the county. He married Mary Rankin, who was born in Guilford County. Her parents, Albert and Mary (McMurray) Rankin, were natives of the same county and their old home was in the vicinity of Alamance Church. John E. McKnight and wife reared nine children, named Charles H., Annie, Albert, Martha, John, Mary, Ernest, Ray and Nellie.

Charles H. McKnight lived on a farm with his parents to the age of twenty and in the meantime acquired his education in the local schools. Leaving home, he went to work as a clerk in the Van Story Clothing Company at Greensboro, and thus he laid the foundation of his business career with the same house of which he is now executive head. After four years there he went on the road representing the well known New York house of Sweet, Orr & Company, selling their line of men's high grade working garments. He traveled for them over an exclusive territory for eleven years, finally resigning to become president and manager of the Van Story Clothing Company at Greensboro, the position he still occupies.

In October, 1897, Mr. McKnight married Anna Louisa Allen, who was born in Rockingham County of this state, daughter of Maj. William S. and Laura (Sherwood) Allen. Her maternal grandfather, Benjamin Sherwood, came from Pennsylvania to North Carolina and located in Rowan County. After making his home there a number of years he moved west to the Territory of Iowa and was a pioneer of Des Moines, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. McKnight have one son, Charles Allen.

Mr. McKnight is a member of the Buffalo Presbyterian Church, while his wife is a member of the West Market Street Methodist Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, and is very active in local business organizations, including the chamber of commerce, chairman of the Merchants Bureau and president of the Merchants Association and is also a Rotarian. He belongs to the Greensboro Country Club.

HON. ALFRED DECATUR WARD has been a practising lawyer in the North Carolina bar for over thirty years and has many distinguished honors and the substantial success of the capable attorney and the vigorously public spirited citizen.

He was born near Rose Hill in Duplin County, North Carolina, December 25, 1859, a son of William Robinson and Keziah Jane (Johnson) Ward. Partly through the advantages conferred upon him by a good home and partly through his own efforts he acquired a liberal education, attending Wallace High School from 1874 to 1877, Rockfish Academy from 1880 to 1881, and then entered the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1885. Mr. Ward completed the course of the University Law School in 1886, and has since been in active practice. For a number of years he lived at Kenansville, and since then at Newbern.

Mr. Ward was elected a representative in the General Assembly from Duplin County in 1893, and was elected state senator from the Seventh District in 1913 and 1915. He served as mayor of Kenansville from 1888 to 1892, was chairman of the Craven Board of Education from 1899 to 1903, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Craven County Farm-life School in 1912 and 1915, till the present time.

Professionally Mr. Ward has been honored with the office of vice president of the North Carolina Bar Association and has been a delegate to the National Bar Association. He was president of

Thos. D. Sherwood

the local University Alumni Association at Newbern in 1911-12, and was president of the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College from 1907 to 1909. He is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum and has been an active and official member of the Baptist Church and in 1907 was first vice president of the Baptist State Convention. He was married October 22, 1890, to Miss Carolina Virginia Farrior, and they have a family of two sons and two daughters.

EUGENE F. HARTLEY is member of an old and honored family of Davidson County, North Carolina, but his active career since early manhood has been spent in the City of Washington, where continuously since 1900 he has been identified with the United States Census Bureau. Long study, experience and specialized ability have placed Mr. Hartley in the responsible office of chief statistician for manufacturing in that bureau.

He was born near Lexington in Davidson County September 21, 1879, son of Hiram H. and Ellen Frances (Davis) Hartley. His mother is now deceased. His father spent all his life in Davidson County as a planter and farmer.

Eugene F. Hartley was educated at Yadkin College, Davidson County, and the University of North Carolina, graduating from the latter institution in 1899. He was twenty years of age when he went to Washington in 1900 to become a clerk in the census office. A number of promotions have been given him and there is scarcely a more important division of the Census Bureau than that of which the chief statistician for manufactures is at the head.

Mr. Hartley has become widely known and is recognized as one of the country's chief authorities on various phases of national statistics, particularly industrial. During the past few years he has been entrusted by the Government with many important commissions involving the expert services of the statistician. In his present department he has a regular office force of over 300 persons, besides a traveling force of forty in the field. During the compilations of the decennial census this force is of course greatly augmented.

In the fall of 1917 Mr. Hartley was sent to the Virgin Islands, the new possessions of the United States purchased from Denmark, to compile the census statistics of population, agriculture, manufacturers, fisheries, etc. With the force under his direction this work was efficiently done and has been published by the Government under his name as supervisor.

During the spring of 1918 Mr. Hartley was engaged in collecting statistics of the electrical industries of the nation, including street and electric railways, central electric light and power stations, telephones, telegraphs, and municipal fire alarm and police patrol signalling systems. Under his supervision his department is also doing its full share of work statistically for all industries that affect the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Hartley married Miss Celeste Graves Boykin. Her father, the late Judge Edwin T. Boykin of Sampson County, was at one time judge of the Superior Court and a brilliant lawyer and widely known citizen of North Carolina. The name of Mr. and Mrs. Hartley's child is Eugene Boykin Hartley.

THOMAS D. SHERWOOD is president and treasurer of J. W. Scott & Company, the oldest wholesale dry goods house in North Carolina. Mr. Sherwood practically grew up with this business, and has been an official member of the company for thirty years.

Mr. Sherwood is a native of Greensboro, and represents the name of an old and honored family here. His grandfather, Benjamin Sherwood, was probably born in Pennsylvania, from which state he came to North Carolina and settled in Rowan County for several years and afterwards moved out to the territory of Iowa, locating at or near the present site of Des Moines, where he spent his last days. Michael Swaim Sherwood, father of Thomas D., was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, September 28, 1816. In 1832, when in his sixteenth year, he came to Greensboro. At that time his uncle, William Swaim, was publisher of the Grensboro Patriot, one of the leading journals of the state. In his uncle's employ he learned the printing and newspaper business, and in 1839 formed a partnership with Lyndon Swaim and bought the paper. He remained as an honored and influential publisher until his death in 1865, and his name has a high place among North Carolina journalists of his generation. Michael S. Sherwood married Maria Thomas, who was born in Lewisburg, Franklin County, North Carolina, daughter of William and Mary (Jordan) Thomas. She survived her husband nearly half a century, passing away in 1913. Her five children were Mary L., Thomas D., Annie N., Laura and Michael Swaim, Jr.

Thomas D. Sherwood grew up at Greensboro, attended private schools and was only fifteen years old when he went to work for the wholesale merchant, J. W. Scott. He proved diligent and faithful, mastered the details of business rapidly, was promoted from minor to major responsibilities, and at the incorporation of the business about 1888 became a director and soon afterwards was elected secretary and treasurer, the position he held until the death of J. W. Scott when he was elected president.

In 1902 Mr. Sherwood married Bessie McMasters. Mrs. Sherwood is a native of Missouri but her parents were both North Carolinians. Her father, David Clarkson McMasters, was born in Randolph County. Her mother was a member of the McLean family and was born in Guilford County. Mrs. Sherwood is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL MITCHELL BRINSON after leaving college took up teaching as his first choice of a profession, but subsequently studied and was admitted to the bar, and was active in the profession at Newbern for several years. He finally returned to his first love, teaching, and is justly accorded a place among the prominent educators of the state.

He was born at Newbern March 20, 1870, a son of William George and Kittie (Chestnut) Brinson. His father was well known in Craven County, where he served as clerk of courts many years and was also in the insurance business.

Samuel M. Brinson after the public schools entered Wake Forest College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1891. He then taught school a year, was in the fire insurance business for a time, and in the University of North Carolina he took the law course and was admitted to the bar in February, 1896. He at once began practice at Newbern, and while his associations with the profession were not unpleasant and he had a fine practice, he gave

it up after a few years for more congenial employment. In 1902 Mr. Brinson was elected superintendent of public instruction for Craven County and for the past fifteen years has directed and supervised the county school system with results that are exceedingly creditable to his ability. He is a member of the executive committee of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly, and is a trustee of the Eastern Carolina Training School at Greenville and a trustee of Meredith College at Raleigh.

Mr. Brinson is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Sudan Temple of the Mystic Shrine and is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum, in which he is supreme guide. He is active in church work and a deacon in the Baptist denomination.

Mr. Brinson was married to Ruth Martin Scales, of Salisbury, North Carolina, daughter of Maj. Nathaniel Eldridge and Minnie (Lord) Scales. Her father was a well known civil engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Brinson were married January 16, 1901, and they have one daughter, Mary Steele Brinson.

THOMAS C. HOYLE as a lawyer stands in the front rank of the Greensboro bar, and his position is fortified by thorough and broad learning, integrity of character, and great forcefulness in whatever he does or undertakes. Mr. Hoyle is also a leader of the democratic party in his section of the state.

He was born on a plantation six miles from Boydton in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. His grandfather, Jacob Hoyle, was a farmer and miller and probably spent his entire life in the District of Columbia. He married a Miss Marlowe, and they had three sons, named Thomas L., Henry J. and Samuel V., and one daughter named Annie.

The father of Thomas C. Hoyle was Rev. Samuel V. Hoyle, who was born near Georgetown, D. C., in 1836, and was liberally educated. He finished his college work in Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. During his youth he was converted, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the age of only eighteen was licensed to preach. He became a member of the Virginia Conference and held pastorates in different parts of that state. During the war he was chaplain of a Virginia regiment, in General Mahone's command. In 1872 he joined the North Carolina Conference, and was active in the ministry until his death. He served as pastor of the Yanceyville Circuit, the Warren Circuit, the Jonesboro Circuit, Morganton Circuit, Greeneville Station, Thomasville and High Point, Robeson Circuit and Maxton Station. His death occurred while pastor at Maxton. Rev. Mr. Hoyle married Mary S. Simmons, who was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, daughter of Robert S. and Mrs. Anne (Hughes) Simmons. She died at the age of thirty-one years, leaving children named Robert H., Thomas C. and Hughes B. For his second wife Rev. Mr. Hoyle married Nannie Phillips, who became the mother of six children, named: Pettus V., Kenneth R., Numa R., Samuel R., Nellie and Nannie.

Thomas C. Hoyle was prepared for college under private tutors. His early youth was spent in the various places where the duties of the ministry called his father. His career of usefulness began as a teacher in a rural school near Thomasville in Davidson County. After teaching for a time he entered Trinity College at Durham, where he was graduated with the class of 1894 and the degree A. B. As a college man he continued teaching at Hartland in Caldwell County, and subsequently was connected with the high school of Burlington. He resigned his position at Burlington to enter the law department of Wake Forest College, and in 1900 was licensed to practice. He had his first law business and tried his first cases at Burlington, but after a year removed to Greensboro and for the past seventeen years has been steadily coming to the front as one of the prominent lawyers of that city. He cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland and has always been a democrat and is now chairman of the County Board of Elections. He is also prominent in the West Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, has served as a member of its official board and as teacher of the Baraca class and is now superintendent of the Bethel Chapel Sunday School.

In 1906 Mr. Hoyle married Lucy Welfley. She was born in Page County, Virginia, daughter of J. P. and M. J. Welfley. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle have three children, named Thomas C., Jr., Lawrence T. and Mary W.

JULIUS GARIBALDI RONEY. The admiration of the world is invariably challenged by success in any of the pursuits or activities of life. It matters not whether it be in the professions, in business, in public life or in agriculture, it is the one distinguishing and distinctive characteristic of all the transactions of existence. In the tobacco industry alone Julius Garibaldi Roney distinguished himself as an active, energetic business man, demonstrating the fact that to the individual of merit belongs the full measure of success, and since his retirement from that field of activity he has achieved success in an entirely different line of business, as well as an agriculturist. His success in a material way has not prevented him from winning a like position in the esteem of his community, for his activities in assisting to advance the welfare of his section and its people have placed him among the representative public-spirited men of Wilson.

Mr. Roney was born in Alamance County, North Carolina, April 7, 1858, and is a son of Benjamin Franklin and Cornelia M. (Hazell) Roney. His father, a substantial farmer of that county, was also prominent in public affairs, and for several years was a member of the North Carolina State Legislature. Mr. Roney received a public school education, and began his business career at Durham, North Carolina, where he worked as a salesman for a tobacco concern. He gradually worked his way upward by industry and fidelity to the managership of a leaf tobacco company, a position which he held for seven years, and then embarked in the same line of business on his own account, continuing therein successfully for four years. His acumen, knowledge of the business and ability to judge values attracted the attention of the American Tobacco Company, which great corporation in 1891 induced him to accept the position of chief buyer at Wilson, the market just having been established at this point, and in that capacity he continued to operate until 1914, at which time he retired from the tobacco business and resigned his position. During the time that he was identified with the American Tobacco Company, Mr. Roney's operations were extensive, and at times he bought as high as 9,000,000 pounds

of tobacco annually. He became prominent in the industry and in the operations of the Wilson Tobacco Board of Trade, of which he served as vice president for several years, as well as a member of several important committees. Much of his capital Mr. Roney, during the years of his business activity, invested in agricultural property, and at the present time the major portion of his attention is given to looking after his extensive farming interests, although he is also interested in the Britt Engineering and Construction Company, of which concern he is vice-president. He is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Country Club.

Mr. Roney was married December 20, 1880, to Miss Sally A. Lea, who was born in Orange County, North Carolina, daughter of William A. and Martha Lea. To this union there have been born two children: Ruby, who resides with her parents; and Mildred, who is now Mrs. Lawrence Britt, of Wilson, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Roney and their children are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

JOHN PAUL LUCAS. While it has extended over only a short period of years in comparison with the large majority of sketches appearing in this work, the career of John Paul Lucas, of Charlotte, has been an expression of practical and diversified usefulness, and in its range has invaded the realms of journalism, real estate and agriculture, all of which have profited by the breadth and conscientiousness which are distinguishing features of his character and work. At the present time few men in the state are better known in agricultural circles, this because of the work he is doing both as a contributor to the leading agricultural journals and as president of the North Carolina State Farmers Convention.

Mr. Lucas started upon his independent life with the advantages of good birth and careful home training. Born in 1885, in Wilson County, North Carolina, he is a son of Dr. H. D. and Montie (Boyett) Lucas, the former deceased and the latter still living. Dr. H. D. Lucas was born in Wilson County and when seventeen years of age enlisted in the army of the Confederacy and served with a North Carolina volunteer infantry regiment during the entire period of the Civil war. On his return he took up the study of medicine, and throughout his life was a practitioner of medicine and surgery, living in Wilson County until 1893, when he came to Charlotte and took up his residence in his home in the eastern suburbs of the city, the community now known as the Chatham Estates residence section, where his death occurred.

John Paul Lucas attended the public schools of Charlotte and proved a good and retentive scholar, being graduated from the high school when only sixteen years of age. Immediately after his graduation, in 1901, he secured a position with the Charlotte Observer, but, realizing the need for further literary training, took enough time from this work to attend special courses at Trinity College at Durham, North Carolina. From that institution he returned to the Observer, where he became assistant city editor, resigning from that position to go to Winston-Salem to become editor of the Journal, a morning newspaper of that place. He also acquired stock in that publication, which he still owns. After two years with the Journal, Mr. Lucas returned to Charlotte to become managing editor of the Evening Chronicle, but eventually resigned from that position to give his attention to farming and to his increasing real estate interests. In the latter connection he maintains an office at Charlotte.

Mr. Lucas is the owner of two farms in Mecklenburg County, one being a small farm just west of the City of Charlotte and the other, a larger property, consisting of 386 acres, situated near Cornelius, sixteen miles north of Charlotte, the latter being the scene of his most important farming operations. Mr. Lucas is a close student, both in theory and practice, of modern, scientific farming, and stands with the front rank of ambitious, successful agriculturists. On the Cornelius farm there is some very fine creek bottom land on which he has had particular success with corn, and his is one of the few farms in Mecklenburg County that sells this product. In addition he raises cotton and grain, crops with which he has had remarkable and deserved success. In the direction of livestock Mr. Lucas is a raiser of fine hogs, and intends, at a not far future date, to go more extensively into livestock operations. He can be justly termed one of the leaders in agricultural development in Mecklenburg County.

Mr. Lucas is possessed of marked literary talent, and this, combined with his knowledge of the subject whereof he writes, make his articles particularly interesting and valuable to the farming contingent. He occasionally contributes articles to such leading journals as the Country Gentleman and the Breeders' Gazette upon various agricultural topics. It has been the principal idea of Mr. Lucas in these contributions to give the people of the North and West some knowledge of agricultural progress in North Carolina, as well as the rest of the South, to correct erroneous impressions and to disabuse their minds of the idea that the South is behind and unprogressive in matters pertaining to farming and stock raising.

Recognizing Mr. Lucas' ability and enthusiasm as a farmer and the good work he is doing for agriculture in the state, the North Caro- State Farmers' Convention, in annual session at Raleigh in the latter part of August, 1916, honored him by electing him president of the organization, which is doing a splendid work in advancing the agricultural interests of the state. This association devotes itself to such subjects as extension work, co-operating with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Farmers Union, etc., and the position of president is one which entails an immense amount of labor, which Mr. Lucas has cheerfully undertaken, as well as a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of every department of agriculture.

But in the last two years still further responsibilities and honors have come to Mr. Lucas. It was natural that the authorities should look to him for leadership in the great campaign begun with the entrance of our country into the European war for increased agricultural production. In 1917 Mr. Lucas was a leader in the educational and practical propaganda for increased production and conservation under the State Conservation Commission. Early in 1918 he was made executive secretary for the State Food Administration at Raleigh.

Mr. Lucas was married to Miss Alice Charles-Craft, of Wilmington, North Carolina, and they are the parents of three children, namely: John Paul, Jr., Edith and Charles-Craft Lucas.

HON. EMORY JUNIUS STAFFORD. Conspicuously identified with the administration of the municipal affairs of Greensboro, Hon. Emory J. Stafford, now serving his second term as mayor of the city, is a man whose influence has been felt in manufacturing, political and financial circles, and whose success in life has been of a marked order, attained through his own honest efforts. A native of Forsyth County, North Carolina, he was born in Kernersville, not far from the birthplace of both his father, Francis Marion Stafford, and his grandfather, Levi Stafford.

Zadock Stafford, Mr. Stafford's great-grandfather, was born and reared in England. He came to America with two of his brothers, one of whom located in Virginia and one in South Carolina. Zadock settled in North Carolina, and having bought land in the Bunker Hill neighborhood, in what is now Forsyth county, he was there engaged in general farming during the remainder of his life.

Born on the home farm in the Bunker Hill neighborhood, Levi Stafford succeeded to the occupation to which he was reared, and as a planter met with decided success. He became an extensive landholder, and operated his farms with slave labor. He married a Miss Haines, who, like himself, was a life-long resident of Forsyth county. They reared five sons, as follows: Robert, Zadock, Oliver, Francis Marion and Junius. The three older served in the Confederate Army, and Francis Marion would if he had not been exempt on account of physical disability.

Francis Marion Stafford was born on a plantation in the vicinity of Kernersville, Forsyth County, and from his youth up was interested in agriculture. He became the owner of two valuable farms near Kernersville, and in addition to superintending the management of both was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits in Kernersville, where he resided until his death, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Sarah Elizabeth Teague, a native of Deep River Township, Forsyth County. Her father, Hon. Elijah B. Teague, who served as a soldier in the Confederate Army, was a life-long resident of Deep River Township, and one of its more successful agriculturists. He was also otherwise occupied, having been engaged in mercantile pursuits and in the manufacture of tobacco and lumber, giving to each industry his personal attention. Active and prominent in public affairs, Mr. Teague was a member of the convention that formulated the present State Constitution. Both he and his wife, who before marriage was a Miss Dean, died at the age of sixty-eight years. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Stafford, six children were born, as follows: William C.; Emory Junius; Abram G.; Charles S.; Jerome H.; and Viola M., wife of Dr. R. R. Watkins.

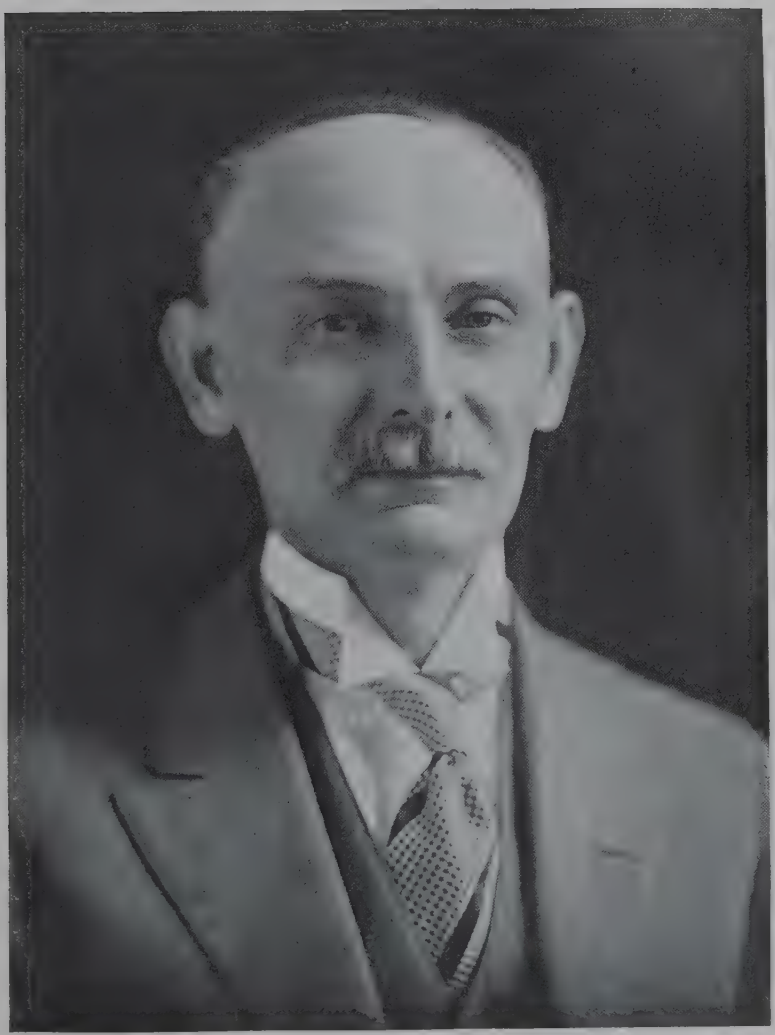
After his graduation from Oak Ridge Institute Emory Junius Stafford was for a while employed as a bookkeeper in Tatum, South Carolina. Returning to Kernersville, he embarked in the manufacture of tobacco, and later was similarly employed in Statesville, where he remained until 1896. Coming then to Greensboro, Mr. Stafford continued his former business as a tobacco manufacturer until 1916, being quite successful. He is prominent in financial affairs, and is a director of the Arctic Ice and Coal Company. He was vice president of the Greensboro Commercial and Savings Bank, and when it was merged with the American Exchange National Bank he was elected as one of its directors and a member of its finance committee.

Mr. Stafford married, in 1885, Lula Roberta Lowery, who was born in Winston, North Carolina, a daughter of William A. and Laura Lowery. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford have seven children, namely: Laura L., wife of J. M. Apple, of Roanoke; Virginia, has one child, Frances Mildred; Donald M.; Lowery C., who has received his commission as lieutenant and is now somewhere in France with General Pershing's forces; Lula Mildred; Madeline; Clara; and Emory Junius, Jr. Mr. Stafford has been an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for forty years, and has always been interested, either as scholar or teacher, in its Sunday School, his wife also belonging to the same church. For three terms Mr. Stafford rendered his city valuable service as an alderman. He had the distinction of being a member of the committee of five that originated the present charter for the city government. In 1909 he was elected mayor of Greensboro and served acceptably in that capacity for two terms. In 1917 he was honored with another election to the same high position, and is performing the duties of the responsible position with credit to himself and to the advantage of the city. Fraternally Mr. Stafford is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HON. THOMAS JACKSON GOLD. In the legal fraternity of Guilford County there is found no name more worthy of distinction than that of Hon. Thomas Jackson Gold, who for ten years has been a prominent figure in many of the legal controversies in the state and federal courts, in which his unerring judgment and ability to provide the solution of many complexities have proven his right to be numbered among the distinguished members of the bar of this part of the state. As a citizen and public official, through his high and able character he has carried the good name of his community into national councils.

Judge Gold was born at Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina, in April, 1879, and is a son of W. F. and Margaret (Elliott) Gold, who are both still living at Shelby, natives of North Carolina and honorable, industrious farming people. Thomas Jackson Gold was reared and received his early education at Shelby, where he attended the public schools, following which he spent two years at Wake Forest and two years as a student at the University of North Carolina, being graduated in the class of 1903. He next studied law, received his license to practice, and in 1905 began the practice of his profession at High Point, which community has continued to be the scene of his professional labors to the present time. He is a splendidly equipped lawyer of unusual success in his profession, in which he is looked upon as one of the leading lights in the state. In addition to having a large general practice in the state and federal courts, he represents legally a number of important local corporations. As a lawyer, conducting cases from their earliest consultation through their preparations in his office and conflicts at the bar to the final engrossment after the last decree of the last tribunal, Mr. Gold is systematic, patient, vigorous and powerful, and is appreciated as an associate of value and respected as a worthy antagonist.

Not long after taking up practice at High Point Judge Gold was recognized as being made of judi-



cial timber, and in 1911 was made judge of the High Point City Court, in which position he served faithfully and impartially in that and the following year. In 1913 he was sent to the Lower House of the State Assembly, where he proved himself an energetic and capable representative of his constituents' interests, and in 1916 received further honors when he was sent by the democratic party as presidential elector for the Fifth District of North Carolina. He is an orator of ability, with a fine voice and a forceful delivery, and is often called upon in this capacity in state campaigns and upon occasions of important civic and other gatherings. Withal, he is a young man of many activities, belonging to the public-spirited group of citizens who are developing High Point into one of the big industrial centers of the South. Fraternally Judge Gold is a Mason of high rank, being a Shriner, and also holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is president of the Commercial Club, chairman of the High Point Chapter of the American Red Cross and the present nominee of the democratic party for the North Carolina General Assembly from Guilford County.

Judge Gold married Miss Nina Wheeler, and they are the parents of two children: Thomas Jackson, Jr., and Robert W. With his family Judge Gold belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

ERIC PARSON, A. B., headmaster of the Pinehurst School for Boys, is the founder of this institution, which is now in its second successful year.

The location of the school is ideal. Pinehurst is a noted winter resort owned and conducted by Leonard Tufts of Boston, and possesses climatic and other advantages that are unexcelled in the United States. The school is located in what is known as the Sand Hills region of North Carolina, where the long leaf pine is native. Pinehurst is 650 feet above the sea and the mild climate, the picturesque surroundings are not among the least advantages of a school where work and wholesome play out of doors and nature study are emphasized.

Pinehurst School is both an elementary and secondary school. It furnishes training to boys between the ages of eight and eighteen. As nearly as possible the curriculum represents the interests of present day life and the work at all stages is designed to enrich the pupil's experience. There is both a lower and an upper school, the former for boys between the ages of eight and twelve, and the latter for instruction equivalent to that furnished by the college preparatory schools.

Mr. Parson was born in Washington, D. C., in 1888. He is a son of Rev. Dr. William E. and Anna (Naille) Parson, both deceased. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, spent a number of years in the City of Washington. He was a minister of the Lutheran Church. He was a man of brilliant character, and successful both as a minister and educator. For four years he was professor of Hebrew in the University of Tokio, Japan. He was among the first Americans to be honored by the Japanese authorities with a chair in that institution. Doctor Parson was an indefatigable traveler, a man of cosmopolitan learning and knew the old world as well as the new. His travels had extended through European lands and also the Holy Land and the Orient. His death occurred in 1905.

Eric Parson was educated in the schools of Washington and at Harvard University. He was graduated from Harvard A. B. with the class of 1910. In the Pinehurst School he has three capable assistants, each one a graduate of noted American universities, respectively, Yale, Harvard and Wesleyan. For three years Mr. Parson was head master at Groton School at Groton, Massachusetts. This is one of the most noted preparatory schools in New England. It was for the purpose of founding a school which would give in the South advantages similar to the noted preparatory schools of New England that Mr. Parson came to Pinehurst and founded the school in the fall of 1915. The school has already proved itself. Most of its pupils come from the best families of the northern states, and the school has gained the endorsement and approval of many men and women whose names are familiar words in American life.

Mr. Parson married Miss Eleanor Dana of Philadelphia. Two of her brothers, Paul Trumbull Dana and William Dana, have located in Moore County, North Carolina, and have extensive agricultural and livestock interests in that section. Mr. and Mrs. Parson have one daughter, Eleanor.

WILLIAM JAMES COURTS, M. D., has the grateful memory of all the older citizens of Rockingham County. He was a very able physician and surgeon and was equally effective as a public spirited citizen and leader of his community.

He was born at Mount Airy in Surry County, North Carolina, in 1833, a son of Daniel W. and Eliza Allen (Waugh) Courts. Daniel W. Courts was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, of early English ancestry. His father George Courts, a native of the same county, came to North Carolina in 1806, accompanied by his wife and children, and located about five miles north of Reidsville in Rockingham County. He acquired large tracts of land, and at one time had three hundred slaves. That was his home until his death and his remains were laid to rest on the old plantation. Daniel W. Courts was six years old when brought to North Carolina, and was given the best advantages in the schools of his time. He graduated in both the literary and law courses of the University of North Carolina, and as a lawyer his practice spread over several counties. He was one of the big men of the state in the middle period of the last century. From 1837 to 1839 and again from 1852 to 1862 he was state treasurer of North Carolina. In 1848 he was elected to the House of Representatives and served in the State Senate in 1850 and 1864. During President Van Buren's administration he served as United States consul to the Island of Cuba. His last days were spent in the home of a daughter in Wake County. He died in April, 1883, in his eighty-third year.

Eliza Allen Waugh, his wife, was born at Waughtown in what is now Forsyth County, daughter of James and Eliza Waugh. Her parents were natives of Adams County, Pennsylvania, and came to North Carolina on horseback as a feature of their wedding journey. They located on land then in Stokes County, now known as Waughtown, a suburban district of the city of Winston-Salem. Eliza Allen Waugh received her finishing education in Salem College. She died at the age of thirty-six years.

The late Doctor Courts after graduating from the University of his native state entered the medical department of Tulane University at New Orleans, from which he received his degree, and later took post-graduate work in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. In February, 1862, he raised a company for the Confederate service and was commissioned captain. This company was Company H of the Forty-third North Carolina Infantry. In April, 1862, he was promoted to surgeon of the regiment, and continued in active service until the close of the war. He succeeded to the ownership of the old plantation and prior to the war had employed some of his father's slaves in cultivating it. As a physician he lived on the plantation, but the demands for his professional service kept him busily riding and driving over several counties. He continued his professional work for fifty years. In 1891 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, representing Rockingham County in the Senate.

Doctor Courts died in 1913, at the age of eighty years. He married Fanny Carter, who was born in Caswell County, daughter of Ben H. and Martha (Mills) Carter. Mrs. Courts is still living at the age of seventy-four. She reared a family of twelve children.

Hon. Benjamin H. Bunn. A useful and beautiful life closed with the death of Benjamin H. Bunn, one of great achievement along many lines. He was not only respected and honored but was universally trusted and beloved. He was a soldier, lawyer and statesman of renown, and in addition was a faithful, loyal friend, a benefactor to the poor and needy and a husband and father who ever set an example of truth, honor and manliness.

Benjamin H. Bunn was born in Nash County, North Carolina, October, 19, 1844. His parents were Redmun and Mary Hickman (Bryan) Bunn. For many years Redmun Bunn was a large planter and prominent merchant. When the great disaster of war fell upon the country three of his gallant sons entered the Confederate army, and but one lived to return. The father of Redmun Bunn was also a native of North Carolina. He died at the age of twenty-six, leaving Redmun his only child.

Benjamin H. Bunn had just finished his college preparatory course when the conflict between the North and the South flamed out. He was but seventeen years old at that time, but nevertheless he enlisted for service and entered the Thirtieth North Carolina Infantry, C. S. A., and fought courageously through the entire war, winning praise and promption and reached the rank of first lieutenant. When the war was over he entered upon the study of law, his preceptors being his uncle, William T. Dortch, and Judge George V. Strong of Goldsboro, and he received his County Court license in June, 1866, and one year later his Superior Court license.

Mr. Bunn then came to Rocky Mount and at once took high rank as a lawyer, and during the many years of professional life his achievements at the bar brought him marked distinction. He had the dignified presence that belongs to one's favorite conception of a great lawyer, and possessed also the gift of oratory. It is conceded that his practice at the time of his death was one of the largest, most representative and most lucrative of any North Carolina practioner, and that in all essentials of his profession the state has never possibly known his superior.

Mr. Bunn was not only a great lawyer, but he was a great political leader. He first entered the political arena as a sub-elector on the Seymour-Blair ticket in 1868, and in 1875 was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present Constitution of North Carolina. In 1882 he was sent to the State Legislature and was made chairman of the joint committee on the code, an unusual honor and indicative of great legal ability. In 1884 he was elected for the Fourth North Carolina District for the national democratic ticket of Cleveland and Hendricks, and was chosen as the messenger to convey the vote of North Carolina to the United States Senate at Washington. Still earlier, in 1880, Mr. Bunn was a deligate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated General Hancock for the presidency.

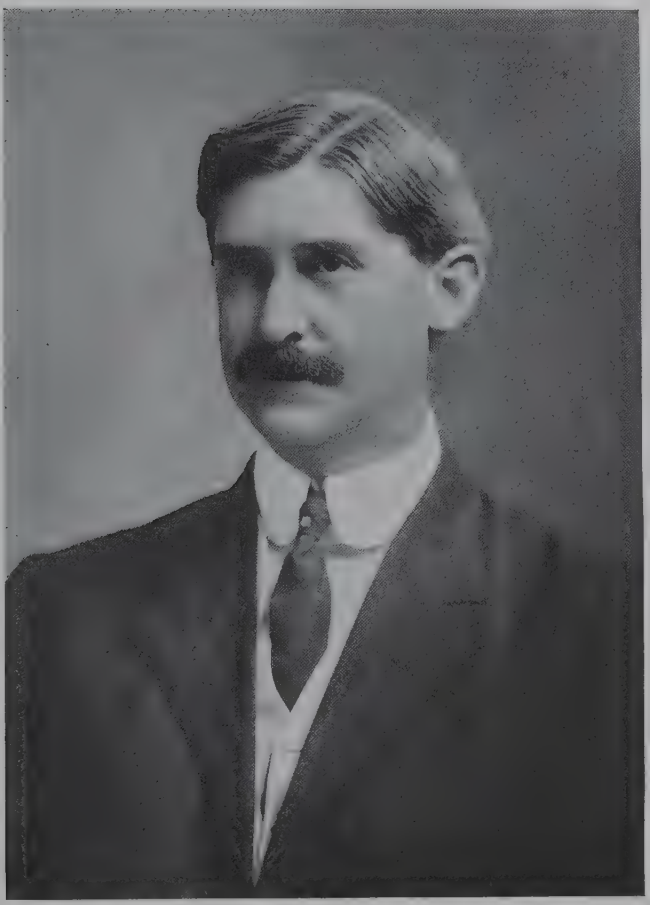
In 1886 Mr. Bunn consented to be the democratic candidate for nomination for Congress, and led the convention through 212 ballots, but Hon. John W. Graham was nominated on the 213th ballot, but in the election following Mr. Graham was defeated by the republican candidate. In 1888 Mr. Bunn was unanimously nominated for Congress and was elected by a large majority and two years later he was reelected (1890). So well and faithfully did he serve his district that he was once more, in 1892, sent to Congress, where he continuously ranked with the strong men of the party, ever working with fearless voice and pen for the futherance of measures in which he conscientiously believed. He was one whose voice was frequently heard in debate, for seldom was he absent from what he rightly considered his post of duty, and some of his speeches were such notable documents that they were made use of as campaign literature all over the country. His associates were men of equally high character, and many of the friends he formed ties with in Washington continued close and affectionate relations with him until his death. Mr. Bunn was not a candidate for re-election in 1894, the rest of his life being devoted to his profession.

Mr. Bunn was married November 7, 1871, to Miss Harriet A. Philips, who is a daughter of Dr. James J. Philips, for many years one of the leading physicians of North Carolina. Two of her brothers were ex-Judge Philips and Hon. Joseph B. Philips, men of unusual prominence. Children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bunn are as follows: Mary, who is now the wife of Dr. George L. Wimberly; Harriet P., James P., Bessie; Annie Lee, who is now the wife of R. B. Davis, Jr., Benjamin H., Laura Maud, who is now the wife of K. D. Battle; and Catherine who is now the wife of W. C. Woodard, Jr.

Mr. Bunn may be said to have died in harness. During the last years of his life he was the senior member of the noted law firm of Bunn, Spruill & Bunn, the youngest member of the firm being his son, who also is a very prominent member of the Rocky Mount bar and equally well known in political circles.

Mr. Bunn passed away August 25, 1907, leaving behind him a record of a well spent, honorable and happy life.

Junius Ayers Matheson, who is president of the Matheson-Wills Real Estate Company of Greensboro, was, up to a few years ago, one of



Very truly yours,

J. W. Mackenzie

the leading educators in the state, and has a number of important achievements and honors to his credit as an active worker and leader in this field.

Mr. Matheson was born at Taylorsville in Alexander County, North Carolina, a member of an old and prominent family there. The founder of the Mathesons in North Carolina was Alexander Matheson, a native of Scotland, several of whose brothers also came to this country and settled in South Carolina and Georgia, while Alexander himself made his pioneer home in what is now Alexander County, North Carolina. There he was one of the founders of Taylorsville. His son, William Matheson, grandfather of Junius A., was born in Alexander County and became an extensive farmer and planter. Part of his land was in the Town of Taylorsville, and he owned some extensive tracts nearby. He lived all his life there. His wife was Jennie Bogle, of a well-known pioneer family of Iredel County. William Bogle Matheson, father of Junius A., was born at Taylorsville, acquired a good education, and besides farming was for a number of years a merchant, and on the organization of the Bank of Alexander was elected its president and filled that responsible office until his death in 1914. He was, without question, one of the best known men in his part of the state, was possessed of exceptional wisdom and judgment in business affairs, and his advice was often sought. He married Mary Ayers, who was born at Madison in Rockingham County, North Carolina, daughter of John and Mary (Webster) Ayers. Her father was a saddle and harness maker and conducted a business of that kind at Taylorsville during his active life. Mrs. William B. Matheson is still living at Taylorsville, the mother of four sons and two daughters: Robert Leon, Junius Ayers, William Lafayette, James Pleasant, Mary Hessie, wife of Hon. Frank A. Linley, who was republican candidate for governor of North Carolina in 1916, and Lucy Thurston, wife of H. Coleman Payne, of Taylorsville. The son, Robert L., now deceased, was for two terms sheriff of Alexander County. William L. is a successful farmer and cotton mill man at Mooresville, and has represented Iredel County in the Legislature. James Pleasant is a physician and is now giving his service to the National Army, a captain in G. R. C., American Expeditionary Forces. His home is at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Junius Ayers Matheson was liberally educated and in 1890 graduated from Davidson College. He forthwith began his active career as an educator, teaching in Wilkes County, later at Mooresville, Statesville and Durham. He was superintendent of city schools at Durham, and may well take pride in the fact that at the time of his superintendency Durham schools were conceded to be the best in point of equipment and general efficiency in the entire state. Mr. Matheson resigned his position at the head Durham schools to become head of the Department of Education of the State Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro, and in that position he was able to influence, train and direct a large number of young people who were equipping themselves for work as teachers and leaders in the life and affairs of the state. Mr. Matheson had to give up his position with the Greensboro Normal in 1914 on account of ill health, and it was with general regret on the part of the trustees of the schools and all its alumnae that he was obliged to retire. Seeking an occupation which would be less confining than the school room, he soon organized the Matheson Real Estate Company, and conducted a good business under that name until 1917, when Mr. E. S. Wills became associated with him and the business was reorganized as the Matheson-Wills Real Estate Company, with Mr. Matheson as president.

In 1910 Mr. Matheson married Miss Jean Booth, a native of Oxford, North Carolina, and daughter of Dr. T. L. Booth. Mr. and Mrs. Matheson are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Matheson has been prominent in all things pertaining to educational affairs, and has been a member of various educational and learned societies. He was president of the North Carolina City Superintendents' Association and also was executive head of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly.

DANIEL STEPHEN ALDERMAN. The interests controlled and directed by Mr. Alderman show him to be a man of no ordinary business capacity. Any one with the slightest inclination to farming and country life would envy him his splendid plantation in a peculiarly rich and fertile section of Hoke County. His home is in the town of Wagram, and a magnificent home it is in all its appointments and architectural features. Altogether he has a great deal to show for a life of business activity covering nearly forty years.

He was born in the northern part of Pender County, North Carolina, in 1853, a son of James H. and Elizabeth (Williams) Alderman, both natives of Pender County. The Aldermans are of English ancestry and have been residents of the lower Cape Fear region for a number of generations. James H. Alderman, a son of Daniel Alderman, had his home in Pender County, but his farm lay just over the line in Duplin County, near the town of Wallace.

On this farm and in all that its environment implied Daniel S. Alderman grew to manhood, and spent his early life not without advantage and profit in that region until 1883. In that year he came to Robeson County, and bought land in the extreme northwest part of the county, in what has been since 1912 Hoke County, created from original portions of Robeson and Cumberland counties. His present possessions here comprise about a thousand acres, and between five hundred and six hundred are cleared and in cultivation, producing large crops of corn and cotton. While it is one of the largest and best plantations in this part of the state, its real value could not be measured in the land and crops alone. This farm has in fact set the pace for a large community. Methods and results on adjoining farms have been tested and approved and disapproved largely by the outcome of the same at Alderman's. Mr. Alderman has in fact been a pioneer in the development of this region. When he settled there almost any land could be bought for $5 an acre. Ordinary improved farms are now worth $100 an acre, and such a place as Mr. Alderman's is of course worth much more than that.

This ranch or farm is two miles from the town of Wagram, which is just over the Hoke County line in Scotland County. It is a new town, and Mr. Alderman and his brother-in-law, Mr. W. G. Buie, put up its first store building. The show place of Wagram and of a large part of the state for that matter is "Rosewood," the home which Mr. Alderman built in 1911. It retains the best lines of the old Southern colonial architecture, combined with some of those compact and substantial features commended by modern taste and comfort. While the taste of the owner insured

harmonious and attractive exterior lines, his means were also wisely and liberally expended in obtaining the very highest quality of material. The interior contains many fine and costly woods in the finish. Mr. Alderman and his family moved from the plantation to occupy this residence as soon as it was completed.

Until Hoke County was created the Alderman farm was in Robeson County, and for four years, from 1908 to 1912, Mr. Alderman was a member of the board of county commissioners of Robeson. He has also served as a town commissioner of Wagram. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Bank of Wagram. In politics he is a democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Alderman married Miss Lyda Purcell, daughter of the late Archibald Purcell and member of a prominent old family of Robeson County. The five children constituting the Alderman family circle are Misses Lillian and Margaret, Mrs. Ella McLean, Mrs. Lyda Jones and Dorothy.

Charles Laban Abernethy. Since he secured a license to practice law in the State of North Carolina in 1895 Charles L. Abernethy has found his time taken up with a growing general practice and his ability and services have been in increasing demand for many large and important interests. At one time he was general counsel of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway. He also served as county attorney of Carteret County, and about ten years ago he was appointed solicitor for the Third Judicial District. In 1908 he was elected to that office, and has been continuously employed in that capacity. The old Third District is now the Fifth Judicial District.

Mr. Abernethy was born at Rutherford College, North Carolina, March 18, 1872, a son of John Turner and Martha Anna (Scott) Abernethy. His father was for many years prominent as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and also taught as a member of the faculty at Rutherford College. It was in the halls of this old institution of Burke County that Charles L. Abernethy received his early education. He studied law at the University of North Carolina, and was admitted to practice in 1895.

In the meantime he had taken up a career as a newspaper man and was editor of the Beaufort Herald for eight years, from 1893 to 1901. He is now associated in the practice of the law in Newbern with D. E. Henderson and George T. Willis, under the firm name of Abernethy, Henderson and Willis.

He was a former president of the Chamber of Commerce of Beaufort. While in that office he was influential in securing the appropriations for the improvement of the Inland Waterway and the construction of a breakwater.

Mr. Abernethy served as presidential elector from the First Congressional District in 1900 and again from the Third District in 1904. He has also been a member of the state executive committee of the democratic party.

On December 19, 1895, the year he was admitted to the bar, he married Miss Minnie M. May of Greene County, North Carolina. They have one son, Charles Laban, Jr., born December 9, 1899.

Mr. Abernethy is well known in fraternal circles, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knights Templar Mason, and also a member of the Mystic Shrine, and has affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Harmony. He and his family are members of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Newbern.

William Hightower. The Hightower family of North Carolina was established in Caswell County in the early years of the nineteenth century by William Hightower, who was born in Virginia, a son of Joshua Hightower. William Hightower bought land in what is now Hightower Township of Caswell County, and was a planter and slave holder there until his death. He married Mary Anderson, who was born in Orange County, North Carolina. They reared sons named Joshua, William, John A., and Daniel, and three daughters named Eliabeth, Jane and Permelia.

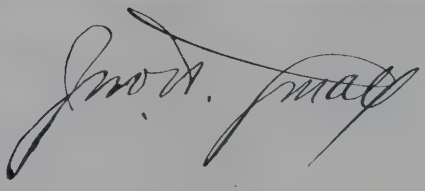
John A. Hightower inherited land and brought more in Hightower Township, and spent his life there as a farmer. He married Mary Jackson, a native of Caswell County, daughter of Daniel Jackson, who was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. John A. Hightower and wife reared eight children: William D., Susan Ann, Alexander C., Sarah J., Fannie E., James R., John S. and Bettie.

William D. Hightower was born in Caswell County and on January 1, 1863, enlisted in Company B of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment. He was with that regiment in many of its battles, including the great conflict at Gettysburg. He was near Petersburg when Lee surrendered. After his parole he returned home and was identified with farming in his native county for ten years. He then removed to Rockingham Township and farmed for several years in Reidsville Township, and since then has been a resident of Reidsville. For a number of years he was a merchant and is now filling the offices of justice of the peace, notary public, game warden and deputy register of deeds for Rockingham County.

Edwin Theodore Clemmons. One of the most prominent families of Western North Carolina is that of Clemmons, whose name is retained in the Village of Clemmonsville in Forsyth County. One of the most conspicuous members of the family was the late Edwin Theodore Clemmons, who was a man of great business enterprise and left his property to wise and beneficent use and in such a way as to influence the lives and characters of many of the coming generations.

He was born at Clemmonsville October 17, 1826, a son of William and Mary (Hanes) Clemmons. He was a grandson of John Clemmons, and a great-grandson of Peter Clemmons. Peter Clemmons came from England to Virginia and subsequently settled in what is now Forsyth County, North Carolina. He was one of the pioneers there and his descendants acquired great bodies of land and many other possessions. Peter Clemmons the founder of the family was a Quaker.

Edwin T. Clemmons learned the trade of cabinet-maker as a young man, but never followed it for any length of time. He had both vision and purpose, and when a young man he exemplified his shrewd enterprise by walking to the City of Washington and securing a contract with the Government to carry mails. For many years he operated lines of mail coaches throughout this section of the country and made a fortune in



that business. He continued the operation of these coaches until railroads were built, when he moved from Winston-Salem to Asheville, and was proprietor of a hotel in that celebrated resort city. Edwin T. Clemmons died at Salem December 20, 1896, at the age of seventy years. He had no children, and left his estate to found a church and school at Clemmonsville. He was baptized in the Hope Moravian Church and was later confirmed at Salem and always kept his membership in the Home Moravian Church of that city.

Hon. John Humphrey Small. When a man has been continuously in public life for over thirty years, and continuously a member of Congress for twenty years, as has been John Humphrey Small, the record of his life and service is looked upon as one of the assets of the state. The representative of the First North Carolina District has been written about and discussed so frequently that few citizens of his native state fail to appreciate at least his larger and more important services. But it is due him as a figure of national and state prominence that this publication should contain at least an outline of his very interesting career.

He was born at Washington, North Carolina, August 29, 1858, son of John Humphrey and Sallie Anne (Sanderson) Small. His father and mother were members of old time families on the eastern shore, where the Smalls and Sandersons had lived for generations.

Congressman Small was educated in the schools of Washington, his native town, and at Trinity College. He left school in 1876 and for the next four years was a teacher. In the meantime he studied law and was licensed to practice in January, 1881. The outstanding points of his experience and service since then may be briefly enumerated: Elected reading clerk of the State Senate in 1881; elected superintendent of public instruction for Beaufort County in the latter part of 1881; in 1882 elected solicitor of the Inferior Court of Beaufort County, serving until 1885; proprietor and editor of the Washington Gazette 1883-1886; attorney for the Board of County Commissioners of Beaufort County, 1888-96; member of the City Council of Washington, May, 1887, to 1890, and for one year of that period acting as mayor of Washington; chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the First Congressional District in 1888; chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Beaufort County from 1889 to 1898; democratic presidential elector from the First Congressional District in 1896; has been for several years and is now chairman of the Public School Committee of Washington, North Carolina, and in 1898 was first elected to represent the First District of North Carolina in the National Congress. His services in Congress have been continuous beginning with the Fifty-sixth Congress to the present, Sixty-fifth Congress.

The First Carolina District comprises the following counties: Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquatank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.

There would be little significance in reviewing Mr. Small's membership on the various committees of Congress during his twenty years of service, though it is proper to say that many of the most important committees have at different times enjoyed his membership and activity. A most fitting reward came for these services in the session of the Sixty-fifth Congress in March, 1917, when he was chosen as chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors.

Mr. Small's big services to the state and nation might properly be summarized under the heads of inland waterway navigation, drainage and reclamation of swamp lands, and agricultural development.

Mr. Small, it will be noted, grew up and has always had his home on the eastern shore of North Carolina. Long before he was a candidate for Congress he was alive to the necessity of a waterway from the Sounds of North Carolina leading north into Chesapeake Bay. The importance and value of his work can perhaps be best appreciated from a study of the map of this section of the coast. People dwelling in inland communities may perhaps be surprised to know that there is no navigable outlet to the ocean between Cape Henry and Beaufort Inlet. Another significant fact is that 90 per cent of the water commerce of Eastern North Carolina, both outgoing and ingoing, is with the North. Beaufort Inlet is south of Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout. For many years Beaufort Inlet was not accessible either from Albermarle or Pamlico Sound or to the towns on the Pasquatank, Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico, Neuse and other rivers of Eastern North Carolina. At that period the water-borne commerce from Eastern North Carolina, from Newbern north, had no outlet north to Chesapeake Bay except through two privately-owned canals. This was the geographical situation which made significant Mr. Small's entrance into Congress. He went to Congress cherishing as his chief ambition a plan to induce that body to provide a free and adequate waterway connecting the sounds and rivers of North Carolina with Chesapeake Bay and its great commerce. He had hardly been sworn in as a member of Congress in December, 1899, before he started to work. It was a long struggle. The Rivers and Harbors Committee and to a large extent public sentiment were then prejudiced against the construction of canals by the United States Government. Many other waterways east and west, north and south were receiving appropriations, but no favors were bestowed upon this project of Congressman Small. After many surveys and many disappointments and failures Congress finally authorized the cosntruction of what is known as the Norfolk-Beaufort Inland Waterway. The first section constructed was a canal leading from the Neuse River to Newport River (Beaufort Inlet). The next section, expected to be completed during 1918, was between Norfolk and Albermarle Sound. The distance between Beaufort and Norfolk is about two hundred miles. The significant value of this waterway, already suggested, is in the fact that it is behind both Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout. Barge transportation around Cape Hatteras is impracticable. The stormy nature of that promontory is proverbial, and even the largest ships find it a menace to safe navigation. That difficulty is now in a fair way towards being overcome, and it lies within the realm of probabilities that the present Norfolk-Beaufort Inland Waterway will develop as part of that greater plan known as the Intra-Coastal Waterway from Boston to Florida, several sections of which have already been completed or are in process of construction.

The record of Congressman Small's usefulness in promoting drainage and bringing about improvements in the agricultural life and welfare of the farming classes is a combined achievement and influence that does not take second place in his

efforts to promote inland waterway. When first elected he realized that from 80 to 85 per cent of the people of his district are directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture. He therefore sought to bring the benefits of the great agricultural department of the United States to the farmers of this district. He identified himself with the movements which have led to the present system of federal county demonstration agents, home demonstration agents, and the corollary movement of boys' pig clubs, corn clubs, home canning clubs, etc. Many of the splendid results obtained through these movements and the high standards set by North Carolina in agriculture are properly credited to Mr. Small's influence.

Beginning about 1900 and continuing until this country's entrance into the European war, he annually secured practical farm experts from the Department of Agriculture and carried them into each county of his district, holding annual meetings in each county, and thus bringing directly to the people by spoken word and demonstration new methods, primary knowledge of the soil, plant life, etc. Mr. Small was one of the men responsible for the legislation which has brought about closer relations between the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture of his own state, particularly as related to the enactment of the present drainage law of North Carolina, regarded as one of the most beneficent measures ever enacted for the state.

For seven or eight years Mr. Small brought an expert on drainage to North Carolina to talk to his people about the necessity for and the methods of drainage. He also drafted the first modern drainage law for his native state. Enacted by the Legislature in 1909, this measure has resulted in the reclamation and drainage of hundreds of thousands of acres of swamp lands in Eastern North Carolina and river bottoms far into the central areas of the state. He also drafted all the amendments to this law prior to its passage. It was under the provisions of this measure that the great drainage project in Hyde County, including Mattamuskeet Lake, has been carried out. Many other similar projects have been perfected in Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender, Bladen, Cumberland and other counties. In passing it should be stated that North Carolina's drainage law of 1909 was the first modern drainage legislation to be adopted by any state in the South except Louisiana.

It can only be a matter of pride and satisfaction to Mr. Small and to all his constituents that he has effected this pioneer work and has been so consistently active in bringing about agricultural extension movements by which the Federal Government cooperates with the states in bringing directly to the farmer all available and useful knowledge of agricultural science, better farm methods, and the improvement of the rural welfare generally.

But it should not be inferred that Mr. Small has concentrated his interests upon river and harbor and drainage and agricultural legislation to the exclusion of all other interests. He has participated with all his ability in every movement that has made for betterment and progress. For a number of years he was active in the movement for Government purchase of a great national park in the Appalachian Range of mountains, including Western North Carolina and also in the White Mountains.

Mr. Small carried with him to Congress certain principles and policies that go a long way toward explaining his public record. Throughout he has maintained and acted upon a strong conviction that members of Congress should consider themselves public servants and be as useful to their constituents, their states and their nation as possible. He is a thorough democrat, not only in the partisan but in the universal application of the term, a democrat in spirit and in purpose. He sees no reason for a public servant permitting himself to think that he is better or bigger than the constituency that honors him with his position and public office. While he should be an enlightened leader, at the same time he ought never to forget that he is a servant nor to neglect the interests of the humblest citizen. For several years, though a lawyer by profession and maintaining an emeritus connection with the bar of his native county, practically his entire services have been given to the duties of his official position in Congress, which have grown more exacting from year to year. In periods of vacation, when he has made extensive journeys, covering practically every state in the Union, he has used his powers of observation and his capacity for study to learn something that would be useful to the people of his own home and community. The attractions of distant places or of city life have no permanent appeal with Mr. Small, however. His heart is with his home people always. It would seem quite natural that in the stress of great national and international issues, the almost staggering problems of war, the heat and sometimes bitterness of debate and political strategems, a member of Congress would forget, or at least neglect, the interests and welfare of his people at home, but that is not true of Mr. Small.

For all the influences that have brought to bear upon a man so prominent in national affairs as Mr. Small, he has never been led away from what he considers his obligations to the fundamental principles of democracy. He has been an outspoken and fearless opponent of all movements designed to curtail local self government or to bestow upon national government powers that would result in such curtailment. Knowing how deeply imbedded such principles are in his character, it has not been a matter of surprise to his friends and supporters that he took the attitude he did in opposing the prohibition and woman's suffrage amendments to the United States Constitution. His attitude therein is doubtless best expressed in his own words in a speech he made in the House December 17, 1917, in which he said: "I am opposed to this amendment because it proposes to take away from the states an essential right of local self government. It proposes to impair the police power of the state. This is concededly true, else this amendment would not be proposed. If Congress had jurisdiction to regulate or prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, it would not be necessary to incorporate this legislative provision into the Constitution. The perpetuity of this republic is based upon the maintenance of the right of local self-government in each of the states of the Union. When all government is centralized at Washington there will come local and state disaffection, loyalty to the central government will be impaired, and ultimately revolution will stalk abroad throughout the land. It may be said that this invasion of a right of the states constitutes only one instance and that other invasions will not necessarily follow. In a matter of such supreme import even one invasion of local self government may not be justified; but unfortu-

nately this is only one of a number which are now being pressed by zealous reformers. The first error will make easier subsequent efforts. When we have once weakened the fine balance of powers between the states and the Federal Government we will have endangered the stability of the entire structure."

Mr. Small married Miss Isabella C. Wharton, daughter of Colonel Rufus W. and Mary L. Wharton, both natives of North Carolina. They are the parents of three children: Mary Belle Small, Katherine, wife of Major J. S. Gaul, a surgeon in the United States Army, and John Humphrey Small, Jr., who is now a lieutenant in the Aviation Corps of the United States Army. Mr. Small, though his duties have kept him almost constantly in Washington for a number of years, still writes his home address as Washington, North Carolina.

HENRY C. SEVERS. The late Henry C. Severs, who for more than a half century was one of the leading business men of Charlotte, entered upon his activities in that city about the time of the Civil war, when the community began to emerge from the condition of a town and to reach out into the surrounding country with those instrumentalities of commerce which have made it, during this time, the leading city of its part of the state. The founder of Seversville, as the western part of Charlotte is known, for many years divided his activities principally between the mercantile business and building, and no man in the history of the city was more greatly respected for sterling worth of character. All honorable success, it has been proven, is based upon a definite aim in life and a persistency of purpose which enables a man to persevere in a given course regardless of difficulties. Success is measured not merely by the heights which one attains, but by the distance between the altitude which he has reached and the starting point of his career. The distance between the little business of which he was the owner at the outset of his career and the position of prominence and influence in business circles which he had attained at the time of his death proved conclusively that Mr. Severs had traveled far.

Mr. Severs was the son of German parents, who started to America in 1842, a young married couple. Some time before landing at Charleston, South Carolina, a child was born to them on shipboard on the Atlantic Ocean, and was named Henry C. In the fall of 1842 the family arrived at Charleston, where they resided for about seven years, and then removed to Charlotte, North Carolina, arriving here in 1849. Charlotte was then only a small and unimportant village, but on account of its favorable location was promising of future growth. Mr. Severs' father, Henry Severs, with good foresight purchased land on the western outskirts of the village, and there established his home, in addition to which he later started a small mercantile establishment. This he conducted during the remainder of his life, and died in the early '70s.

Henry C. Severs received his education in the early schools of Charlotte, and as a youth went to Salisbury, North Carolina, with the intention of learning a trade. While he was there, however, the war broke out between the forces of the South and those of the North, and he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Regiment, North Carolina Volunteer Infantry. His first captain was F. Y. McNeely, who, upon his death, was succeeded by Capt. W. C. Coughenour, and his first colonel was Bryan Grimes, but the greater part of his service was under the well-known officer Col. E. A. Osborne, who subsequently wrote a history of the regiment and who is still living at Charlotte. The regiment was organized at Camp Hill, near Garysburg, North Carolina, in May, 1861, being then sent to Richmond and remaining in that vicinity during the fall and winter of 1861-2. The first great battle engaged in by the regiment was that of Williamsburg in May, 1862, and during the remainder of the war Mr. Severs was in constant service with his regiment in General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, being present at the last act of the war, the surrender of his brave general's army at Appomattox. Mr. Severs served with distinction at the battles of Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Boonesboro, Sharpsburg (Antietam), Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Gettysburg. He was wounded twice in battle, once at Boonesboro and once at Gettysburg. At the battle of Sharpsburg Colonel Osborne records in his history that "Henry Severs was another brave Mecklenburg boy who was noticed for conspicuous bravery; he was at the side of his commanding officer, Gen. George B. Anderson, when the latter was wounded, and assisted in helping that noble hero from the field of battle."

After the close of the war Mr. Severs returned to his home at Charlotte and shortly thereafter purchased a part of his father's estate and built a home of his own. He likewise engaged in the mercantile business in a small way, but his business ability and persistent industry combined to build this up to large proportions and he became known as one of the substantial men of Charlotte even at a very early period of his career. The land where the senior Severs first located, and where his son succeeding him, continued to live and engage in business, became in later years one of the valuable parts of the city. This was foreseen by Henry C. Severs, who invested his means heavily in land and homes, and with the growth of the limits of Charlotte to the west became known under its present name of Seversville. And it is well named thus, for it was built up by Mr. Severs and owned by him until his death, when its possession was transferred to his children. At the time of his death he owned about seventy houses at Seversville and had built many more which he had sold. He served for some years as tax assessor of Seversville and became so familiar with the city that in after years people would often come to him to consult him as to the value of property, etc. With his marvelous memory, he retained in his mind and could give without hesitation the location and value of every lot and piece of property in Charlotte, as well as an outline of its title and ownership. Although not a bitter sectionalist, he was devoted to the memory of the old South and especially the heroic soldiers of the Confederacy. He attended the first general reunion of the old soldiers after the organization of the United Confederate Veterans, and thereafter each year, as long as he lived, was in attendance at the general reunion, as well as numerous state and county reunions. He also visited most of the battlefields over which he had fought while wearing the uniform of the gray. Mr. Severs' career was one of splendid and worthy achievement. He was always a busy man, but not too busy with his own affairs to prevent of his taking an interest in those of his community or of his fellowmen.

A man of many excellencies of mind and heart, he was eminently deserving of the universal respect and esteem in which he was held and of the numerous friendships which he formed during his long residence at Charlotte.

As has been noted, Mr. Severs possessed a remarkable memory and his mind was a storehouse of history and of thrilling and interesting events of his own life. His intellectual attainments were exceptional. In his life he was essentially practical and simple, and in particular he loved old things and antiquities, anything that would remind the present generation of the best things of its forefathers. It was this latter sentiment that led him to establish a museum in his home, one that contains perhaps the largest individual collection of relics and antiquities in the South. He erected a building especially for the housing of this collection, and therein is gathered such a great number of objects of historic interest that one could well spend hours, or even days, in their profitable examination. Perhaps the most notable collection in the museum is that of Confederate currency. It is hardly conceivable that there could be a larger or more interesting collection anywhere. There are hundreds of bills of every possible denomination, and of every issue during the life of the Confederacy; there is a collection of fractional currency, also of state and Confederate bonds, notes and all sorts of obligations resorted to in order to secure money for the Confederate government and the cause of the South. There is also a fine collection of old coins, of ancient date and from strange foreign countries, and the same can be said in regard to the collection of stamps.

Of even more fascinating interest in regard to the war between the states is the collection of old firearms—guns, pistols and rifles of now obsolete type, but which rendered faithful service during the dark days of 1861-65. Also are to be seen a number of swords of that period, some with inscriptions and of peculiar historic interest. Mr. Severs during his visits to old battlefields had also picked up a large number of cannon balls, shells and projectiles of various kinds, as well as canteens and other articles of the soldiers' equipment which are often lost or discarded in the heat of battle.

Among other things are numerous interesting Indian relics, collected principally in North Carolina; these include arrow-heads, beads, pipes and various Indian paraphernalia, and the skull of a warrior. As showing how broad was Mr. Severs' interest in everything antique, he collected for his museum specimens of old-time laces, knitted fabrics and articles of women's wear, including several samples of the old-fashioned hoopskirts of the war period. There are to be found likewise old-fashioned devices and articles of household use and ornament, such as candle moulds, candle sticks, and wooden articles of various kinds, wooden shoes and very old clocks; a shoulder-beam, such as used in Germany during the earlier days, made of wood and so fashioned as to fit over the shoulder and carry a bucket of water or other burden at each end of the beam; an old-time kettle supported by pot-hook, and other ancient cooking utensils, copper measures, pans, etc. Several spinning wheels furnish an example of the kind of machinery with which our grandmothers and great-grandmothers worked. At the time of the discontinuance of the United States assay office at Charlotte Mr. Severs purchased a large assortment of mineral specimens from that institution and added them to his collection. These are mostly North Carolina specimens, and with them Mr. Severs bought a number of scales and measuring and testing devices, including a furnace for melting ore and several gold moulds. The museum contains also many old letters, old legal documents, old books, a large collection of badges and emblems of various kinds which he collected at Confederate reunions; several large scrap books filled with interesting clippings from papers of the long ago, and a valuable collection of newspapers beginning with dates of the early '50s, and particularly Charlotte and Charleston papers that were published during the war.

The Severs home, on Severs avenue, built by Mr. Severs, is a large two-story frame structure, which in its simplicity, sturdiness and comfort, reflects the character of its builder. On the grounds of the Severs place there are three flowing springs of the purest water which furnish an inexhaustible supply of the finest drinking water not only to the Severs families, but to a number of others in the vicinity as well. For the latter purpose water is pumped from one of the springs into a reservoir, from which it is piped to several neighboring houses.

Before her marriage Mrs. Severs was Miss Mary Primm, who was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, a member of an old-time family of Scotch ancestry, and who survives him. There are five children: William R., Lawrence A. and Fred Severs; and Mrs. Mamie P. Kistler and Mrs. Ralsteen Lingle. Two of the sons, William W. and Lawrence A., have stores at Seversville, where they continue in an honorable manner the old-time mercantile interests established by their honored father.

J. Crittenden Horton. Americans are beginning to realize the moral as well as the historical significance of genealogical foundations. A nation which relies upon the record of its homes for its national character cannot afford to ignore the value of genealogical investigation as one of the truest sources of patriotism. The love of home inspires the love of country. There is a wholesome influence in genealogical research which cannot be overestimated. Moreover, there is a deep human interest in it.

The Horton family is one of distinguished lineage and ranks as one of the oldest families not only in North Carolina but in the United States. According to the "Horton Genealogy or Chronicles of the Descendants of Barnabas Horton of Southold, L. I., 1640," published in Philadelphia in 1876, and complied by Dr. George F. Horton, the family was founded in America in 1633 by Barnabas Horton, who came to this country in the ship "Swallow" and landed in Massachusetts, in the port of Hampton, whence he went to Southold, Long Island, in 1640. The old Horton homestead, erected by Barnabas Horton in 1660, was still standing at Southold in June, 1873. Barnabas was a son of Joseph Horton, of Leicestershire, England, and was born in the little hamlet of Mouseley, that shire.

The founder of the Horton family in North Carolina was Col. Nathan Horton, of Revolutionary fame. Col. Nathan Horton was born at Chester, New Jersey, February 25, 1757, and he married Elizabeth Eagles in New York City, July 10, 1783. She was a daughter of John Eagles and was born in the City of New York December 1,

1766. Nathan and wife moved to North Carolina about 1785, and in this state all their children were born with the exception of Hannah, whose birth occurred at Chester, New Jersey, October 15, 1784. William was born on New River, August 15, 1786; James, February 28, 1789; David Eagles, May 5, 1792; Phineas, grandfather of James Crittenden Horton, of this sketch, January 9, 1793; Sarah, September 19, 1794; John, June 11, 1800; Elizabeth, September 15, 1803; and Jonathan, February 26, 1806. Col. Nathan Horton died at New River, July 22, 1824, and his cherished and devoted wife died there May 19, 1854. Among the Horton heirlooms is a grandfather clock, seven feet high, with a mahogany case and face showing the rising and setting of the moon, a hand to mark all the seasons and several other devices. This belonged to Nathan Horton and he hauled it all the way from New York to New Jersey and then to North Carolina. It is now in J. C. Horton's home. There is also in the family a shot gun or rifle with a bore capable of chambering three buck shot, on top of which a bullet the size of the barrel was rammed home encased in buckskin, thus making a load that was certain of results. It has a flint-lock and it was used by Nathan in guarding Major Andre when the latter was executed as a spy. Col. Nathan Horton was buried in the Three Forks Churchyard and on his tombstone is carved the fact that he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was several times a member of the North Carolina Legislature and it was he who built the wagon road through Cook's Gap and on the Beaver Dams, called Horton's Turnpike. Following is an extract bearing on the Horton family in North Carolina, taken from the work entitled "A History of Watauga County," edited by John Preston Arthur:

"Nathan Horton settled in Rowan, near the Jersey settlement, but afterwards moved to a farm near Holman's Ford in Wilkes county. Then he came to Cook's Gap in the Blue Ridge, the very gap through which Daniel Boone, in May, 1769, had passed on his first trip to Kentucky. With Horton came also his wife and William Miller and wife, Mary, and their son, David Miller, and Ebenezer Fairchild and family. Horton went into a hunter's camp at Cook's Gap, Miller into another hunter's camp at Buck's Gap, while Fairchild went on to what is now called Howard's creek. All these became members of the Three Forks Baptist Church, which had been organized in November, 1790. There is a tradition in the Horton family to the effect that the camp into which Nathan went belonged to Richard Green, and that on one occasion, when the fire went out and Mrs. Horton went to a neighbor's several miles distant to get some live coals, she found this Green in possession of the camp, this being their first acquaintance with each other. But there are among the Fairchild papers receipts from Jonathan Tompkins, tax collector for 1780, showing that he collected taxes in this settlement at that early date. There is also a knob of the Blue Ridge, near Deep Gap, which bears his name. There is also a tradition that the Greens were members of the Jersey Settlement, and that James Jackson, William Miller, the three Bucks, Tompkins and Horton himself were members of the Jersey Settlement. They were all members of the Three Forks church between 1790 and 1800, and the probability seems that Richard Green told Horton where his camp was and invited him to take possession of it and that Buck extended the same invitation to Miller with regard to his own camp nearby. Nathan Horton lost his little daughter, Hannah, at Hagerstown, Md., on his way from New Jersey, she having sickened and died there. William Horton was an infant in arms when the Horton family arrived at Cook's Gap, and he became the grandfather of Hon. Horton Bower, afterwards member of Congress, William having married Millie Dula and settled at Elkville, Wilkes county. James, another of Nathan's sons, married a daughter of James Webb and settled where Noah Brooksher now lives on South Fork of New River, half a mile below the Three Forks Church. David Eagles, named for his mother, married Sallie Dula and settled one mile above Elkville. Phineas, another son, married Rebecca Councill, daughter of the first Jordan Councill, and settled on the land now occupied by J. C. Horton, his house having stood in the bottom in front of J. C. Horton's present home, though Phineas afterward built a log house on the ridge, just above the present J. C. Horton home. Sarah and John, two of Nathan's children, died when children, while Jonathan, another of Nathan's sons, married Malinda Hartzog and settled where R. F. Vannoy now lives. Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan, married Zephaniah Horton, of Yancey county."

At this point it is interesting to take note of the Horton coat of arms, a description of which follows: A stag's head, silver; attired, gold; crest out of the waves of the sea proper, a tilting spear, erect, gold; enfiled with doplin, silver, finned, gold, and charged with a shell. Motto: "Quod vult, valde vult." "What he wills he wills cordially and without stint."

The children of Phineas Horton were: William; Nathan, who married Juliette Gentry, of Jefferson, and settled on the New River opposite the J. C. Horton home and on the place now owned by J. C. Horton and Brothers; and Jonathan and James, both of whom died in the Civil war.

William Horton, father of James Crittenden Horton, whose name forms the caption for this review, was born in Watauga County, North Carolina, in the year 1828 and his demise occurred in 1876. He served several terms in the North Carolina Legislature. He married Rebecca Blair and settled on the present J. C. Horton place. His wife is now 84 years of age and still resides there. The following children were born of this union: James Crittenden, of whom, further anon; Jonathan Blair, who married a Miss Smith, of Elkin; Julia, who died unmarried; William Phineas, who married Emma Wyn, of Warren County, North Carolina; Emma, who married Lewis P. Moore, of High Point; Addie; Elizabeth, who married J. S. Winkler, of Boone; Henry Walter, who married Susan Usher, of Charlotte, and lives in North Wilkesboro; and Sallie Hill, who died at the age of eight years.

James Crittenden Horton, first in order of birth of the children born to William and Rebecca (Blair) Horton, is a native of Boone, Watauga County, where his birth occurred in 1861. He was reared on the old Horton homestead, on which his great-grandfather originally settled, and he was educated in the neighboring schools. In addition to managing the fine old farm on which he now lives, he was for several years democratic county chairman while living in Boone. For four years he was in the employ of the Government in the

internal revenue service and for a time he served most efficiently as a member of the board of county commissioners of Watauga County. In the latter connection he was particularly active as a pioneer in the building of the good roads of Watauga County. He also was clerk to the Legislature and was appointed as inspector for the department of agriculture, which position he held for ten years. It is most unfortunate that Mr. Horton for the past ten years, as the result of a stroke of paralysis, has been an invalid, He is confined to his home but his general health, his bright mentality and his genial, good spirits are in no way affected. He has a multitude of loyal, good friends, whose delight it is to visit him in his hospitable home and to enjoy frequent chats with him.

The Horton home was saddened in July, 1917, by the untimely death of Mrs. Horton, who was in her fifty-fourth year. She was a daughter of John Elrod and a relative of Henry C. Elrod, recently governor of South Dakota. Mrs. Horton, whose maiden name was Mary Elrod, was a woman of most charming personality and she was dearly beloved by all with whom she came in contact. Taking her mother's place, with its varied responsibilities, is an only child, a daughter, Miss Carrie Rebecca Horton, a beautiful and highly cultured young lady. She is especially talented as a painter and has painted several copies of the Horton coat of arms, described in a preceding paragraph.

One could hardly imagine a lovelier home than that of Mr. Horton, for "Lynwood," as it is everywhere known, is interesting both for its historical associations and family traditions, and the beauty and romantic nature of its location and surroundings. The estate consists of about 300 acres, on which general farming and stock raising are conducted with marked success. It is located five miles east of Boone, on the right bank of the New River, the house being situated on a commanding elevation above the river. This location is in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains and affords many inspiring views, one, particularly, of Howard's Knob, a few miles to the west. The farm is in the midst of beautiful and luxuriant forests and mountain meadows and is, to an unusual degree, a charming, delightful and restful place of abode. The house itself, although of old-time construction, is of enduring and solid material and is large and commodious, additions having been built to it, both by Mr. Horton and by his father. Among other comforts and conveniences is running water, piped by gravity about 2,300 feet from a mountain spring of the purest, cold water. The most attractive feature of the Horton home, however, is the unfailing hospitality extended to all comers. A cheery word and a glad hand is extended to the numerous friends and callers and Mr. Horton and his charming daughter are considered among the most congenial entertainers in this section of the county.

HON. WILLIAM FRANKLIN MCAULAY. By reason of his interest and activities as an extensive farmer and planter, merchant and business man, and in public affairs, William Franklin McAulay of Mount Gilead has attained a noteworthy position in affairs of Southern North Carolina.

He represents one of the old and numerous families of this section of North Carolina. The McAulays have long been identified with Montgomery, Richmond, Stanly and Cabarrus counties. The founder of the family in this state was his greatgrandfather, who was born in Scotland and emigrated from that country early in the nineteenth century. He located in what is now Montgomery County. Since then the family name has been identified with the family interests of the state, and a number of them have become wealthy, large land owners and successful business men.

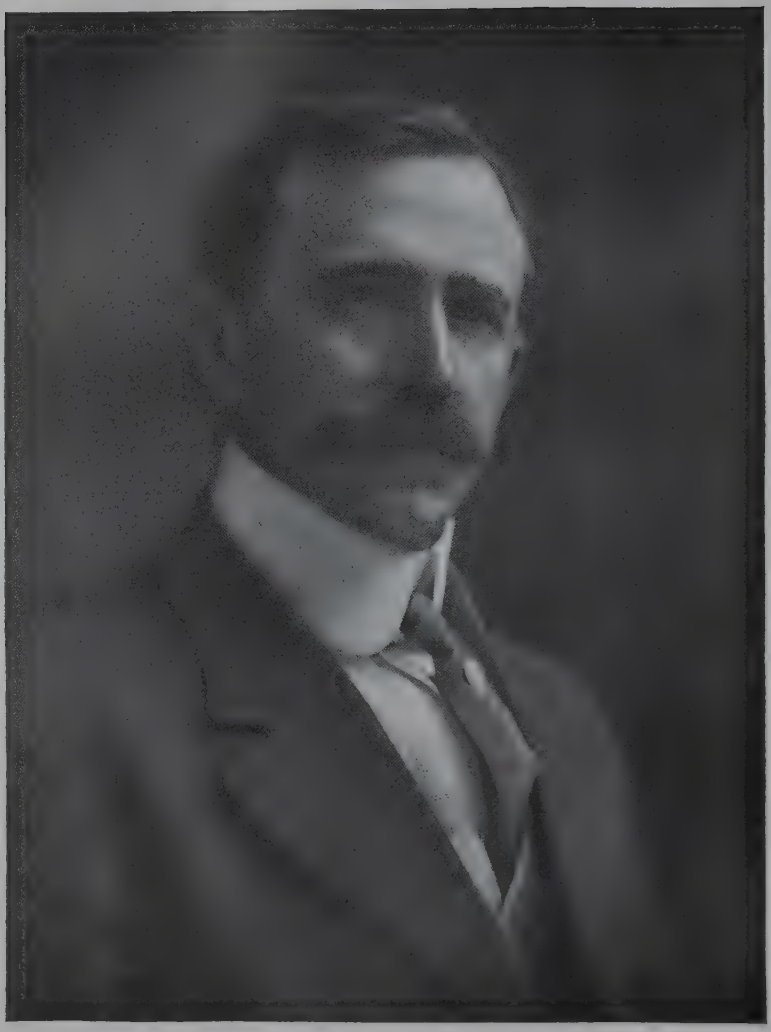
Mr. McAulay's grandfather was Aulay McAulay. His old home was two miles west of the present Town of Mount Gilead. He conducted business as a merchant at the old Scotch settlement known as Edinburgh, about 2½ miles east of Mount Gilead, and spent his final years in that community.

D. C. McAulay, father of William F., was born in Montgomery County, near Mount Gilead, and spent his life in that town and vicinity. He began merchandising at Zoar, five miles north of the present Town of Mount Gilead. His business enterprise there began a number of years before the war. Subsequently he moved to what was known as Old Mount Gilead, a short distance southeast of the present town. In 1859 he moved his building from its old site to the present Town of Mount Gilead, and gave that community its first business institution. While his work was chiefly expressed through merchandising, he also served eight years as sheriff of Montgomery County. His death occurred May 3, 1882.

D. C. McAulay married Palestine Bruton. This is another name that has more than ordinary distinction in this part of North Carolina. Her father, James Bruton, was of English descent. He married a Miss Parsons, and the Brutons thus became linked with the family history of Joseph Parsons, the first clerk of the court of Montgomery County, where he located not long after the Revolutionary war. A great-grandson of Joseph Parsons is Hon. Walter L. Parsons of Rockingham, mentioned elsewhere in this publication.

William Franklin McAulay was born at Mount Gilead in Montgomery County February 6, 1863. His brother, Mr. J. A. McAulay, by his connections with agriculture, financial and industrial enterprises has become one of the wealthy and prominent men of the state. William F. McAulay spent two years as a student in Trinity College. He was there during 1881-82 and then entered business in a store with his brother, J. A. McAulay, at Mount Gilead. Their relationship was continued until the fall of 1889, since which date Mr. McAulay has given much of his time to lumber manufacturing and to extended agricultural operations. In partnership with Mr. D. S. Hurley he owns a plantation of 1,400 acres a few miles south of Mount Gilead in what is conceded to be one of the richest agricultural sections of North Carolina. Individually Mr. McAulay owns a splendid farm of 300 acres adjoining the Town of Mount Gilead on the north.

He is also a director of the Bank of Mount Gilead, president of the Mount Gilead Telephone Company, and president of the Mount Gilead Cotton Oil Company. Mr. McAulay was elected a member of the State Senate in 1914 to represent the Twenty-second Senatorial District, the counties of Montgomery and Randolph. He was one of the most capable and influential members of the Senate during the session of 1915. One of the measures that he had passed was the wide tire law, the results of which have brought great ben-



W. C. Ashworth, M.D.

efit to the goods roads movement. His name was also identified with several other pieces of wise and progressive legislation.

Senator McAulay married Miss Mary Frances Ingram. Her father was W. S. Ingram and the Ingram family in this part of North Carolina has a record going back to before the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. McAulay have four children: Mrs. Ethel Harris, Miss Iva McAulay, Frank McAulay, Jr., and Margaret Carr McAulay.

BENJAMIN MOFFITT. One of the oldest residents of Ashboro, a pioneer merchant there, and during his active career identified both in mercantile and manufacturing interests, is Benjamin Moffitt, whose life record is a real chapter in the history of that locality.

Mr. Moffitt was born on a farm twelve miles east of Ashboro, March 10, 1832. The founder of the family in the Province of North Carolina was his grandfather, Charles Moffitt, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and of Scotch ancestry. Coming to America a young man, he made a pioneer settlement in Randolph County. His landed possessions lay near Buffalo Ford, and he spent his most active years in developing a farm there. Hugh Moffitt, father of Benjamin, was born on his father's farm near Buffalo Ford in Randolph County in 1774, a date which indicates that the Moffitts have been identified with this section of North Carolina for nearly a century and a half. Hugh Moffitt bought a mill and a farm in the locality that came to be known as Moffitt's Mills. He superintended his farm and mill, also operated a tannery, and these various industries made him a man of great importance in the community. He was a slave owner. He lived in his home locality until his death in 1838. He was twice married, first to a Miss Cox, their children being, Sarah, Charles, Mary, Thomas, Hugh and Stephen. The mother of Benjamin Moffitt was his second wife. Her maiden name was Margaret Needham. She was born in the south side of Randolph County, and died in 1868. Her father moved from Randolph County to Alabama and still later to Mississippi, where he spent his last years. Benjamin Moffitt was the youngest of six children, the others being Elizabeth, William B., Julia, Eli N. and Solomon.

Benjamin Moffitt remained with his mother after his father's death, and in addition to assisting in the work of the farm he acquired a good education in the local schools. He made good use of his opportunities and for two terms taught in Randolph County. For two years he was clerk in Doctor Foust's store at Coleridge, and then in 1854 came to Ashboro; and after clerking two years for Dr. J. M. Worth set up in business for himself as a general merchant. It was not an easy matter to engage in merchandising at that day, when this part of North Carolina was devoid of railroad facilities. All his merchandise had to be brought in by teams over the roads from Fayetteville. Mr. Moffitt continued business except for a time during the war. He furnished a substitute for active field service in the Confederate army and he himself did duty as a home guard. When the war was over he resumed the mercantile business and in 1876 became one of the organizers of the Franklinville Manufacturing Company of Randolph County. With this corporation he rounded out his service as a business man and for twenty-seven years was its secretary and treasurer and gave all his time and ability to the company's affairs. He resigned in 1903 and has since enjoyed a well earned retirement.

In 1862 Mr. Moffitt married Martitia E. Baldwin. She was a native of Mississippi, while her parents were natives of Connecticut. She died in 1892. For his second wife Mr. Moffitt married Grizell Bagley, sister of Major W. H. Bagley, who was clerk of the Supreme Court of North Carolina for years. Mrs. Moffitt died in 1902. Mrs. Moffitt of the first marriage had only one child, a daughter, Florence, who became the wife of James Hall, of Philadelphia. She died leaving a daughter, Florence M. Hall, who is still living in Philadelphia.

Mr. Moffitt was one of the organizers of Balfour Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, but is now a non-affiliating member. In politics he began voting when the whig party was a strong organization in North Carolina and throughout the South. With the disbanding of that party he naturally affiliated with the democrats. Though never a very active partisan, he has always tried to do his duty at the polls, and was honored with election and for four years served as county treasurer.

WALTER CLARK ASHWORTH, M. D. In order to give his abilities and experiences a larger usefulness Doctor Ashworth for the past ten years has conducted the Glenwood Sanitarium at Greensboro, one of the best institutions of its kind in the state. Almost from the time of its establishment it has cared for patients to the maximum of its capacity, and its material facilities and service personnel have been kept up to the high standards represented by the ideals of its founder. Glenwood Sanitarium has its home in a commodious frame structure, with wide open verandas, set in the midst of grounds of unusual beauty and attractiveness, and adorned by oak and pine trees that in themselves furnish restfulness that supplements the medical care and attention given by the doctors and attendants.

Doctor Ashworth was born on a plantation in Cedar Grove Township of Randolph County, North Carolina. His grandfather, Hon. Joel Ashworth, was a native of Montgomery County, North Carolina, and moved from there to Randolph County, buying a plantation in Cedar Grove Township. Besides general farming he was also associated with J. A. Spencer in operating a store and a flour, grist and saw mill. This locality became known as Spencer's Store. Joel Ashworth remained a resident of that community until his death at the age of ninety years. He was one of the highly influential citizens of that section and represented his county in the Legislature in 1868 and 1869, during the time of the reconstruction of the South. He married Elizabeth Woolever, who died at the age of sixty-two. They had only one child, William Russell Ashworth, who was born in Randolph County in 1845. He had a very good education during his youth, and long before reaching his majority entered the Confederate Army and was still under age when the struggle closed and he came home a veteran soldier. He then taught school for a time, afterwards was elected register of deeds and sheriff of Randolph County. Being an only son, he inherited his father's estate, and is still living on the old Ashworth homestead, five miles south of Ashboro. He married Perlina

Brookshire. She was born in Montgomery County, North Carolina, daughter of Enoch and Rebecca Brookshire. She died at the age of sixty-five.

Doctor Ashworth, like his father, is an only child. As a boy he attended rural schools, also the Ashboro High School, was a student of Guilford College, and began the study of medicine under Doctor Walker at Randleman. He finished his education in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1892. Doctor Ashworth has had a long and interesting experience as a physician and surgeon covering a period of a quarter of a century. For a number of years he practiced at Kernersville in Forsyth County, and from there moved to Greensboro, where he handled a growing general practice for a number of years. In 1908 he established the Glenwood Sanitarium, which is located just outside the corporate limits of the city.

Doctor Ashworth has taken a number of postgraduate courses in the New York Polyclinic and also abroad in Vienna. He is a member in high standing of the Guilford County Medical Society, the North Carolina State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

In 1893 he married Miss Birdie Sapp, who was born at Kernersville, daughter of Wesley Sapp. They have two daughters, Pearl and Myrtle. Doctor and Mrs. Ashworth are members of the West Market Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with Greensboro Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Kernersville Council Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

William Henry Ragan is one of the pioneers of High Point, was a merchant there when it was an unpretentious village without a single factory or industry, and had much to do with the planning and upbuilding of some of the industrial features which now characterize that center. Mr. Ragan has also been prominent in public affairs and has now served for a number of years as chairman of the board of trustees of the A. & E. College at Raleigh.

He was born on a farm near Franklinville in Randolph County. His father, Thomas Ragan, was born in Montgomery County, and his grandfather, Bryant Ragan, was a native of Pennsylvania and of Irish ancestry, descended from one of three brothers who came to this country in colonial times and located in the Province of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Ragan as a youth learned the trade of miller. He moved to Randolph County in early days, and owned and occupied a plantation and operated a flour mill near Franklinville. About 1866 he sold his possessions there and moved to Jamestown in Guilford County, where he likewise followed farming and merchandising. He died at Jamestown in 1902. The maiden name of his wife was Delany C. Craven, whose father was a planter and slave owner and lifelong resident of Randolph County. She was born in Randolph County and died in 1898. In the family were two children, Elizabeth and William H. Elizabeth is now deceased. Her husband was Nathan A. Hanner.

William Henry Ragan was well schooled during his youth, and was trained to the life of the farm. At the age of eighteen he went to Franklinville and for a time was employed in a cotton mill. He rose in degrees of responsibility until he was assistant to the general manager. Resigning this position in 1867, Mr. Ragan came to High Point and established a store. At that time High Point was a village, had not a single factory of any kind, and still relied upon the old plank road as its main artery of transportation. For a number of years he continued merchandising and in the meantime became interested in local cotton mills and did much to develop local real estate.

In 1867 Mr. Ragan married Martha H. Cox, a native of Randolph County and daughter of Nathan M. and Eleanor Cox. She died in 1883. In 1885 Mr. Ragan married Ada L. Coffin, a native of Guilford County and daughter of Dr. S. G. and Laura M. Coffin. She is a lineal descendant of Tristram Coffin, distinguished in history as the first settler of Nantucket, Massachusetts.

Charles Ragan, son of Mr. Ragan's first marriage, married Elizabeth Dillard, and they had two sons, William, who is now deceased, and Dillard Ragan. By his second marriage Mr. Ragan has a daughter, Berta L., wife of Dr. W. W. Dinsmore of Montgomery, Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. Ragan are members of the Wesleyan Memorial Church and he has served as a member of its official board upwards of forty years. He has been chairman of the board of trustees of the A. & E. College at Raleigh for seventeen years, and at the expiration of his present term will have served twenty consecutive years. The first time he ever missed attendance at a board meeting was in 1918 and that was due to illness. He is also chairman of the finance committee of the college. Many other positions of trust and responsibility have been conferred upon him. For ten years he was a member of the board of county commissioners, was seven years its chairman, and has served his home city as an alderman and city treasurer. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Protestant Home for Children. Fraternally he is a member and for seven years was master of Numa F. Reid Lodge No. 344, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Horace E. Flack, Ph. D. Among North Carolina men whose activities outside the state reflect honor upon the home commonwealth is Dr. Horace E. Flack, who since its creation has been executive of the Department of Legislative Reference for the City of Baltimore. Doctor Flack is a noted scholar, especially in the field of municipal science and research, and is one of the leading men among the North Carolina colony in the City of Baltimore.

Doctor Flack was born near Rutherfordton, Rutherford County, North Carolina, May 14, 1879, a son of Millard Benton and Alice Jane (Kilpatrick) Flack. The family is of old Scotch-Irish stock. They have lived in Rutherford County since before the Revolutionary war. Doctor Flack's parents are still living at the old Flack settlement in Rutherford County, eight miles north of Rutherfordton. In this community his great-great-grandfather, John Flack, a Scotchman from the North of Ireland, settled about a century and a half ago. The sturdy old pioneer house, a long, roomy two-story structure, is still standing and is now owned by Doctor Flack and his brother, Dr. Roswell E. Flack of Asheville, North Carolina. Members of the family have lived here continuously since the days of John Flack. The lands embracing the farms of the present descendants comprise about 1,000 acres. In his day John Flack was a county judge or justice in Rutherford County. There are records extant in-

dicating that he sentenced to punishment various persons for Tory activities. He was a Revolutionary patriot. Altogether people of the name have been a strong, sturdy race. Originally all of them were Presbyterians in religious faith, but for the sake of greater convenience of worship or for other reasons many have joined other denominations.

Doctor Flack is an alumnus of Wake Forest College, where he received his A. B. and A. M. degrees in 1901. In 1903 he came to Baltimore to enter Johns Hopkins University and received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from that institution in 1906. In 1912 the University of Maryland conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. Doctor Flack was also honored with election to the honorary scholarship fraternity Phi Beta Kappa by the Johns Hopkins University. The thesis which he offered as candidate for his doctor's degree was a treatise on "The Adoption of the Fourteen Amendment." He also wrote a monograph on the "Diplomatic Relations Preceding the Spanish-American War." While at Johns Hopkins Doctor Flack specialized in political science, history and political economy.

The Maryland Legislature of 1906 amended the Baltimore Charter by incorporating a provision for the creation of a department of legislative reference, and when this department went into operation in 1907 Doctor Flack was the first executive. Legislative reference departments are comparatively a new thing in America and the pioneer institution of the kind was established by Wisconsin as an adjunct of the state government. To Baltimore belongs the credit of establishing the first department of legislative reference primarily intended for the city. However, under Doctor Flack's administration this department has always served a much wider scope, its facilities have been placed at the disposal of the state government during its sessions at Annapolis, and through an act of 1916 Doctor Flack was authorized to establish a similar department for the state. His active duties in that position, which he combines with the Legislative Reference Library at Baltimore, began at the session of the Legislature in Annapolis in January, 1918. Fortunately for the usefulness of the department the provisions creating it provided for non-political control. The department at Baltimore is under control of a commission composed of the mayor, the city solicitor, the president of Johns Hopkins University, president of the Municipal Art Society, and president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

Doctor Flack served as secretary of the new Charter Revision Commission of Baltimore in 1909-10, was secretary of the City-Wide Congress of Baltimore in 1910-12, was secretary of the charter board, 1917-1918, and since 1910 has been state secretary of the National Municipal League. At the Pittsburg meeting of the National Municipal League in 1908 Doctor Flack was author of the address, printed in the proceedings of the league, on "Municipal References Libraries." Besides this and other literary work already mentioned he has been editor of "Notes on Current Legislation" for the American Political Science Review from 1910 to 1914, and is a contributor to the Encyclopedia of American Government. He is a member of the American Political Science Association, a democrat in politics, a member of the Baptist Church and belongs to the Johns Hopkins and City clubs of Baltimore. On October 12, 1909, Doctor Flack married Miss Edith Henning of Baltimore. They have one daughter, Mary Alice, born in 1915.

HON. HUGH REID SCOTT is a native of Rockingham County, North Carolina, a son of William Scott, who was a native of the same county, and who was a son of David Scott, who lived and died in the same county. The wife of William Scott, and mother of the subject of this sketch, was Rhoda Settle Reid, a daughter of Reuben Reid and his wife, Elizabeth Settle Reid, all natives and residents of Rockingham County. Among the children of Reuben and Elizabeth Reid was David S. Reid, who was distinguished in his day, being a member of Congress, governor of the state, United States senator, and one of the members of the celebrated peace commission during the Civil war. Elizabeth Settle Reid was a sister of Thomas Settle, who was a man of great prominence and many years a member of Congress and judge of the Superior Court. One of Mrs. Reuben Reid's sisters married Robert Martin, a prominent planter of Rockingham County, and her daughter was the wife of Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" of Congress, celebrated in the annals of the nation and remembered particularly for the distinguished debates between himself and Abraham Lincoln when they were candidates for president. Mrs. Douglas is buried in the old Settel Graveyard near Reidsville, which is now owned by Mr. Scott.

Reuben Reid owned the land where the Town of Reidsville is now located in Rockingham County, and his daughter, Rhoda Reid, was born here, and William Scott was born four miles south of this place.

Thus Mr. Scott is "to the manner born." He is now in his sixty-fourth year and his life has been spent in this county. He graduated at Wake Forest College in 1877 with one of the two honors of his class; spent two years at the Law School of Judge R. M. Pearson, the distinguished chief justice of North Carolina, obtained his license to practice law in June, 1877, and has since then been engaged in his profession as a lawyer, and has been in many ways successfully identified with banking and other enterprises. He resides at Reidsville, has an attractive home, admired by many for its architectual beauty, and among his real estate holdings, which are extensive, both in the City of Reidsville and in various parts of the county, he feels great pride in owning much land that formerly belonged to his ancestors, particularly the site of his home, which he calls Melrose, and a tract of about 500 acres in the suburbs of the city, which he calls Hugomont, this being the place upon which the first Reid whose name was Hugh Reid settled when he migrated to this county from Pennsylvania just after the Revolutionary war. Mr. Scott is not as active in practice now as he has been, but has been considered a lawyer of good ability and a good business man, prudent and sagacious. He married Miss Brewer in 1909, the issue of the marriage being one child, a bright little daughter, Cecilia Reid Scott.

ASHBEL BROWN KIMBALL is a prominent lawyer, well known in the law and in business circles at Greensboro, where he has practiced for many years. To a more select circle he has almost a national reputation through his hog ranch in Granville County, which is widely famed for its Duroc Jersey hogs.

Mr. Kimball was born on that plantation seven miles south of Oxford in Granville County, and it means much to him because it was the home of both father and grandfather. His grandfather, Edward Kimball, was born in that section of North Carolina, grew up as a farmer, and prior to the war operated his old plantation with slave labor. He remained there as a farmer and land owner until the war between the states. During a visit to his son Edward, then in the Confederate army in Virginia, he was taken ill and died, but he was laid to rest at his old home locality. He married Mary Lawson, who was born in the Lawson neighborhood of Rockingham County. They had one daughter, Susan, and two sons William D. and Edward, both of whom were Confederate soldiers. Edward died in the service.

William D. Kimball was born on the old farm in Granville County October 10, 1838. As a soldier he was with Company E of the Forty-sixth North Carolina troops, serving with the rank of sergeant. He was with the regiment practically from the beginning to the end of the war, and saw a great deal of hard service in its various battles and campaigns. He finally surrendered at Greensboro. He succeeded to the ownership of the home farm and was successfully engaged in general farming there until his death November 27, 1917, when in his eightieth year. He married Susan Frances Stark, who was born in Granville County, North Carolina, June 15, 1848, daughter of Kaysar Jackson and Susan Frances (Wilson) Stark. To their marriage were born three sons and four daughters: Edward I., Ashbel Brown, William R., Meta, Dora, Minnie and Alice. Meta married J. J. Wren of Oxford; Dora became the wife of Rev. B. C. Allred of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Ashbel B. Kimball while a boy on the farm attended district schools and prepared for college in the Oak Ridge Institute. From there he entered the University of North Carolina and graduated Ph. B. in 1895. Mr. Kimball made a splendid record as a scholar and in other student activities while at university. He was noted for efficiency in mathematics, which was one of his special subjects. During his junior year he won honors in debating and he also received special mention for his work in civil and electrical engineering, Latin and German. After graduation he taught mathematics at Oak Ridge Institute for two years. On resuming his studies at the State University Law Department he graduated LL. B. in February, 1898, and at once began practice at Greensboro. For many years the firm of King & Kimball of which he is a member has handled some of the most important cases in the local courts.

Mr. Kimball has never lost his love for the farm and country life. The old homestead of which he is owner comprises several hundred acres, bordering the Tar River, and is about seven miles south of Oxford. While it is conducted as a general farm proposition its specialty is thoroughbred hogs of the Duroc Jersey type. In 1916 the secretary of the National Association of Duroc Jersey Hog Breeders paid the Kimball farm the compliment of stating that with one exception there were more registered hogs sold from that herd than from any other one farm in the United States.

Mr. Kimball was one of the organizers of the Southern Life Surety and Annuity Company of Greensboro, that being the first life insurance company in the city. He organized the Greensboro Life Insurance Company and was influential in securing the consolidation of these two organizations with the Jefferson Standard Insurance Company, now the largest insurance company in the South. He is also a director in the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company.

December 23, 1902, Mr. Kimball married Miss Cora Donnell, who was born at Oak Ridge, Guilford County, daughter of William O. and Martha (Lanier) Donnell. Her mother was a cousin of Sidney Lanier, the greatest poet produced by the South and one of the greatest in America. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. He is affiliated with Greensboro Lodge No. 602, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Buena Vista Lodge No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

VOLNEY B. MORGAN is one of the young men of vigor and enterprise who have already established themselves in business affairs. Mr. Morgan is secretary and treasurer of the El Rees So Cigar Company of Greensboro.

He was born on a farm in Deep River Township of Guilford County September 4, 1891. His great-grandfather, Thomas Morgan, came to Guilford County from the state of Ohio, bought land and gave his later years to farming. Andrew Morgan, grandfather of Volney B., was a planter and lifelong resident of Guilford County. He married Nancy Harris, a native of Person County, North Carolina.

David B. Morgan, father of Volney, was born in Deep River Township in 1862, grew up on a farm, and after reaching mature years bought a place of his own in Deep River Township. He continued farming actively until 1906, when he entered the Government service as rural mail carrier. He still carries the mail over a country route and is also owner of his old homestead. David B. Morgan married Miss Mary V. Bowman, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Pitts) Bowman, and granddaughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Pitts. David B. Morgan and wife reared six children, David Edmond, Grace Helen, Volney B., Carrie Belle, Ruth Elizabeth and Carlton Douglas.

Volney B. Morgan grew up chiefly on his father's farm, attended district schools and spent one year in Elon College. At the age of twenty-one he came to Greensboro and went to work as salesman in the store of John T. Rees. He acquired a thorough knowledge of merchandising, and in 1913, upon the organization of the El Rees So Cigar Company, he was appointed its secretary and treasurer and has handled much of the business both locally and in building up outside connections, and enjoys much of the credit for the substantial success of this concern.

January 23, 1914, Mr. Morgan married Stella Violet Atkins. She was born in Deep River Township, daughter of S. J. and Addie Atkins. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have one son, Volney B., Jr. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated with Greensboro Lodge No. 602, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with the Knights of the Maccabees and with Kernersville Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a Presbyterian, while Mrs. Morgan is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ.

OWEN MERIDITH POWERS. It has been said and some times it seems to have been proved that one of the greatest friends of youth is personal re-

W. B. Morgan

sponsibility. If there is strong fiber there this will bring it out and in the development of resourcefulness and self esteem a confidence is created that leads to the path of success. Had Owen Meridith Powers, now one of the representative men of Chadbourn, North Carolina, had his early road smoothed for him by a less stern father he might have made his way more rapidly, perhaps, to the front, but he would never have felt the exhilaration that is one of the rewards of self-made progress.

Owen Meridith Powers was born in Columbus County, North Carolina, July 27, 1879. His parents were Haynes and Helen (Barnes) Powers who became parents of the following children besides the subject of this sketch: Luther R., Hezzie L., Eliza B., Ellen I., MacDonald, Thomas T., Roy H. and Bunyan. His father's occupation was farming. In his early boyhood he had private school instruction and afterward attended a high school, but when he approached his father with the idea of securing financial assistance in furthering his education he found his reply in a recommendation to apply himself to the tilling of the soil. As this did not appeal to Mr. Powers, having no inclination in the direction of an agricultural life, he accepted the gift of five dollars from an uncle and left home to make his own way and provide for his own self support.

Mr. Powers was then eighteen years old and already he realized that a sound education was necessary in order that he could take his place beside other trained workers of the great world. As capital was his first need, he accepted the earliest position that offered itself and, although it was the humble one of cook in a camp, he performed his duties faithfully and satisfactorily. From that position he succeeded to others and alternating work with school attendance, in the course of a few years attended as a student a number of the substantial educational institutions of this section of the state, including the South River Baptist Institute in Sampson County and the Robinson Institute in Robinson County, and was creditably graduated from the normal course in the latter in 1899.

Although he had accomplished the object of his ambition and was well equipped educationally, Mr. Powers had, perhaps, applied himself too closely to his books, for after teaching school for three years he found his health failing to such an extent that he decided to give up that profession, although it was one that interested him greatly. Subsequently he embarked in the mercantile business, in which he continued for six years, following which, in 1905, he came to Chadbourn. Here he established the first garage in the place and gradually became identified with numerous business and public interests. For eleven years he has been president and manager of the Chadbourn Telephone Company. Entering the political field, in the interests of general reform, he was elected mayor of the town and approval was shown of his administration by re-election, and his service of two terms at the head of municipal affairs brought about many very essential changes redounding to his credit and benefitting the people of this city. In other ways in public office he has served capably and honorably, notably as a member for one year of the town board.

On May 23, 1905, Mr. Powers was united in marriage with Miss Edna Baggett, who is a daughter of Silas E. and Winifred (Wilson) Baggett, and they have two sons: Walter Baggett, who was born in February, 1908, and Owen Meridith, Jr., born March 23, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Powers are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has always been a great church worker and has been particularly interested in Sunday school work and was one of the promoters of the first county educational and farmers "rally" ever held at Chadbourn. He has served as assistant superintendent of the Chadbourn church and is now one of the Sunday school teachers. For six years he has been superintendent of the Sunday School Institute of the county and was its secretary for seven years. He is widely known over the county and the esteem in which he is held is universal.

STERLING R. HOLT. North Carolina has always taken much interest in her native sons abroad. Many of them have gone to other cities and communities after achieving at least the foundation of success in their home state. But the spirit of adventure and the determination to achieve success caused Sterling R. Holt to leave his ancestral home in Alamance County when a mere boy, and it is the province of the following paragraphs to relate briefly how he became known as the "ice king" of Indiana, a former chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Indiana, and one of the best known capitalists of Indianapolis.

He was born on the Haw River within two miles of Graham, Alamance County, March 26, 1850, son of Seymour P. and Nancy (Clendening) Holt. His father is still living in Alamance County at the age of ninety-two. His grandfather Isaac Holt was a cousin of Edwin M. Holt, whose portrait is found on other pages of this publication and who is famous for having established the cotton mill industry in the Old North State. For several generations the Holts have been leaders in the industrial and commercial development of North Carolina. Grandfather Isaac Holt was clerk of the Federal court of North Carolina at the time Judge Ruffin was on the bench.

From the date of his birth it will be perceived that Sterling R. Holt lived in North Carolina at a time when the country was practically poverty stricken as a result of the war. The only college he ever attended was an old log schoolhouse in Alamance County. After the war North Carolina had no industrial opportunities to offer its rising sons. It was this situation that confronted Sterling R. Holt about the time he was eighteen years old. In 1869 he came to Indianapolis, having borrowed the money with which to make the journey from his log cabin school teacher, who also gave him a letter paying a splendid tribute to his worth and high character, and furnished the names of two or three North Carolinians who had emigrated to Indiana. From Indianapolis young Holt walked to Plainfield in Hendrix County, a distance of fifteen miles, to look up a Mr. Lauder and a Mr. Hussey who had come here from North Carolina. On the farm of the latter he was given a place as farm hand at a salary of twelve dollars a month. There are few men in Indiana who began life with more meager opportunities and have more completely satisfied their ambition and in a broader or more effective way than Sterling R. Holt.

From the farm he went to work in a grocery store in the north part of Hendrix County at sixteen dollars a month. A year and a half later a merchant at Danville, Indiana, offered him a better place at thirty dollars a month. When in 1873 a wholesale

millinery house at Indianapolis furnished him employment at fifty dollars a month, he felt that indeed he was on the highway to victory and prosperity.

About that time Mr. Holt carried out a real estate deal which netted him $250, and this combined with his careful savings of $600 gave him the capital which in 1874 he embarked in a drug business on Washington Street. In the meantime he had supplemented his early educational advantages by a course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College. The drug store was largely left to the management of his partner, a practical pharmacist, while Mr. Holt kept himself alert to new business opportunities.

In 1875 he bought a thousand tons of ice that had been stored in the basement of the building where now stands the Claypool Hotel on Illinois Street. That was the beginning of his long and notable career in the ice business. Besides giving some attention to his drug business he arranged for the sale and distribution of his ice. He paid eleven dollars for a little second-hand one-horse wagon, thirty-five dollars for a horse and three dollars for harness, and hired a man to make deliveries in the city. Through his friendship with a local banker who had taken a liking to him and placed great confidence in him, during the summer of 1876 Mr. Holt was loaned $800 additional capital, and in that one year cleared $16,000 on the ice business. That was his first "big" money making. In the same year he cleared $2,000 dollars on his drug store.

Since then he has been continuously in the ice business. At first his operations were of course confined to the storage and sale of natural ice. When ice making machines were invented and put on the market, he installed some of them in his own business. In 1880 he became associated with others in the organization of the Indianapolis Ice Company, and in 1888 Mr. Holt acquired the wholesale department of this business. When at the high tide of his reign as the "ice king of Indiana," Mr. Holt owned and operated plants at Indianapolis, Evansville, Terre Haute, Crawfordsville, Logansport and South Bend. He installed the first artificial ice plant in the latter city, also at Evansville, the latter costing $40,000. The plants outside of Indianapolis he has since disposed of, and the Indianapolis business is still conducted as the Holt Ice and Storage Company.

There are a great many people who know Sterling R. Holt neither as a successful business man nor as a power in Indiana politics, but as a former owner of some of the greatest race horses the world has known, including "Sidney Dillon" and other champions of the turf. Many of these horses were bred and trained at Mr. Holt's famous Maywood Stock Farm in Marion County, five miles southwest of Indianapolis. He built up a plant that was one of the showplaces of the state, equipped with seven fine barns, one of them over a thousand feet long, and other substantial buildings, besides a beautiful and costly residence. Maywood Farm was devoted to trotting horses, and his racing stable attained such fame that though the farm is no longer in existence it sill lives in the memory of all true sportsmen and lovers of horseflesh. The star attraction of his stables was the noted trotting stallion "Sidney Dillon," which he purchased for $10,500, and for which he refused $50,000. "Sidney Dillon" is still alive. He is the sire of many blue ribbon winners. Mr. Holt's string also included "Ruth Dillon," the world's champion in the four-year old filly class, and "Fleda Dillon," who holds the world's record at 2:08¼ at two years old. For this farm Mr. Holt also imported a large number of Percheron and Belgian horses. One of his Percherons took first prize at the International Horse Show in Chicago.

Mr. Holt now has another fine farm, which he considers his home farm, though he still resides in the city. It comprises 160 acres of very fine land, situated four miles west of Indianapolis. Mr. Holt has virtually retired from active business life, but maintains a private office in the Terminal Traction Building as a convenient place for the transaction of his affairs. He is one of the largest tax payers in Indianapolis, owning fifty-six pieces of property in the city. He helped organize the Union Trust Company and was one of its first directors. For a number of years he has been financially identified with business and industrial enterprises of his home city.

The people of his native state will take special pride in the fact that a young man of democratic training and rearing should exemplify his stalwart principles and allegiance to such good effect that he became a power in Indiana state politics. He entered the political arena about the same time as Mr. Thomas Taggart, and as a close friend and associate of Mr. Taggart Mr. Holt continued to exercise for a number of years a leadership in state politics. At one time he was president of the Board of Public Safety for Indianapolis, in 1890 was elected chairman of the Marion County Democratic Committee, and in 1892 was elected county treasurer, but declined a second term. In 1895 he became chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, but upon the nomination of Bryan at Chicago in 1896 and the adoption of the free-silver platform, he declined to support the majority wing of the party. Among others he called a convention of gold standard democrats at Indianapolis, and in that convention Palmer and Buckner were nominated on a platform of sound money, and carried on an active campaign for that ticket.

Mr. Holt is prominently identified with Masonic circles and various business organizations of Indianapolis. September 18, 1874, he married Miss Mary Gregg. Her father Martin Gregg was at one time a successful business man of Danville, Indiana, and a county commissioner of Hendricks County.

Frank Armfield Linney of Boone has achieved the position and the fine and broad service of the successful lawyer, winning a high rank in private practice and responding time and again to calls for his public service.

Mr. Linney was born on a farm on the South Yadkin River eight miles from Taylorsville in Alexander County, June 29, 1874. His parents were R. Z. and Dorcas A. (Stephenson) Linney. The great-grandfather William Linney came from England and settled in Iredell County, North Carolina. R. Z. Linney, who was also a lawyer by profession, served as a private in the Confederate army. He was also three times elected to the State Senate and served three terms in Congress from Western North Carolina. His mother was a daughter of Joseph Baxter and a sister of Judge John Baxter of Tennessee. Dorcas A. Stephenson was a daughter of Franklin and Clarissa (Allen) Stephenson. Franklin Stephenson was the only member of his

family who remained in North Carolina, his brothers moving to the west, some of them settling in East Bend, Indiana.

Frank Armfield Linney was educated at Trinity College, but left that institution five months before he graduated. He studied law in college and privately and was licensed by the Supreme Court of the state in September, 1896. For over twenty years he has been busily engaged in his practice and his clientage has brought him an extensive business in five counties of the Seventeenth Judicial District. For eight years beginning January 1, 1906, he served as solicitor of the Seventeenth Judicial District. He was appointed a trustee of the State University of North Carolina and of the Appalachian Training School for Teachers by the Legislature of 1917. The governor appointed him a member of the Special State Tax Commission of 1917. When America declared war on Germany Mr. Linney made a campaign in many of the counties of the state for the purpose of arousing the people to a realization of the issues involved and prompting them to appropriate co-operation with the Government. Mr. Linney did much to lead the way in a hearty support of all war measures. He also served on the local exemption board for Watauga County and on the Legal Advisory Board.

Mr. Linney is owner of 2,000 acres of farm lands in this section of North Carolina. He is a director in the Watauga County Bank of Boone and has lent his professional and private influence in behalf of many constructive enterprises. He did much toward securing the construction of a railroad into Watauga County, and has been a leader in the good roads movement in his district. Mr. Linney is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

He is one of the most prominent republicans of North Carolina. He was district elector for McKinley in 1900, a candidate for Congress from the Eighth Congressional District in 1914, and in 1916 as candidate for governor received the largest republican vote ever given a candidate of that party, the vote for him being 120,121. Again in 1918 he was a candidate for Congress. He was elected chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee in 1914, 1916 and 1918.

January 24, 1900, at Taylorsville Mr. Linney married Mary Hessie Matheson, daughter of W. B. Matheson of Taylorsville. Her father was a well known banker of that town. Mrs. Linney is a sister of Dr. J. P. Matheson of Charlotte, J. A. Matheson of Greensboro, W. L. Matheson of Mooresville, and R. L. Matheson of Taylorsville. Her only sister is Mrs. Coleman Payne of Taylorsville. Mr. and Mrs. Linney have four children: Baxter, Margaret, Kenneth and Mary Frances.

Winfield Chadwick Willis has had a rather diversified experience, at first as a boatman and eventually as a boat owner, and afterwards entering a larger business field and rapidly accumulating experience and authoritative knowledge of insurance. He is now a resident of Newbern and manager of the insurance department of one of the leading banks and trust companies of that city.

Mr. Willis was born at Smyrna, North Carolina, April 30, 1881, a son of Simeon and Fannie (Watson) Willis. His father was both a farmer and merchant. The son was content with the education supplied by the public schools, and in his mature life has done much to fortify himself educationally and make up for early deficiencies.

His life was spent on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then he began sailing on the boats plying the inland waters and around the coast of North Carolina. At the age of twenty he made purchase of a small boat, and began transporting passengers and goods as a vessel owner. With increasing capital he bought power boats, both for freight and passenger service, and in time had a rather extensive business. At the age of thirty he removed to Morehead City, where he conducted a line of passenger boats for a year. While at Morehead City Mr. Willis continued his education with an International Correspondence School course and for a time was local representative of that school at Newbern. He resigned to take up general insurance work, and did business in that line at Morehead City for four years. In May, 1916, he returned to Newbern and became manager of the insurance department of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company.

He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Charitable Brotherhood, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Free Will Baptist Church. Mr. Willis was married June 18, 1903, to Miss Ida Murphy, of Davis, North Carolina. Their four children are named Alma, Bessie, Fannie and Eltone.

Edwin Louis Brown, Jr. Few cities of North Carolina have so beautiful an environment as Asheville with its picturesque scenery of surrounding mountains and its charming vistas along the French Broad River. These natural beauties have long been an inspiration to artists, and an allurement to gifted writers of romance and poetry. Aside from its charming location, the city's great manufacturing plants, its many and notable educational institutions, its stately church edifices and spacious hotels and private residences, many with surrounding grounds that show the finest art of the landscape gardener, all offer subjects well worth preserving in pictured form. To the thousands who come to this beautiful city annually from all over the country, perhaps for educational training, for the healing that wafts on the breeze from the river and mountain, or for recreation and social enjoyment alone, pictured mementoes will, long years afterward in far distant homes, bring back memories that they wish to preserve. Thus, it is not surprising that the Southern Post Card Company, dealers in souvenir post cards, view folders and books, is one of the city's most prosperous business concerns, which is ably managed by Edwin L. Brown, Jr., who is president and manager of the Brown Book Company of this city.

Edwin Louis Brown, Jr., was born at Asheville, North Carolina, August 26, 1879. His parents were Edwin Louis and Eva (Furman) Brown. For many years the father of Mr. Brown was prominent in this city as a merchant.

Edwin Louis Brown, Jr., attended the public schools of Asheville and completed his education in the University of North Carolina. He began his business career as a clerk in a book and stationary store and has continued to be interested along this line ever since. On June 8, 1908, he established the Brown Book Company, incorporating it and becoming its president and manager, as well as manager of the Southern Post Card Company, an allied concern, wholesale dealers in souvenir post cards, view folders and books and

finding a steady market throughout the South Atlantic states. Mr. Brown has additional interests of commercial importance, being president of the Pack Square Book Company, and a director of the Brown Hardware Company. He is a wide-awake, progressive business man and has all his enterprises well in hand.

Mr. Brown was married June 22, 1910, to Miss Jane H. Nichols, who was also born in North Carolina. They are members of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church (South) at Asheville and both are active in church work, Mr. Brown being a member of the board of stewards. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Brown has never taken a very notable part in politics because business has been more attractive to him, but he is known as an earnest, fair-minded citizen ever ready to respond to the call of charity or to assist in the furtherance of worthy local enterprises, or of public movements that the general welfare demands.

Hon. Thomas James Murphy. One of the most progressive cities in North Carolina in the matter of municipal administration is High Point. It is a center of many industries, of rapidly growing wealth and power, and the faith of its citizens in businesslike efficiency accounts for the fact that it is one of the few cities in this part of the country which have gone a step beyond the older commission form of government and have entrusted the administration of municipal affairs to a "city manager."

Recently High Point called to the office of "city manager" a very capable lawyer and former mayor of Greensboro, Thomas James Murphy.

Mr. Murphy is a scion of one of North Carolina's oldest families. He was born in Wilmington in 1870 and lived most of his boyhood on the same plantation at Tomahawk, in Sampson County, where his father and grandfather were born and reared. The Murphys have been in North Carolina for nearly a century and a half, and every generation has produced men of ability and women of culture and splendid character.

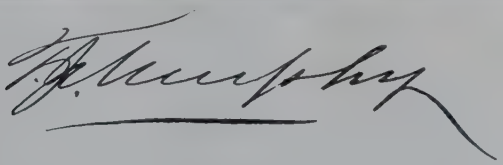
Mr. Murphy's great-great-grandfather, Patrick Murphy, was born in Arran, Scotland. He grew up there and married Elizabeth Kelsoe. In 1774, accompanied by his family, he came to America, and at a critical time, when the colonies were on the point of breaking peaceful relations with the mother country, established his home in the wilds of what is now Franklin Township, Sampson County. He secured there a large area of heavily timbered land and spent most of his active life in improving it. He built there a substantial home of heavy hewn timbers, which is still standing. The venerable structure is now owned by descendants of its original proprietor and holder. Some of the land acquired by this ancestor is also owned by Thomas James Murphy. Patrick Murphy and wife had three sons, named Hugh, Archibald and Robert, all natives of Arran, Scotland. Hugh and Archibald moved into Central and Western Carolina, while Robert Murphy remained with his parents and succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead, where he spent his entire life in an industrious and successful career as a planter. He married Mary Bailey, a native of London, England. Their four sons were named Patrick, David, Archibald and James.

James Murphy, grandfather of Thomas James, was born at the old plantation in 1805. Being the youngest son, he remained at home and succeeded to the ownership of the plantation and increased its productiveness and its facilities as a home. He married Charlotte Treadwell, who was born in the same locality as her husband. Her grandfather, Col. David Dodd, was a gallant officer in the Revolutionary Army. James Murphy and wife had four sons and two daughters. The sons were named Robert James, John Archibald, Patrick Henry and William Bailey. The daughters were named Mary Bailey and Ann E. Mary Bailey became the wife of Dr. Robert Tate, while Ann married Dr. Tate Murphy.

William Bailey Murphy, who heads the next generation, was born on the old plantation in 1845. As soon as he reached an age where his services were available he entered the Confederate Navy and was assigned to duty as signal officer on the blockade runner Beauregard, the sister ship of the Advance, which is pictured elsewhere in this publication. He was in the blockade running service until the close of the war. Afterwards he studied dentistry in the Baltimore Dental College, and following his graduation began practice at Wilmington. The death of his father called him home, and as successor to the ownership of the old plantation he assumed the responsibilities of its management. He also extended the scope of its operations to the turpentine and lumber industry, and, naturally he assumed a position of leadership in the community. He represented Sampson County in the North Carolina Legislature and the Presbyterian Church in the Southern General Assembly. He died in July, 1905. He married in 1869 Miss Marianna Alderman, of Wilmington, North Carolina, daughter of Isaac Thomas and Mary (Love) Alderman, and member of a prominent old family of the state. She is still living at the home place at Tomahawk. They reared six children: Thomas James, Mary Bailey, Charlotte Pearl, Dr. William Bailey, Jr., Florence Alderman and Robert James.

Thomas James Murphy acquired his early education in the schools of Wilmington and Clinton. He was a student of Davidson College, but in 1893 he entered the United States railway mail service, with headquarters in the City of Washington. Such leisure time as he had from his duties he devoted to the study of law at the Columbian, now the George Washington, University. He graduated from the law department in 1899, and in 1900 was licensed to practice in North Carolina. He continued his work in the railway mail service until 1901, when he resigned and came to Greensboro, where he at once entered into practice and soon had an important clientage. Recognized as a man of ability, a student of politics and political science, as well as a practical administrator of affairs, he enjoyed such confidence that he was elected mayor of Greensboro in 1905 and served two years. In 1908 he was elected to the State Legislature from Guilford County, and during the following session took a leading part in its deliberations, and was a member of several important committees, including the committee on counties, cities and towns, committee on finance, and the committee on judiciary. In 1911, when Greensboro adopted the commission form of government, Mr. Murphy was elected president or mayor of the commission, and was kept in that office steadily by re-election until 1917. In that year he accepted the position of city manager of High Point, one of the state's leading manufacturing centers, just fifteen miles from Greensboro.

Mr. Murphy has long been active in Democratic



politics, having served as delegate to various county, district and state conventions. He also attended the historic convention in Baltimore when Woodrow Wilson was first nominated for president of the United States. He is affiliated with several fraternal orders, and is president of the North Carolina Municipal Association of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has also served several terms as president of the North Carolina Municipal Association. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He married in 1902 Miss Annie Shorter Leftwich, of Baltimore. Mrs. Murphy was born in Eufaula, Alabama, daughter of Col. A. Hamilton Leftwich, formerly of Lynchburg, Virginia, and Mrs. Anna Belle (Shorter) Leftwich, of Eufaula, Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have three living children, named Marianna Alderman, Elizabeth Leftwich and William Bailey. The Murphys retain their residence in Greensboro.

LAWSON J. INGRAM. Now living retired at High Point, Lawson J. Ingram represents an old family of Randolph County and for many years was identified with the mercantile and manufacturing interests of his present home city. He is one of that group of men who stimulated and encouraged industry at High Point, and contributed much to the present flourishing state of that city.

He was born on a plantation in Randolph County in 1855, a son of William Braxton and Frances (Birkhead) Ingram. About 1856 his parents moved to Montgomery County, buying a plantation two miles from the present site of Mount Gilead. In 1863 William B. Ingram enlisted in the Confederate army and was in service until the close of the war. He then resumed farming and planting, and late in life moved to Mount Gilead, where he died at the age of ninety years. His wife, who passed away aged eighty-seven, was a daughter of William Birkhead, a native of England who on coming to America settled near Jackson Hill, not far from the line of Montgomery County, and died there when upwards of ninety years of age. William B. Ingram and wife had five children: Thomas Cicero, William Harris, Lawson Jerome, Charles Braxton and Della Florence.

Lawson J. Ingram grew up on a farm, had a rural school education, and began his career at the same time he reached manhood. He was in the mercantile business at Lisleville for six years and then transferred his interests to the Village of High Point. For some years he was a merchant, and then engaged in the manufacture of chairs, which is now perhaps the most considerable industry of the city.

In 1880 Mr. Ingram married Mina Perry, who was born at High Point, a daughter of Seborn and Mary (Jarrell) Perry, a more complete sketch of whom is found on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram have seven children, named Fred Perry, Charles Thomas, Kate Wilhelmina, Frances Braxton, Harold Birkhead, Mary Louise and Laurence M. The son Fred P. married Clara Case, and their children are Clara C., Fred Perry, Jr., and Eloise W. Charles T. married Catherine Webster and has two children, Dorothy and Charles T., Jr. Kate is the wife of De Coursey Pollock and is the mother of three children, Marcella, Mary Perry and De Coursey, Jr. Frances Braxton married John H. Hart and has a son Albert.

Harold Birkhead Ingram was a student in the University of North Carolina when the United States declared war against Germany. He immediately volunteered, went into the officers training camp at Fort Oglethorp, Georgia, and a few weeks later was given his degree at University. He is now a second lieutenant in the Three Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry of the American army.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingram are members of the Wesleyan Memorial Church at High Point.

SEBORN PERRY might well be called the founder of High Point. He was probably the first merchant in the village, and was one of the men who established the first factory there. The great industries of the city at present are a development carried on from the stimulus given by Seborn Perry and his contemporaries, and none contributed more to the early growth and upbuilding of the city than he.

He was born on a plantation two miles from Kernersville in what is now Forsyth County, February 15, 1819, a son of Ebenezer and Annie (Watson) Perry. His father was a relative of Oliver Hazzard Perry, hero of the battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812. Ebenezer Perry was an extensive planter and had his slaves and spent all his life on his plantation in Forsyth County.

One of fourteen children, Seborn Perry acquired a good education, and when about twenty-one years of age became a merchant at Kernersville. At that time money was not plentiful anywhere in the South, and business was largely a matter of barter and exchange. Merchandise bought in New York and Philadelphia and shipped to Fayetteville and thence carried by wagons to Kernersville was exchanged with the farmers and planters for their produce and livestock. These farmers would often travel several days from the mountainous districts of Western North Carolina, carrying their grain and tobacco, and in the fall would drive their cattle, hogs and turkeys to Kernersville for exchange.

After the survey had been completed for the railroad through High Point, Mr. Perry moved to the site of the proposed village and put up a temporary building and installed a stock of merchandise with a view to trading with the railroad workmen. Soon afterward and before the railroad was actually completed he erected a small building at the corner of South Main and High streets. Subsequently this building was incorporated into the hotel that was for many years conducted by Manlef Jarrell. Seborn Perry was an expert business man, and all his undertakings prospered. Subsequently with Captain Snow he started a spoke and handle factory, which was the first industry of the town.

From the surplus of his business profits he invested extensively in real estate, and always showed extreme faith in the future of the town. He acquired two small farms, which later were platted and built upon. These farms are included in what is now the factory district.

Seborn Perry lived at High Point until his death in 1895. He married Mary Jarrell, who was a native either of Randolph or Guilford County. Her parents were Absalom and Lydia Jarrell. She died in 1911. Seborn Perry and wife had three children, Mina, Minnie and Seborn, the last now deceased. He left two chil-

dren. The daughter Mina is the wife of Lawson Jerome Ingram, while Minnie married Willis Vail.

VALENTINE B. BOWERS. A lawyer splendidly equipped for his work of administering justice, Valentine B. Bowers has gained prestige throughout the region of Avery County by reason of his natural talent and acquired ability in the field of his chosen work. His professional career excites the admiration and has won the respect of his contemporaries in a calling in which one has to gain reputation by merit and long hours of patient work.

A native of Elizabethton, Carter County, Tennessee, Valentine B. Bowers was born in 1862, a son of Joe P. and Emmeline (Grace) Bowers, both of whom are deceased. Although himself a native of Tennessee, Mr. Bowers' father and grandfather were both born in Ashe County, in the extreme northwestern part of North Carolina, where the family is one of prominence. The late William Horton Bower, although spelling his name without the final "s," was a kinsman of the family. He represented the northwestern section of the state in Congress.

Mr. Bowers was educated in Wake Forest College, North Carolina, and in Milligan College, Carter County, Tennessee, in which latter institution he was graduated in 1880. For some time after leaving college he was engaged in teaching school. He went West and lived for a year or two at Versailles in Morgan County, Missouri. Returning to North Carolina, he located permanently at Elk Park, in what is now Avery County, in 1885, engaging in the mercantile business, which line he successfully followed for thirty years. During that period he was postmaster under the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations.

While he was a student in Wake Forest College and subsequently he studied law and he was admitted to practice at the state bar in 1882. However, he did not take up this profession exclusively until he retired from the mercantile business, in 1915, although previously he had done considerable work in this line. He is now considered one of the leading and most successful lawyers of the new County of Avery, organized in 1911, and he receives a large part of the important litigation in this section of the state.

Mr. Bowers married Miss Lucretia Virginia Wise, who was born in Linville Falls in what is now Avery County. Mrs. Bowers is a talented teacher, a member of the faculty of Berea College in Madison County, Kentucky. She is a graduate of this famous school that is doing so much for education in the mountain region of the Blue Grass State. In addition to their residence at Elk Park, the family have an attractive home and considerable property at Berea, where they spend a portion of each year. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers have a bright and interesting family—two daughters and a son, namely: Jennie Orlia, Jessie V. and Valentine B., Jr.

Mr. Bowers is a stalwart republican in his political proclivities and while he is not an aspirant for public office he is an active worker in the ranks of that party. His religious faith coincides with the teachings of the Christian Church, and as a citizen he is loyal and public-spirited in all that affects the good of his home community.

HERMAN HOLLIDAY GRAINGER is president of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway, an office formerly held by his father the late J. W. Grainger. The Grainger name has been prominently associated with agricultural, banking, merchandise and other business and civic affairs in Kinston and in the state for many years.

The late Jesse Willis Grainger was one of Kinston's most widely known citizens. He was born in Green County, North Carolina, October 15, 1845, and died at Kinston, February 22, 1910. He was educated in the Hookerton Academy and at Trinity College while Blaxton Craven was its president. Though extremely young at the time he enlisted in the summer of 1864 and served with the Junior Reserves, Second Regiment, as captain of Company G.

Captain Grainger had lived at Kinston for thirty years. He founded and developed an immense business in fertilizers, machinery and other staple commodities and that business is still continued by his son. He exemplified the progressive spirit in farming. He early realized a truth which has been at the foundation of so many great business undertakings of modern times, that it is the aggregate and multiplication of small things that makes a great enterprise. Under his management and good judgment truck farming in the vicinity of Kinston was brought to its highest state of development. He was the owner of several farms and one of them known as Vernon on the north edge of Kinston produced as fine crops of strawberries, beans, cantaloupes and other vegetables as were raised anywhere in the state. He also made that his semi-rural home and made the old brick mansion which had long been a landmark a home of stately dignity and comfort.

The late Captain Grainger was the first president of the Kinston Board of Trade and also served as president of the Chamber of Commerce. Besides having the executive responsibilities of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, he was vice president and a director of the Bank of Kinston, the Citizens Bank of Kinston and the First National Bank of Newbern and was president of the North State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kinston. He was a strong man in democratic politics, and helped to redeem Lenoir County from the odious republican regime. He was elected a member of the legislature from that county in 1885, and at that date overturned the old republican machine. He also served as town commissioner five years and on the county finance committee twenty-five years, and was chairman of the county executive committee, responsible for the many successive victories of the democratic party in Lenoir. He was also for over a quarter of a century on the state democratic executive committee. He was chairman of the congressional committee of the second district, and had represented his party in two national democratic conventions. Captain Grainger was an active Methodist. His first wife whom he married in 1868, was Miss Sallie L. Coward, daughter of John H. Coward. At her death in 1883 she was survived by three daughters and two sons, Capitola, Madie, Saddie, Herman H. and Frank. Frank is now deceased. Captain Grainger was married in 1884 to Miss Clara Dixon.

Herman Holliday Grainger, the only surviving son of his father, has carried forward and increased many of the substantial interests with

W. Bellerson

which his father was so closely identified. He was born near Hookerton in Green County, North Carolina, September 2, 1871, but has spent most of his life in Kinston. He was well educated, at first in the private schools of Kinston, then the military school at LaGrange and finally in the University of Tennessee. He began his business career as a clerk in the office of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, and subsequently was with the United States Government in the revenue department at Raleigh. Returning home he became associated with his father in the latter's varied affairs and on the death of his father in 1910 took over the business of the Machinery and Milling Supplies Company. He has continued this and has also become one of the most extensive operators in the real estate field in and around Kinston. Under his management was developed the large tract at Kinston known as the Grainger Addition. Like his father he takes a hand in agricultural affairs and has the supervision of three hundred fertile acres. The Grainger estate has been under his management largely.

Mr. Grainger is a director in the First National Bank and the National Bank of Kinston, in the Kinston Cotton Mills, the Caswell Cotton Mills, is president of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway Company, and has constantly improved those opportunities presented to a man of affairs to benefit the community in which he lives. Mr. Grainger is a Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

His first wife was Susie Parrott of Kinston. His three sons are by this marriage, their names being Jesse Willis, James Marion and Thomas Holliday. For his second wife, Mr. Grainger married Jeannette McFarland of Wilson, North Carolina, daughter of R. W. McFarland.

WALTER BROWN WILSON has lived in the vicinity of Greenville all his life, and has a record of forty years or more of successful relationship with the business affairs of that city. He is a fine type of the substantial American citizen, and enjoys almost an unique distinction in North Carolina today as father of five stalwart sons who are commissioned officers in the United States Army, prepared to do their part in fighting for democracy.

Mr. Wilson was born in Pitt County, November 1, 1857, a son of Simon Burney and Martha Elizabeth (Brown) Wilson. His father was educated at Wake Forest College and became a farmer, but Mr. Wilson, after being educated in the Greenville Male Academy, chose a commercial career. For seven years he was clerk in a grocery store, and then entered that line of business for himself. In 1888 he started what has been his chief vocation, merchandise brokerage, and in that field has been one of the mainstays of the town ever since. He has also been active in local Democratic politics for many years, and in 1909 was elected treasurer of Pitt County, and by re-election still continues in that official position. He is a trustee of the graded schools of Greenville, and was one of the organizers and is director of the Bank of Greenville. He has long filled the office of treasurer of the local Masonic lodge.

Mr. Wilson has been twice married. November 13, 1883, he married Miss Brittania R. Saunders, of Plymouth, North Carolina. To that union were born six sons, all of whom have attained manhood, the oldest being Walter Brown Wilson, Jr.

Walter Brown Wilson, Jr., was born October 15, 1884, and received his early education at the Greenville Male Academy under the late Prof. W. H. Ragsdale. After finishing there he attended Horner's Military School at Oxford, North Carolina. Later he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, but due to trouble with his eyes at this time he had to give up the appointment. He later attended Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and after graduating from there he entered the brokerage business with his father. Just recently he has given up his business to enter an officers' training camp to become an officer in Uncle Sam's army with his five soldier brothers.

Mr. Wilson's second wife was Miss Lizzie Blow, of Greenville, North Carolina, and they are the parents of two young sons, not yet of military age, Francis Quentin, born January 5, 1908, and James Blow, born June 24, 1912.

Mr. Wilson's five soldier sons, about whom so many articles have appeared in all the leading papers of both the North and the South, are: Lieut. Col. Durward Saunders, Maj. Frank Wiley, Maj. Bascom Lee, Maj. William Rosser, and First Lieut. Carlisle Britannia.

Durward Saunders Wilson was born July 2, 1886, and received his early education at the Greenville Male Academy under the late Prof. W. H. Ragsdale. He later attended Horner's Military School, and after graduating from there received an appointment to West Point, New York. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, with the class of 1910 on June 12, 1910, and was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry and assigned to the Seventeenth Infantry Regiment, stationed at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, but was soon transferred to the Mexican border service at Eagle Pass, Texas. In December, 1910, he was married to Miss Olive Morrill, of Snow Hill, North Carolina. They are the parents of a little daughter, Olive Morrill Wilson, born on March 21, 1913. In September, 1914, Lieutenant Wilson was sent to the Philippine Islands and joined the Thirteenth Infantry, with which regiment he served in the islands for three years, after which time he was transferred to the United States to the Fifty-Third Regiment of Infantry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Just recently he has been assigned to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia, where he is serving at present. He has received a number of promotions since he has been in the service and at present is a lieutenant-colonel in the Regular Army.

Frank Wiley Wilson was born April 29, 1888, and was also a student at the Greenville Male Academy under the late Prof. W. H. Ragsdale and later attended the Baltimore City College at Baltimore, Maryland. He spent one year at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, North Carolina, and then entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in the class of 1909, and was there for three years. He belonged to the Sigma Nu fraternity. Later he studied medicine at the University of Maryland at Baltimore, Maryland, and graduated from there in the class of 1914. While there he joined the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity. Then he became an interne in the hospital of the United States Soldiers' Home at Washington, District of Columbia, and in a year's time passed the examination for a commission and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserved Corps of the Army. He entered the Army Medical School and after graduating from there was commissioned

a first lieutenant in the Regular Medical Corps of the army and was assigned to the Twenty-Eighth Infantry Regiment and stationed at Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande City, Texas, and was on the Mexican border until war with Germany was declared and his regiment was ordered to France for overseas service. He has received two promotions since being in the service and at present is a major in the Regular United States Medical Corps and is doing duty in France with the Fifth United States Field Artillery.

Bascom Lee Wilson was born December 3, 1889, and received his early education at the Greenville Male Academy under the late Prof. W. H. Ragsdale and at the Greenville graded school. He later attended the Baltimore City College at Baltimore, Maryland, for one year, and then entered the University of North Carolina in the class of 1910, and while there joined the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. After spending two years at college he accepted a position with the Bank of Greenville. Later he studied medicine at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated from there with the class of 1915. While there he joined the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity. He then became an interne at the hospital of the United States Soldiers' Home at Washington, District of Columbia. During his four years at the medical college he took the examination of the State Board of Medicine of Maryland and passed first on the first two years' work and passed second on the next two years. After one year at the Soldiers' Home he passed the required examination and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Reserve Corps of the Regular Medical Corps. He entered the Army Medical School and after graduating from there was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Regular United States Medical Corps and was assigned to the Twenty-Third United States Infantry and stationed at El Paso, Texas, on the Mexican border, but was soon transferred to Syracuse, New York. He married Miss Marion Dilworth, of Baltimore, Maryland, on January 15, 1917, and they are the parents of a baby daughter, Marion Dilworth Wilson, born February 13, 1918. Since being in the army service Bascom Wilson has been promoted twice and at present is a major in the United States Medical Corps and is doing duty in France.

William Rosser Wilson was born February 28, 1891, and received his early education at the Greenville Male Academy under the late Professor Ragsdale and at the Greenville graded school. He received his early military training at Bingham's Military School at Asheville, North Carolina. Later he entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, with the class of 1911 and was in college for two years. While there he joined the Sigma Nu fraternity. He left college to prepare himself for West Point, New York. He passed the examination and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, on June 14, 1911, and graduated from there with the class of 1916 on June 14, 1916, after having lost one year in the academy on account of pneumonia. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry and assigned to the Sixteenth United States Infantry and saw his first service with the American Expeditionary Forces in Mexico with General Pershing. Later he was stationed on the Mexican border at El Paso, Texas, with the Thirty-fourth United States Infantry, at which place he was married on May 31, 1917, to Miss Elizabeth (Dolly) Evans, of El Paso, Texas, and they are now the parents of a baby daughter, Elizabeth (Dolly) Evans Wilson, born at El Paso, Texas, March 10, 1918. Lieutenant Wilson has been promoted since being in the service and at present is a major of infantry and is stationed at Waco, Texas, with the Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Carlisle Brittania Wilson was born October 11, 1892, and received his early education at the Greenville Male Academy under the late Prof. W. H. Ragsdale and at the Greenville graded school. He entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in the class of 1913 and was in college for two years. While there he joined the Sigma Nu fraternity. He left college to accept a position with the Bank of Greenville. Later he gave up his banking career to accept an appointment to West Point, New York. He passed the examination and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, on June 15, 1914, with the class of 1918. On account of the outbreak of the war with Germany each of the classes at the academy was graduated early and the class of 1918 was graduated on August 30, 1917. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry and assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry, United States Army, and stationed at San Diego, California. He has been promoted once since graduation and at present is a first lieutenant of infantry.

The Wilson family bears the distinction of being the only family on the records of the War Department which has five sons commissioned officers in the Regular Army of the United States of America.

Blanford B. Dougherty. The men who succeed in any enterprise in life, the generals who win their spurs on the field of battle, the financiers who amass wealth, are men who have confidence in themselves and the courage of their convictions. There is a time in every man's life when he reaches the conclusion that envy is ignorance, that imitation is suicide and that though the world is full of good, no good thing comes to him without self-reliance and the power to gain results. The man who trusts himself and who plans well his part on the stage of life is a success. A strong and sterling character is like an acrostic—read it forward or backward or across, it spells the same thing. Professor Blanford B. Dougherty, superintendent of the Appalachian Training School at Boone in Watauga County, has gained much distinction as an educator in this section of the state, and during his long connection with the above institution has succeeded in greatly raising the intellectual standard and promoting the efficiency of the teachers and consequently of the school system of the mountain district. It has been Professor Dougherty's life ambition to wipe out ignorance and prejudice in North Carolina through the establishment of good schools, and his first great work in this connection has been to educate and equip teachers capable of carrying out his ideas. The history of the Appalachian Training School is the history of the accomplishments of Professor Dougherty. This school is the realization of an ideal conceived by him in his early manhood and tenaciously pursued by him for his whole life, unswerved by any difficulty or circumstance.

He grew up in the very dawn of our present educational system and is distinctly one of the pioneers of our educational progress. When he

came up through the grammar schools, high schools, as such, did not exist and the old academy was just beginning to fill up the gap which was almost a chasm between the grammar school and the college.

In 1907, when the educational impetus, begun under Aycock, was beginning to bear fruit under the progressive leadership of our educators, our high schools in their present form were started by legislative enactment. But in 1903, four years previous, Professor Dougherty was so enthusiastic in establishing high schools and training schools and had made such success with the Watauga Academy that he secured an appropriation from the Legislature for $1,500 for a building and $2,000 for yearly maintenance. His inspiration and vision must have been powerful to secure such an appropriation at that time for that purpose.

This was only a beginning. Since that time he has devoted every energy and thought to the establishing of a training school where boys and girls may be fitted to teach and to live a fuller life of usefulness, inspired with the proper motives and ideals. At chapel on Tuesday, November 13, 1917, Professor Dougherty said:

"For our school I have an ideal: It is an institution where friction is reduced to a minimum, and co-operation and congeniality are planted and successfully cultivated; an institution where all kinds of sham and neglect of duty receive no support, but where students and teachers alike rejoice in the amount and in the excellency of their work; an institution where caste is not known, but where each one, if he does his work well and protects his reputation as he should—not taking advantage even with opportunity—may realize that he is the equal, not the superior, of his fellows; an institution where health is preserved, economy taught, honor developed, and morality and religion encouraged; an institution dedicated to mountain homes, to the rebuilding of mountain schools—to every interest of our mountain people; an institution that the mountaineers gladly support in every way with unstinted measure, and to which they delight to make frequent visits; an institution that the mountain people rejoice to recognize as their VERY OWN.

In 1870, at Jefferson in Ashe County, North Carolina, occurred the birth of Professor Blanford B. Dougherty, a son of Daniel Boone and Ellen (Bartlett) Dougherty, both of whom are deceased. The father was born in Johnson County, Tennessee, the son of Elijah Dougherty. The family is of Irish origin and comes of that strong, self-reliant race of Highlanders who pioneered and settled the southern ranges of the Appalachian mountains in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee. Johnson County, Tennessee, where the Dougherty family lived, was almost wholly Union in sentiment. At the beginning of the war between the states Daniel Boone Dougherty espoused the cause of the Confederacy and came into North Carolina, joined the Confederate army and served throughout the entire period of the war, at the close of which, being penniless, he walked across the state and into the mountains of the extreme western part of North Carolina. As he journeyed he chanced to stop at Jefferson, Ashe County, to attend special services held by the presiding elder. Sheriff Edwin C. Bartlett was an ardent Methodist and on observing the young man's interest in the services invited him to spend as much time as he wished at his home. Such an invitation to a bountiful home was in itself a sufficient interest to a returned Confederate soldier. But when Mr. Dougherty met the sheriff's daughter, Ellen, his interest became absorbing. Though he was of a religious turn of mind, the meeting was no longer a thing of first importance. After his marriage he lived at Jefferson, until 1871, moving in that year to the vicinity of Boone, in the adjoining County of Watauga, where he bought a large tract of land embracing a large part of the present Town of Boone. He sold off several small tracts of land and a large number of town lots in order to encourage the building of the town. He retained 150 acres of beautiful bottom, meadow and mountain land which was subsequently divided among his three children, D. D. and B. B. Dougherty and Mrs. R. M. Green. He operated a mill, edited the county paper, was justice of the peace, was postmaster for the town, and was general referee of disputes and disagreements for the surrounding country. Professor Dougherty's maternal grandfather, Edwin C. Bartlett, of Jefferson, was a prominent man in his day, serving as sheriff of Ashe County for a number of years and as a member of the Legislature. He was recognized as one of the leaders in his section of the state.

Professor Dougherty's boyhood home at Boone, where he was reared, is part of the present site of the famous Appalachian Training School, of which he and his brother were the founders. This tract of land is of great historic interest as it is the site of Daniel Boone's cabin home, a monument marking the exact location of which was erected here in 1913 by Col. W. L. Bryan. This is the place from which the great explorer with his companions started on their western expedition, blazing their way through mountains and forests into Tennessee and Kentucky. On October 14, 1914, the Daughters of the American Revolution had stone monuments erected marking the old Daniel Boone trail from the northwestern part of North Carolina across the country into Kentucky.

Professor Dougherty grew up amid the stern and repelling surroundings of the mountain country, the conquering of which has ever proved a great developer of character. The family, though poor, was highly respectable, honest and very conscientious. As a young boy he helped to clear the land at Boone, even the very site on which is now located the Appalachian Training School. He grubbed trees and sometimes with five oxen hitched to a wagon hauled wood into town to sell. He was an unexcelled teamster. He was very ambitious for an education and his studies at college extended over a period of several years, as he was forced to alternate teaching and studying in order to finance himself. He completed his freshman year at Wake Forest College and then attended Holly Springs College, Tennessee, for one year. Following this he was principal of Globe Academy, in Caldwell County, from 1893 to 1895. He then entered the senior class at Carson-Newman College in Tennessee, and was graduated in that institution, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in the class of 1896. He then returned as principal of Globe Academy for another year and in 1897 he became teacher of Latin in Holly Springs College, where he remained for another year. In the fall of 1898 he was matriculated as a student in the senior class of

the University of North Carolina, in which he was graduated as a Bachelor of Philosophy in the class of 1899.

In 1899 Professor Dougherty and his brother, Professor Dauphin D. Dougherty, established Watauga Academy at their home Town of Boone. This was the predecessor of the present Appalachian Training School. Professor Dauphin D. Dougherty is a Bachelor of Arts of the class of 1892, Wake Forest College, and he was professor of mathematics in Holly Springs College from 1892 until 1899. By his straightforward and direct manner of life, by his tireless work in every capacity, by his thoughtfulness and carefulness in every detail of school work, by his loyalty and devotion to every interest of the school, as well as everyone with whom he comes in contact, he is generally thought of as the main spring if not the right arm of the Appalachian Training School.

The Watauga Academy was begun on a very modest scale, with an appropriation of only $25 per month from the county. It had for some time been the ambition of these two brothers to establish a normal school—a thorough training school for teachers—for the especial benefit of the mountain region of North Carolina, a section which has ever seemed woefully lacking in educational facilities. They realized that the first necessity for improvement was good teachers, for even with money to establish free schools little could be accomplished without trained and educated teachers. Accordingly they set about to get a training school established here by the state, to form a part of the state's normal school system. To this line of the work Professor Dougherty, of this sketch, devoted his special attention. This work carried him through three or four years of patient labor, that required heroic effort on his part among the legislators at Raleigh, long drawn-out sessions with the committee on education getting the leaders in state affairs lined up for his cause. It should be stated at this point that Professor Dougherty on account of his thorough honesty and unselfishness, his unblemished character, his plainness of speech and manner, albeit with much tact and ready diplomacy, won his way to a commanding position with politicians of all degrees, as well as with business men of wealth and people of large affairs. In the latter connection the truth is demonstrated by the fact that he personally called upon and became acquainted with some of the wealthiest citizens not only of North Carolina, but of eastern financial cities as well, such as New York and Philadelphia, and was given contributions by them for the fund to start the school.

From a circular of information issued December 20, 1904, the following facts concerning the establishment of the school are gleaned. The North Carolina Legislature of 1903 established for the public school teachers of Western North Carolina the Appalachian Training School, which was subsequently located, by the chartered trustees, in the Town of Boone. The law creating the school provided that when the citizens donated $1,500 for a building the state would give the same amount and also an annual appropriation of $2,000 for the maintenance of the school. During the first year's work the financial agent, Professor Dougherty, of this sketch, easily secured the required amount in Watauga County, the Town of Boone giving $1,000, which secured the school. In all he secured $10,000 in subscriptions—a handsome sum in that day, which came from almost every state east of the Mississippi. The trustees of Watauga Academy tendered the use of their commodious building, free of charge. The school year was divided into three terms: A fall term, a spring term and a summer term, and six teachers, representing the best North Carolina colleges, were engaged during the year.

Professor Dougherty is superintendent of this school, which is the successor to his own school, the Watauga Academy, and his brother, Professor Dauphin D. Dougherty, is head of the science department and has supervisory management of most of the details of the school. In addition there is a complete faculty of seventeen of the very best talent, most of whom have college degrees. It is most gratifying to note that the school has won its way to a place of commanding importance. It has done and is continuing to do great things for the education and betterment of the entire mountain section, and inasmuch as its establishment was largely the work of Professor Dougherty and his brother, they deserve special thanks for its success. One of the features accomplished is introducing the eastern to the western section of the state. This was a work greatly needed in North Carolina and has been brought about mainly by the graduates of the school going into other sections of the state to teach, while the teachers of those sections come up into the mountains for their summer work.

The school not only is devoted to education, but in addition aims to be of benefit generally to the mountain region. Professor Dougherty advocates all kinds of public development, the building of railroads, of good roads, the establishment of local industries that are suitable for the section and the improvement of the local farms. He has personally taken an active and leading part in the organization and promotion of railroad building—efforts which are now bearing fruit, for the railroad now extends from Johnson City, Tennessee, to Boone. He is an educator whose ideas and activities are not confined to the school room, and as a business man his services are often sought in the organization of industries, financial institutions and public enterprises generally. He organized and the school is the owner of the New River Light & Power Company, which furnishes electric light to the school, the Town of Boone and to farmers throughout this region. The property of the school is worth about $200,000 and is constantly increasing in value. In addition to the buildings there are two big farms, comprising altogether 450 acres of fine land.

With all of his many duties, Professor Dougherty was for sixteen years (1899-1915) county superintendent of schools of Watauga County. The development of the schools of his county was not among the least of his accomplishments. The value of the school property in the county increased from $5,000 to $30,000. He built forty-four schoolhouses, and established a loan fund of $11,000 for building schoolhouses. At one time the attendance was the best of any county in the state. He often appeared before the legislative assemblies and urged longer terms and better salaries for the teachers in the public schools of the entire state. In 1916 he served on the North Carolina Text Book Commission and took an active part in securing from the publishers of text

books contracts favorable to the children. During the great world war he was county food administrator and chairman of the war savings stamp committee, both he and his brother subscribing to the limit as well as enlisting a large number of others to do the same.

Professor Dougherty is a loyal member of the Baptist Church and known for his benovelence to all good causes. Besides other aid he and his brother, D. D., gave the land for the Baptist parsonage and the valuable corner lot for the new and commodious Baptist Church.

Professor Dougherty is uniformly known as an able and highly competent man, just the one for this work. He has been commended for his accomplishment by numerous writers in newspapers and magazines, who have investigated the work of the school; but probably the highest compliment of all was paid him by the North Carolina Legislature, as per the following letter, dated March 12, 1915, at Raleigh:

"Prof. B. B. Dougherty, Principal.
Appalachian Training School, Boone.
"Dear sir:

"The joint committee on appropriations of the Senate and House, after hearing reports from all institutions of the state receiving state aid, have directed us to convey to you the sincere apreciation of the committee on the work your School is doing, and of the admirable management it is receiving. While many of our institutions are splendidly managed, yet your school alone is singled out by the Committee as especially deserving of commendation. It is with very great pleasure that we convey to you the unqualified approval of this Committee and heartily congratulate you upon your record of accomplishments.

"Cordially yours,
"(Signed)
"Henry A. Gilliam,
"Chairman Senate Committee Appropriations.
"Gallatin Roberts,
"Chairman House Committee on Appropriations."

Neill A. Graham is representative of an old and honored family name in Richmond County, where the Grahams have lived and done their part as worthy and respected citizens for several generations. They are typical of the strong, sturdy Scotch who in North Carolina and elsewhere have impressed their character and energies upon the world's activities.

Mr. Graham is a grandson of Neill Graham and a great-grandson of Archie Graham. Both of them were born in Scotland. They immigrated to America and settled in North Carolina in 1802, first in Cumberland County and three years later removing to the northeast section of Richmond County on the Lumber River. There the Grahams established a large plantation, and for over a century the lands in that vicinity were owned and operated by members of this family.

It was on the old homestead along the Lumber River that Neill A. Graham was born in 1854. He is a son of William W. and Jane (Jenkins) Graham. His father, also a native of Richmond County, served as captain of a company in the Confederate Army. By profession he was a civil engineer, had a fine education, and was said to have been the best mathematician in the state in his day. He was a graduate of Donaldson Academy at Fayetteville, for several years was sheriff of Richmond County and after the war was county surveyor. He died in 1899, in his eightieth year.

Neill A. Graham acquired a good education considering the time and opportunities of his youth. He learned surveying and civil engineering under his father, and has combined that occupation with practical farming. Since 1897 he has continuously filled the office of county surveyor of Richmond County.

His work as a farmer is done on a fine plantation which he has occupied since 1889. It comprises 233 acres and is located on the Capital Highway, which extends from Washington to Atlanta, and is six miles north of the county seat of Rockingham and in Mineral Spring Township. Between his profession and the management of this farm Mr. Graham has found ample interests and occupation for his time and energies and he is one of the very substantial citizens of the county. Mr. Graham has always taken great interest in local history and is considered an authority on historical questions in his part of the state.

He married Miss Rachel Covington, a daughter of Walter K. Covington. The Covingtons are an old and influential family in both Richmond and Anson counties. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have three children: Essie Jane, Sallie May and William Walter.

Taylor L. Rawley. A retired resident of Winston-Salem, Taylor L. Rawley began his career as a soldier in the war between the states, and after a gallant and faithful service of nearly four years he took up the varied business activities which engaged his attention for so many years.

Mr. Rawley was born on a farm near the Virginia state line, in Rockingham County, December 4, 1841. His grandfather, James Rawley, was born in England, December 23, 1774. A brother preceded him to America and settled in Maryland. The descendants of both of them are now numerous and found in various states of the Union. The name is spelled differently by different branches of the family. James Rawley came to North Carolina, and bought land in Rockingham County. He lived there the typical life of the planter and slave owner until his death on February 15, 1851. He married Frances Nichols on July 22, 1795, and her death occurred October 11, 1839. They reared twelve children named Daniel, Elizabeth, David, Martha, Talitha, James E., John, William, Nancy, George W., Thomas, Robert P. and James 2d, James E. having died young.

David I. Rawley, father of Taylor L., was born near the present site of Ruffin in Rockingham County, February 8, 1802. His early life was spent on a farm and after his marriage he bought land adjoining the estate of his wife's father. He had a few slaves, and lived contentedly and with sufficiency of prosperity until his death on June 15, 1863. David I. Rawley married Catherine Stubblefield, who was born near the present site of Ruffin. Her father Hugh C. Stubblefield was probably born in the same vicinity. Her grandfather Wyatt Stubblefield formerly lived in Caswell County, but in March 1809 deeded to his son Hugh the land in Rockingham County where the latter spent his life. Hugh C. Stubblefield was not only a planter, but also operated a grist

mill which was on the land given by his father. He lived there until his death. Hugh Stubblefield married a Miss Lindsay. Mrs. David Rawley died in 1875. She reared six sons, James W., Hugh S., Taylor Lindsay, Rufus L., David Albert and Joseph P. Of these sons James, Hugh, Taylor, and Rufus all served as Confederate soldiers. Hugh lost his life in a skirmish near Charlestown in Jefferson County, West Virgina, and now sleeps there in the Confederate Cemetery.

Taylor L. Rawley had his early education in the rural schools of Rockingham County, and at the age of twenty he was attending a preparatory school near Hillsboro, taught by Professors Hughes and Norwood, and it was his intention to join the sophomore class at the University of North Carolina in 1861. However, war broke out and he responded to the call of the government and on May 10, 1861, enlisted in Company G of the Fourteenth Regular North Carolina Troops, In November, 1863, Mr. Rawley was commissioned First lieutenant in Company K of the Thirteenth Regiment. In the battle of Seven Pines he was wounded, but after several weeks in the hospital rejoined his command. He saw some of the hardest fighting of the war, and was almost continuously in service until the close. Among the great battles in which he fought was Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Petersburg, etc., etc. He was at Appomattox at the final surrender and he still has the parole granted him there, April 10, 1865.

Like many of the Southern soldiers, he took up the duties of civilian after the war with a steadfast courage and patience, and obtained his own share of the rising fortunes of the South. For several years he sold tobacco on the road, and afterwards with a brother built a grist mill on the site of the one owned by his grandfather in Rockingham County. In 1884 Mr. Rawley removed to Reidsville and became active as a tobacco manufacturer with William Lindsay & Company. In 1892 Mr. Rawley came to Winston, and for a few years was engaged in the leaf tobacco trade. For ten years he had active charge of the Winston-Salem waterworks, but since giving up business responsibilities has lived quietly retired.

On December 5, 1865, a few months after the close of the war, Mr. Rawley married Sallie P. Lindsey of Reidsville, daughter of John and Tabitha Lindsey. Mrs. Rawley after more than forty years of married life died April 20, 1909. They reared seven children: Edgar L., Bertha May, Annie Julia, Josie B., Lelia L., Katie and John L.

Mr. Rawley has always sought to do his duty as a citizen and in 1879 he was the choice of the people of his district for membership in the state legislature. He took an active part in the deliberations of that legislature which readjusted the state debt of North Carolina. Mr. Rawley is a member of Norfleet Camp of the Confederate Veterans.

CHARLES GASTON LEE was successful in business before he took up the law, and naturally since he opened his office at Asheville ten years ago a number of substantial business interests have been submitted to his care in all matters and respects where a good and safe lawyer was required.

Mr. Lee is a native of Buncombe County, North Carolina, born at the Village of Leicester, January 9, 1874, son of William I. and Adelaide (Wells) Lee. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attended district schools, and also two well known local institutions of learning, Weaverville College and Judson College. From college he entered into an active business career in the wholesale fruit and produce business at Asheville, and for fifteen years was head of the firm of Lee-Bryant Company. Commerce did not satisfy all his desires and ambitions and he finally took up the study of law, pursued it with diligence and ability, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1908. His law studies were directed by William M. Davies, a well-known member of the Asheville bar. After his admission Mr. Lee practiced as a member of the firm of Tucker & Lee until the death of Mr. Tucker in 1912. He then formed his present partnership with Joseph F. Ford, under the firm name of Lee & Ford.

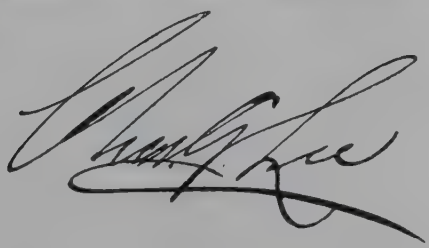
Mr. Lee is past state president and is serving now as state attorney for the Travelers Protective Association in North Carolina and has been a delegate to various meetings of the National Association. He is a director of the Azalea Woodworking Company, the Jackson Manufacturing Company, the Home Building and Loan Association, and is attorney for the above named concerns and for a number of other corporations. At one time he was city attorney for West Asheville. Mr. Lee is a member of the Asheville and North Carolina Bar associations and the Commercial Law League of America. In Masonry he has received the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, is a member of the Mystic Shrine, is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and is past state councillor of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

March 24, 1897, he married Miss Lavinia Justice, of Asheville, daughter of Col. William D. and Susan (McCarson) Justice. Five children have been born to their marriage: The oldest, Christine Susan, is the wife of Grady G. Marler, vice president of the W. H. Marler Company at Winston-Salem. The other four children of Mr. and Mrs. Lee are Charles Gaston, Jr., William Ivey, Harold Kenneth and Lavinia Adelaide. During the summer the family spend much of their time at their home, "Sleepy Hollow," in the country, near Asheville, a substantial farm of fifty acres. In politics Mr. Lee is a republican, and was in April, 1918, nominated by his party for the position of judge of the Superior Court, Nineteenth Judicial District, and in the election held in November, 1918, he carried his district by a nice majority over his democratic opponent, but was defeated in the state at large.

RT. REV. LEO HAID was born at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1849. He joined the Benedictine Order in 1869, and was ordained a priest in 1872, serving as chaplain and a professor in St. Vincent's Abbey from 1872 to 1885.

In July, 1885, he was made Abbot of Belmont Cathedral Abbey at Belmont, North Carolina, a post he has since held. In 1887 he was also appointed vicar apostolic of North Carolina and titular bishop of Messene. He was consecrated in that post July 1, 1888, and June 13, 1910, was designated abbot ordinary of Belmont Cathedral Abbey, and a member of Roman Patriciate and assistant at the Papal Throne, July 15, 1914.

WILLIAM DUNN, of Newbern, has had an unusually long and active career as a railroad man, as farmer and banker, and is now the executive head of one of Newbern's most substantial financial institutions.



N. J. Nutting

He represents an old and honored name in this section of Eastern North Carolina. He was born at Newbern September 7, 1847, a son of William and Margaret (Oliver) Dunn. His father was widely known in his time as a merchant and ship owner. The son was well educated in private schools and part of his boyhood was spent in the troublous times of the war. Soon after the war and at the age of nineteen he became clerk in a steamship office and he worked for shipping interests from 1866 to 1877. He then became agent at Newbern of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and was with that transportation company until 1888, when he resigned the post of superintendent. Mr. Dunn then took up a line of business which he highly specialized and made very profitable. He became a truck farmer and for many years raised early vegetables for the market. That was his chief business interest until 1905.

On October 1, 1907, Mr. Dunn organized the People's Bank of Newbern and is its first and only president. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Newbern Ice Company and president of the Home Building and Loan Association. As a successful business man he has done much for the welfare of his community and is now a member of the board of county commissioners. Mr. Dunn is affiliated with St. John's Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a trustee of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On September 3, 1912, he married Mrs. Mabel (Seabreel) Covington, of Wilmington, North Carolina. Mrs. Dunn was born in Hamilton, North Carolina.

JULIUS A. LINEBACK, a veteran of the Confederate war, and for many years officially identified with the Moravian Church in Western Carolina, was born at Salem in Forsyth County September 8, 1834. He is now a man of venerable years and usefulness has characterized his entire life.

His father John Henry Lineback was born in Salem, North Carolina, February 12, 1796. His grandfather Lewis Lineback was born in Oley, Pennsylvania. The great-great-grandfather Henry Lineback, was born in the District of Langensblatt, Germany, and never came to America, his son John settled in Bavaria, where his son John was born, who came over in 1723, and located at Oley, Pennsylvania, and from there came to North Carolina, and was one of the very first settlers in what is now Forsyth County. He was an active member of the Moravian Church and was closely identified with the organization of that religion in this part of the state. He bought for his own farm land about eight miles north of Salem and lived there until his death. He was the father of ten children. Lewis Lineback learned the trade of shoemaker. The trade of shoemaker was a much more dignified and important vocation in those days than it is at present, since the shoemaker was the shoe manufacturer as well as the repairer of footwear. All boots and shoes were then made to order, and shoemaking was an indespensible trade. Lewis Lineback followed that business in the neighborhood of Salem and lived there until his death in September 1800. His son John married Elizabeth Transon, who was born in Forsyth County and died July 25, 1843. She reared three sons and three daughters, John H., Traugott, William, Anna Dorothea, Regina and Anna.

Henry Lineback, father of Julius A., also learned the trade of shoemaker and followed it throughout his active career. His death occurred in August 1870. He married Elizabeth Snider, who was born in Forsyth County and died in July 1865. Her six children were named Edward W., Emma, James T., Robert P., Julius A. and Henry A.

Mr. Julius A. Lineback attended the Boys School in Salem and when a young man became a clerk in a general store and from that entered his main profession as bookkeeper. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment of North Carolina Troops as a musician and was with the command in its various marches and battles until practically the close of the war. On the day before Lee's surrender he was captured and was taken to Point Lookout Prison in Maryland, where he was detained until the 30th of June. On being released he returned home and continued his work as bookkeeper until 1876. He then entered the service of the Moravian Church in its administrative offices, at first as bookkeeper and later as secretary and treasurer, and continued to serve the church in those capacities until March, 1914. He retired at the age of eighty, but is still an active worker and handles fire insurance.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Anna Sophia Vogler. Mrs. Lineback was born in the West Indies during the residence there of her parents, Rev. Miles and Sophia Dorothy (Ruede) Vogler, missionaries of the Moravian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Lineback have five children named Harry Vogler, William, Caroline, Bertha and Clarence. Harry married Pearl McKnight and has a son, Harry. William married Grace Roberts, and has four sons, William, Waller, Harold and Vann. Bertha is the wife of R. B. Diehl and her three children are James Lineback, Helen and Caroline. Mr. Lineback and wife and family are active members of the Moravian Church.

HENRY P. WHITEHURST, a young and capable lawyer of Newbern, began practice four years ago, and in that brief time has done much to establish a reputation and a successful position.

He was born at Newbern December 7, 1887, a son of Moses E. and Maria Jane (Bailey) Whitehurst, his father a well known Newbern merchant. From the public schools of Newbern he entered Wake Forest College, where he spent four years, part of the time in the law department. Mr. Whitehurst was licensed to practice in August, 1913, and practically all his experience as a lawyer has been in his native city.

He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association and of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was married March 17, 1914, to Miss Robbie Sams, of Madison County, North Carolina. She is a daughter of John Robert and Loduska (Carter) Sams.

W. S. WHITING. If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environment encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance

of them. It is this quality in W. S. Whiting that has made him a leader in the business world and won him an enviable name in connection with the lumber interests of the country. At present he is president of the Boone Fork Lumber Company, one of the leading industries in Watauga County, North Carolina.

A native of the Wolverine state, Mr. Whiting was born at St. Clair, Michigan, in 1872, and he is a son of Henry W. and Mary Throop (Rice) Whiting, both of whom were born and reared in the State of New York. It is a matter of interest to note that the father was graduated in West Point in the same class with General Grant and General Sherman. He participated in the Mexican war and during the Civil war he was colonel of the Second Vermont Infantry. Long before the war, in 1848, he had gone to St. Clair, Michigan, and established a lumber mill on Pine River. He was one of the pioneers of the great lumber industry, which for a number of years was the leading industry of Michigan.

Mr. Whiting was educated in the public schools of St. Clair and in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He entered upon his business career as a lumberman and has confined his attention to this line of enterprise to date. In 1890 he and his brother, F. R. Whiting, now of Philadelphia, came to North Carolina and located at Hickory, in the heart of the timber country of this state, and there established the Catawba River Lumber Company, in connection with which they operated a large mill. This concern afterward became the present Hutton & Burbonnais Company, of Hickory. The two brothers remained at Hickory for five years, building up an extensive lumber-manufacturing business. They floated their logs from Caldwell County down the Johns River into the Catawba River. This led to extensive litigation brought by the county government of Burke, affecting the right of the Whitings, or others, to use the streams for that purpose, the outcome of which was a Supreme Court decision defining "floatable" streams. This decision has remained the law on this subject in North Carolina to the present time.

After leaving Hickory, Mr. Whiting and his brother went to Philadelphia and there established the Whiting Lumber Company. After a year in Philadelphia Mr. Whiting himself went to Elizabethton, in Eastern Tennessee, and operated a mill there until 1903, when he went to Abingdon, Virginia, where he operated a lumber mill until 1911. In the meantime the Whiting Manufacturing Company was organized and 93,000 acres of timber land in Graham County, North Carolina, was purchased and a mill built at Judson, in Swain County. About this time, also, Mr. Whiting's headquarters were changed from Abingdon to Asheville, where he resided for a period of eight years, at the expiration of which, in the summer of 1916, he came to Shull's Mills, in Watauga County, North Carolina, and, as president of the Boone Fork Lumber Company, built one of the finest lumber manufacturing plants in the South and began to operate the same about January 1, 1917.

The plant of the Boone Fork Lumber Company is electrically driven, the power being largely developed on Boone Fork. There is an auxiliary steam plant at the mill. The sawing equipment is composed of a single eight-foot band with a horizontal resaw. The character of timber manufactured is hemlock and hard woods. The mill was constructed to conserve its by-products; for instance, the chestnut sawdust and chestnut slabs are ground up and shipped away for extract purposes, while the poplar, hemlock and other soft-wood slabs are saved and sent to the pulp mills. The mill might be termed a board mill, as its principal function is to cut one and two-inch lumber. Hickory plank are sent to wagon works in the South, maple boards to wheel works in the North, hemlock lumber and a portion of the hardwoods are shipped to markets in the East and other hardwoods go into the Ohio River district.

The opening of the Boone Fork Lumber Company's plant at Shull's Mills has done and will continue to do an incalculable amount of good to this section of North Carolina. In the first place, it was the means of bringing the Linville Railroad from Montezuma to Shull's Mills, this line being a part of the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad, a first-class road, splendidly equipped in every connection. Through the efforts of Mr. Whiting the railroad was finally extended to Boone and in this the people of Watauga County have been very much interested. The Boone Fork Lumber Company expends about $20,000 per month, every cent of which remains in circulation at Shull's Mills. Under Mr. Whiting's direction the company will clear up about 42,000 acres of the surrounding timbered land, thus opening up for farming, dairying and cattle raising a large section of as rich agricultural land as can be found anywhere. This new development will add immeasurably to the wealth of Avery and Watauga counties and concentrate here prosperity that had not hitherto been dreamed of. Mr. Whiting is greatly enthusiastic about the future of this section of the state. He has erected a splendid residence at Shull's Mills, where he has extensive interests other than those connected with the lumber company.

Mr. Whiting is a shrewd business man whose good judgment has led him to take advantage of every square opportunity offered for advancement. While undoubtedly he has not been without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. In community affairs he is active and influential and his support is readily and generously given to many measures for the general progress and improvement. His life history is certainly worthy of commendation and of emulation, for along honorable and straightforward lines he has won the success which crowns his efforts and which makes him one of the substantial residents of Watauga County.

At Hickory, North Carolina, in the year 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Whiting to Miss Caroline Loretz Link, a daughter of the late Postmaster Link, of Hickory, a sketch of whose career appears on other pages of this work. The following brief data are here incorporated concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Whiting: Henry Whiting II., born September 22, 1899, is now a sophomore in University of Michigan, and also a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, of which fraternity his father was a member. Anna Belle Whiting, born October 19, 1903, is a junior in Grove Park School for Girls, Asheville, North Carolina. Caroline Loretz Whiting, born January 2, 1905, is in school at Shull's Mills. William Scott Whiting, Jr., born April 11, 1907, also in school at Shull's Mills.

EDWARD BELO. Western South Carolina owes a great deal to the sterling character of the Moravian people who came in pioneer times from the German provinces. A representative of that worthy people was the late Edward Belo, whose life was so closely identified with Winston-Salem in its formative days and whose memory is still perpetuated there by the various interests and associations.

He was a native of western North Carolina, having been born at Salem June 27, 1811. At the time of his birth Salem was in Stokes County, but is now in Forsyth. His grandfather was John Henry Boehlo, as the original German spelling of the name was. The grandfather was born in Germany, October 25, 1724, and died there August 9, 1789. John Frederick Boehlo, father of Edward, was born in Herrnhut, Germany, December 10, 1780. He was reared and educated in his native land, and when a young man came to America and located at Salem, where he found friends and perhaps kinsmen among the Moravians who were then numerously settled here, some of whom had come from the same section of Germany as he did. By trade he was a cabinet-maker, and he conducted a shop at Salem until his death in 1827. He married Mary Strupe, who survives him several years. Their seven children were Henrietta, Edward, Lewis, Levin, Caroline, Tracy and Louisa.

The early life of Edward Belo was passed in Salem, where he attended the Boys School. From here he removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he worked at the trade of cabinet-making. From Pennsylvania he went south to Louisiana, traveling by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and for a time worked at his trade in New Orleans. Returning North, he stopped for a time in Tennessee, and then rode an Indian pony back home to Salem. On his return to Salem he began business in the shop which his father had formerly occupied. The goods he made were distinguished by careful and conscientious workmanship, and practically every article of furniture had a buyer as soon as it was finished. He developed a substantial local industry and prospered. He soon had more capital than the furniture business required, and he expanded his enterprise to merchandising. On one of the eligible locations in Salem he established a store, carrying a general stock, including drugs, boots, shoes, clothing, dry goods, hardware and farm implements and groceries. The business prospered from the start. In 1849-50 he erected the building now known as the Belo home on South Main street. This building had a hundred and fifty foot frontage, extended back fifty feet, and was two stories high. It was first used as a store, and it had two hundred and eleven feet of counter space, besides ample warehouse and other quarters for the storage of lumber and iron implements. It was by all odds one of the largest mercantile houses in western North Carolina in its day. Edward Belo also operated a foundry. In 1860 he added a third story to the store building, but soon after the outbreak of the war he gave up merchandising. He also owned a farm, the greater part of which is now included in the city limits of Winston-Salem. For a time he gave his active supervision to this land. Edward Belo was president of the company that built the railroad from Greensboro to Winston-Salem and inaugurated a development of this center as a commercial and manufacturing city. Edward Belo spent his last years retired. He died October 24, 1884, at the age of seventy-three.

He is remembered as a man of sincere and kindly nature, upright citizenship, and in a quiet way was a philanthropist. Outside of business affairs one of his chief delights was the growing of flowers. In the rear of his lot in Salem he kept a green house, and spent many hours caring for his plants, though he never did this for profit.

Edward Belo married Amanda Fries. She was born in Salem, daughter of Johann Christian William and Johanna Elizabeth (Nissen) Fries. She died February 14, 1881. They reared seven children, named Alfred H., Ellen, Robert W., Henry, Arthur, Bertha and Agnes.

A son of this pioneer business man and merchant of Winston-Salem was the late Alfred H. Belo, who in the realm of newspaper work was one of the most eminent publishers in American journalism. North Carolina is fortunate to be able to claim his career as part of the records of its illustrious men. Alfred H. Belo was born and grew up in Salem, and at the beginning of the Civil war in 1861, enlisted in Company D of the Eleventh Regiment, North Carolina Troops. This regiment subsequently became the Twenty-first regiment. He was elected captain and later served as major and lieutenant colonel of the Fifty-fifth Regiment. He was severely wounded at Cold Harbor, and again at Gettysburg.

After the war Alfred H. Belo went to Texas. Locating at Galveston, he bought a half interest in the Galveston News. After the death of his partner he bought out the remaining interest and formed a stock company known as A. H. Belo & Company, of which he remained president until his death. Later he acquired the Dallas News, and his last years were spent as a resident of Dallas, where he died in 1901. It was Colonel Belo who not only supplied the business ability, but also the ideals under which the Galveston and Dallas News attained a place among American newspapers hardly second to any in point of effective journalism and influence as moulders of opinion. These two great newspapers still faithfully represent the ideals of their founder. They are without question the greatest papers in the southwest, and they rank among the best in America.

Colonel Belo married Jeanette Ennis. They reared two children: Alfred J. and Jeanette. Jeanette is the wife of Dr. Charles Peabody, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Colonel Belo succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead in Salem, and a number of years before his death he donated the large structure erected by his father to a board of trustees to be used as a home for self-supporting women.

OWEN GUION DUNN is one of the leading newspaper men of Eastern North Carolina, has been in the business almost constantly since early boyhood, and is publisher and editor of the Sun-Journal of Newbern.

He was born at Newbern August 21, 1886, a son of John and Lucretia Roberts (Guion) Dunn. He contented himself with an education acquired in the public schools and the local academy and at the age of sixteen began learning the printing trade. From a practical printer he extended his experience into general newspaper work and finally organized the Newbern Sun, which was subsequently consolidated with the Journal, making the Sun-Journal. Mr. Dunn is now secretary, treas-

urer and manager of the Newbern Publishing Company, which publishes this widely read and influential organ of opinion in Newbern. Mr. Dunn also has the active editorial management.

He was married November 11, 1908, to Miss Louise Rice, of Newbern. They have one child, Lucy Guion Dunn. Mr. Dunn is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men.

DAVID A. STANTON, M. D., who graduated in medicine over thirty years ago, and for more than a quarter of a century has been carrying heavy burdens as a physician and surgeon and also as a man of affairs at High Point, represents one of the old and prominent families of Western North Carolina.

Doctor Stanton was born on a plantation in the Level Creek neighborhood of Newmarket Township, Randolph County. His father, George F. Stanton, was born on the same plantation, a son of David Stanton, and grandson of William Stanton, a native of England, who with his brothers, John and Henry, came to America in colonial times. They sojourned a while in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and later all of them came South, John going to South Carolina, Henry to Georgia, and William buying land on Deep River in the Level Creek section of Randolph County, North Carolina.

David Stanton inherited 240 acres of this land bordering on Deep River. He was a devout Quaker and was strongly opposed to the institution of slavery. He died in Newmarket Township at the age of eighty years. He married Martha Reynolds, who was born in the Center neighborhood of Guilford County and died at the age of ninety-three years. He reared five children, named Sally, Mary, Eleanor, Eunice and George F.

George F. Stanton also succeeded to the ownership of the old plantation and spent his entire life there. On account of his religion he was exempt from military duty during the war. He died at the age of seventy-six. He married Ruhama Vickory. This remarkable lady, who is still living and in good health on the old plantation, and besides her own children had eighteen grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren, was born in Newmarket Township March 7, 1825, more than ninety-three years ago. Her parents were Christopher and Hannah (Fitchet) Vickory. She became the mother of six children: Mattie, Julius P., Samuel M., Mollie, David A. and George E. Mattie married J. R. Coltrane, while Mollie became the wife of James Lowe.

JAMES MADISON GROGAN. The Grogan family have been a notable one in several counties of North Carolina. Rockingham County has its Grogansville, a community that grew up largely around the activities and the personalities of members of this family. The late James Madison Grogan was very well known at Winston-Salem, where he lived for many years before his death and where members of the family still reside.

His birthplace was Grogansville in Rockingham County. His grandfather, Frank Grogan, was probably a native of the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was the son of two brothers who came over from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. Frank Grogan and a brother Thomas came to North Carolina in the early days, both settling in Rockingham County. Frank secured land there, became farmer, tobacco manufacturer and merchant, and these varied enterprises proved the nucleus of the town of Grogansville. He married Annie Price. Her brother, Captain Price, was a Revolutionary soldier, and for his service in that war acquired a grant of land near the present site of Ridgeway, Virginia. Frank Grogan and wife lived to a good old age, and reared two children named John Price and Elizabeth.

John Price Grogan was born at Grogansville, North Carolina, and inherited his father's estate, including a number of slaves. He operated the store, farm and factory for a number of years, finally selling these interests to his sons and removing to Surrey County. There he bought property in the locality known as Haystack and operated a flour and corn mill. That locality was his home until his death at the age of seventy-six. John P. Grogan married Elizabeth Joyce. She was born in Rockingham County, daughter of Hon. Alexander and Margaret (Hill) Joyce. Alexander Joyce represented Rockingham County in the State Legislature in the year 1796. Mrs. John P. Grogan died in early life, leaving four children, named Mary, James Madison, Martin, Robert and Martha.

The late James Madison Grogan had a rural environment as a boy and succeeded to the ownership of the old farm, store and factory in Rockingham County which had been developed originally by his grandfather. He was active in the operation of these concerns until 1874. In the meantime he served as a magistrate and as postmaster, and during the war was exempt from military duty. Having sold his interests in Rockingham County he came to Winston in 1874, and here was identified with the manufacture and sale of tobacco. He also dealt extensively in real estate, and carried many interests. He died at Winston July 4, 1899.

The late Mr. Grogan married for his first wife Paulina Smith. She was a native of Rockingham County, and her father, Drury Smith, was an extensive planter and merchant there. She died leaving five children: Elizabeth Virginia, Mary, Lewis Cass, Charles N. and Robert.

The widow of the late James Madison Grogan is still living in Winston-Salem. She was before her marriage Mary Dodd. She was born near Stoneville in Rockingham County in August, 1848. Her great-grandfather, Allen Dodd, was a pioneer settler in Rockingham County, built a substantial hewed log house near the present site of Stoneville. This old log structure has since been covered with weatherboarding but is still occupied as a residence. Allen Dodd married a Miss Rhoads. Nathaniel Dodd, Sr., grandfather of Mrs. Grogan, was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and as a farmer owned the land upon which Stoneville was built. He died when about eighty-seven years of age. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Perkins, who was born and reared at Cascade, Virginia, a daughter of Abraham Perkins. Nathaniel Dodd, Jr., father of Mrs. Grogan, was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina was a manufacturer of tobacco and subsequently sold tobacco as a traveling salesman. His last years were spent in Winston where he died at the age of seventy-nine. He married Maria Woodson. She was a native of Prince Edward County, Virginia, daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Venable) Woodson. She died at the age of seventy-nine, having reared two children, Mary and Martha.

Mr. and Mrs. Grogan reared five children, Martha, John, Kate, Annie and Martin. Martha became the wife of Henry B. Pulliam, and she

died at the age of twenty-six, leaving two children, Mary and John. Mr. Pulliam subsequently married her sister Kate. Annie, who lives with her mother at the old home in Winston-Salem, is secretary of the Winston-Salem Associated Charities. The son John died at the age of twenty-one and Martin passed away at twenty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Grogan were members of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, and their children have the same religious connection.

JOHN DUNN has been a figure in the business life of Newbern for over forty years. He is still active and has many interests that require his time and energy. Mr. Dunn is a man of loyal instinct, is thoroughly devoted to the welfare of Newbern, and his influence has always been exerted unselfishly in behalf of those movements which are productive of good to others as well as to the individuals concerned.

Mr. Dunn is a member of an old and prominent family of this section of North Carolina. Born at Newbern March 23, 1855, son of William and Margaret J. (Oliver) Dunn. His father was an extensive merchant and ship owner. John Dunn grew up in a home of substantial comforts and was educated in the local schools. His first business experience was as cashier in a dry goods store at Newbern, and for four years he was bookkeeper in the National Bank at Newbern. Later he became a manufacturing confectioner and was connected with various lines of merchandising at Newbern until 1916. Since 1910 he has been secretary and treasurer of the Newbern Building and Loan Association, has handled an extensive insurance business, and for ten years has been vice president of the National Bank at Newbern and one of its directors for twenty years, and secretary and treasurer of the Newbern Morris Plan Company. Mr. Dunn is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and for twenty years was junior warden and treasurer of Christ's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Dunn was married in 1878 to Miss Lucretia R. Guion, member of the well known Craven County family of that name. Mrs. Dunn died leaving a family of five children: John Guion, a merchant at Newbern; William, a Newbern attorney; George Roberts, who is a young bookkeeper at Newbern; Owen Guion, editor of the Sun-Journal and president of the Newbern Publishing Company; and Ernest Windley, a doctor of osteopathy.

On January 2, 1907, Mr. Dunn married for his present wife Emma Henderson, of Newbern. Mrs. Dunn is a talented and cultured woman and has been deeply interested in historical matters. There was recently published under her name an historical booklet of Newbern.

Mr. Dunn has always been a loyal democrat and was formerly a city councilman.

JOHN GUION DUNN is one of the younger business men of Newbern and for twenty years has given his closest attention, whether as clerk or proprietor, to his commercial work. He is now head of one of the chief men's clothing stores in that section of North Carolina.

A son of John and Lucretia Roberts (Guion) Dunn, a prominent family elsewhere mentioned, he was born at Newbern January 17, 1880, was educated in private schools and the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, but in September, 1897, at the age of seventeen, left school to gain his first experience in a men's furnishing store. After mastering the details of the business and acquiring some capital of his own he organized the Dunn Clothing Company, of which he is now president and treasurer. Mr. Dunn is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Newbern, and is a vestryman in Christ's Episcopal Church.

He was married at Newbern April 9, 1902, to Miss Emma Stevenson, daughter of the late De Wolff Stevenson, a well-known attorney. Five children have been born to their marriage: Harriet Stevenson, John Guion, Jr., Annie Stevenson, Emma Stevenson and Mark Stevenson Dunn.

EDWARD KIDDER GRAHAM, ninth president of the University of North Carolina, and who died suddenly after a brief illness of influenza followed by pneumonia on October 26, 1918, was a prominent leader in the state, southern and national educational affairs.

He was not yet thirty-seven years of age when an unusual unanimity of choice made him president of the University as successor to Francis P. Venable in 1914. Since that time he impressed himself upon the thought of the nation as an unusually strong progressive leader. He especially focused attention on an educational policy whose purpose was service to all the people. The character of this service, said one of the university officials "has been widely varied. It has included night schools for the negroes of the local village, correspondence courses for workers back home, summer school courses for teachers in the public schools, rural life conferences for those interested in the improvement of rural conditions, and road institutes for the building of a permanent system of county and state highways. Package libraries, a series of extension bulletins intended to convert the state into one great society for the study and discussion of civic problems, and state wide debate contests for 1,000 or more debaters and 100,000 hearers annually in the North Carolina high schools have been outstanding in the program. This service has been so significant that it has recently been made the subject of a special bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education entitled, The Bureau of Extension of the University of North Carolina. Before the entry of America into the war Professor Graham immediately recognized the duty of acquainting his state with the aims and ideals of America. This he did through a series of war papers which attracted wide attention, the underlying idea of which was in complete harmony with the present war issues course now being used in the Students Army Training Corps units. His policies as a director in all fields of educational endeavor has been constantly sought, and at the time of his death he was serving as regional director of the Students Army Training Corps of the South Atlantic States, as trustee of the American University in Europe, as a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and as a member of the Educational Committee of the Council of National Defense."

Mr. Graham was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, October 11, 1876, son of Archibald and Eliza Owen (Barry) Graham. His maternal ancestry went directly to the Brewsters of the Mayflower and his paternal ancestor, Col. Alexander McAllister of Cumberland County, came to North Carolina from the Highlands of Scotland and em-

braced the cause of the colonies in the American Revolution.

The career and distinguished services of President Graham were briefly described in an issue of the Alumni Review, from which the following is taken:

"At the age of seven he entered the city public schools, where he remained for ten years and from which he entered the Carolina Military Institute. At the age of eighteen he entered the university, graduating in 1898 as second man in his class.

"His college career was well rounded and distinctive. The Dialetic Society elected him as an intersociety debater, and in 1898, he and W. J. Brogden, of the Philanthropic Society, against Georgia, won for Carolina the first of the long list of victories which has made the University's record in intercollegiate debate notable. Similarly the Societies and the Athletic Association placed him in the first position on the editorial boards of the *Magazine* and *The Tar Heel*. His fraternity, the S. A. E., followed him as a leader, and the Order of the Gorgon's Head included him in its list of charter members. In class work he received the honor of the secretaryship of Alpha Theta Phi, a local scholarship society which later has been absorbed in the Phi Beta Kappa, and at commencement in 1898 he won the senior honor, the Mangum Medal.

"Teaching was the choice of his life's work. He taught the year following his graduation at a private school in Charlotte. In September, 1899, he returned to the University where he remained in continuous service with the exception of two years which he spent in graduate study at Columbia University from which he received the degree of M. A., in 1902. His career in the faculty has been Librarian, 1899-1900; instructor in English, 1900-1902; associate professor of English, 1902-1904; professor of English, 1904, 1913; dean of the College of Liberal Arts, 1909-1913; acting president, 1913-1914; president since 1914.

"Coming to the presidency of the University in 1914 upon the unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees and with the full confidence of the student body, faculty, alumni and State, President Graham devoted himself completely to the realization of the ideals which he cherished for his Alma Mater: That she should be the inspirer of her sons; that she should be the helpful servant of every citizen of North Carolina; that she should attain to a distinctive position of honor and power in the sisterhood of American universities.

"While the chapter of his achievement as the director of the University was scarcely begun, certain facts recorded in it stand out significantly. Student morale reached new altitudes under his inspirational leadership. Campus honor permeated more deeply every student activity, exhibiting itself at its best in the intercollegiate contests of 1916-17. And when the call to arms was sounded in May, 1917, the student body though despising war in and of itself, rushed to the front to die if need be for the ideals made clear and strong within the campus walls.

"Similarly, the University's reach, its ministry to the State, was rapidly extended. In the four-year period the student body grew in numbers from 900 to 1,200, the Summer School attendance from 500 to 1,050, and through correspondence courses, lectures, the High School Debating Union, study centers, post graduate courses in medicine, newspaper and road institutes, the *News Letter*, and other publications, the University daily added to the list of those to whom it rendered service.

"Together with this enlargement of service, came increased resources with which to carry it on. The General Assembly of 1915 increased the appropriation for maintenance from $95,000 to $115,000 and again in 1917 to $165,000. At the same time it provided a building fund of $100,000 annually for five years. Outside the General Assembly the desire to assist exhibited itself in additional ways. The Weil Lectureship in American Citizenship was established. The Hill Collection of North Caroliniana was placed on a permanent basis, the Alumni Loyalty Fund was begun, the Hewett Loan Fund was added to the list of other loan funds, and the Kenan bequest, yielding $75,000 annually, was received, making possible the strengthening of the faculty and the further equipment of the University for finer work.

"A corresponding growth of influence was experienced by the University in its relations with other American colleges and universities. Its scholarly journals, such as the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, Studies in Philology, and The Sprunt Historical Monographs*, gained in distinctive content. *The High School Journal* succeeded the *High School Bulletin* in wider service to secondary schools, while along with these the *News Letter*, the Extension Bulletins and Leaflets found their way into the libraries and colleges of the country and called forth frequent appreciation from the State and National press.

"During his connection with the University, President Graham participated in various movements and was the recipient of many honors. He was a member of State and National Educational Associations; was president of the State Library and Historical Association in 1911-12, and of the North Carolina Social Service Conference in 1916. He was frequently in demand as a speaker and contributor to educational and literary publications. Among his publications the most distinctive were his report to the Board of Trustees in 1916 in which he presented a broad educational program for North Carolina, and his inaugural address in which he set forth with a clarity and completeness that won wide acceptance, the function of the modern state university.

"In 1914 the University of the South, at Sewanee, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. C. L., while in the same year from Erskine College, and the following year from Wake Forest and Lafayette colleges, he received the degree of LL. D. In 1918 he was invited to deliver the baccalaureate address at Johns Hopkins, an engagement which he was unable to fill on account of illness. At the time of his death he was serving with distinguished ability as Regional Director of the Students' Army Training Corps of the South Atlantic States; as a member of the Educational Committee of the Council of National Defense; as a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and as a trustee of the American University Union in Europe.

"On June 25, 1908, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Susan Williams Moses of Raleigh, whose earlier career as a student in the University and beautiful home life in the community after her marriage is one of Chapel Hill's most precious memories. Her death occurred on December 22,

1916, she being survived by her husband and their only son, Edward Kidder Graham, Jr., now aged seven."

Among the many impressive tributes to his life one was from Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who said: "I think he was the most useful man in North Carolina and we would spare any man in the State rather than him. He was a man of clear vision, had the confidence of the entire state, and was truly representative of the best spirit of North Carolina. He bore not only a state but a national reputation as an educator, counsellor and great citizen."

RANDALL B. TERRY. A city is known by its products. Many thousands of people who have never been in North Carolina have some knowledge of the City of High Point, not on account of its individual citizens but because of the products that come out of that community and are today used in hundreds of homes both North and South. High Point is North Carolina's great furniture manufacturing center, and the city now runs a close second to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in that respect.

One of the men who have contributed to this well deserved fame of High Point is Randall B. Terry, now head of the Dalton Furniture Company, whose extensive plant furnishes employment to hundreds of workmen, represents an enormous capital in fixed investments and machinery, and from whose doors the output of finished furniture goes to market both near and remote and even to foreign lands.

Mr. Terry was born near Rockingham in Richmond County, North Carolina, in 1883, and has attained a successful business position at a comparatively early age. He is a son of C. B. and Annie (Hicks) Terry, who now reside at Hamlet in Richmond County. The Terrys are an old and prominent family of Richmond County, a locality that has produced some of the most notable figures in North Carolina history. The Terrys originated in England, the first point of American settlement was in Virginia, and from that commonwealth three or four generations ago they came into North Carolina.

Randall B. Terry was reared and educated in his native county and early evinced an inclination that amounts almost to genius for commercial and industrial affairs. In 1904, at the age of twenty-one, he came to High Point and from the first was identified with furniture manufacturing. He is an expert in the technical as well as the business details, and in 1905 he became associated with Mr. R. F. Dalton and others in organizing the Dalton Furniture Company. Mr. Terry has had the practical management of this business from its organization, and in 1913 he bought all the outstanding stock and is now sole owner of the extensive factory.

While the responsibilities of this large plant would seem sufficently onerous for the average successful business man, Mr. Terry is also president of the Wexler Land Company, president of the High Point Underwear Company, is a director in the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, a director in the Piedmont Building and Loan Association, a director in the Amos Hosiery Mills, and a director in the Peoples House Furnishing Company. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of High Point, and has been generous in giving his time and ability to the management of the municipal affairs. He is also president of the Commercial Club.

Mr. Terry married Miss Nancy Carr Heitman, of Trinity, Randolph County, North Carolina, and they have a daughter, Nancy Carr Terry.

ELLIOTT DAINGERFIELD is an artist whose word and work bear an accepted value and authority in artistic circles both in America and abroad. He claims North Carolina as the scene and inspiration of his best works, it was the home of a portion of his youth, and for that reason North Carolina may well include him in its list of eminent citizens.

Mr. Daingerfield was born at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, March 26, 1859, a son of John E. P. and Maltida (Brua) Daingerfield. He spent his childhood and youth in Fayetteville, North Carolina, and was educated in schools, academies and by private tutor there. To secure suitable instruction he went to New York early in life and studied there under private teachers and in the Art Students League.

His great master and the source of his best inspiration was George Innes. In recent years Elliott Daingerfield has been accounted by art critics as the greatest authority on George Innes' work and style.

Mr. Daingerfield first exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1880. In 1897 he studied in Europe, but his most serious study has been in America, and he is one of the few of our leading artists who have stood out for an American School of Art of distinctively American character. One of his chief aims has been to establish character and inspiration for American art as distinct from that of the countries of Europe.

Mr. Daingerfield was commissioned to paint the Lady Chapel in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in New York City, in 1902. Among his notable paintings may be mentioned "Madonna and Child," property of Haley Fiske; "Child of Mary," which was awarded a silver medal; "The Story of the Madonna," given the Clarke prize at the National Academy of Design in 1902; "Slumbering Fog" in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was for nineteen years professor of painting and composition of the Philadelphia School of Design. He is a member of the Fine Arts Federation, the New York Water Color Club, and is a member of the Lotos and Church Clubs of New York. Mr. Daingerfield has written two or three books and has been a frequent contributor to art magaiznes, chiefly on his cherished subject, American art.

Mr. Daingerfield does both landscape and figure work, but most of his achievement and his ambitions are in landscapes. It was for the purpose of developing his powers in landscape work that he has for many years been spending his summers in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Western North Carolina. He first came to Blowing Rock, Wantauga County, in the summer of 1885, establishing a home here at that time. He has returned here every summer and is head of what is known as the Permanent Art School of Blowing Rock. Mr. Daingerfield is greatly devoted to this locality and its surrounding mountain country. This affection for the region is reciprocated by the home people, who through his long years of summer residence consider him one of their best friends and neighbors. Soon after he began his visits here he established his residence in the Village of Blowing Rock, but

in the summer of 1917 moved to his beautiful new home, "Westglow," three miles west of Blowing Rock on the Yonahlossee Road.

"Westglow" is on the very crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains and occupies a position that is sublime and majestic in the extreme. The house is on a commanding elevation at the base of which winds the Yonahlossee Road, the turnpike from Blowing Rock to Linville. To the west is the great Grandfather Mountain, one of the highest peaks of the Appalachian system, which has recently been donated to the Government to be used as a national park. To the north, west and south the Blue Ridge Mountains sweep in great billows, almost always clad in a haze of deep blue through which the sunlight is never glaring, but almost golden, even at midday. The mountains are covered wtih grassy meadows and great forests. The arboreal growth on these mountains is remarkable for its almost tropical luxuriance and the great variety and beauty of the trees. A more inspiring location for an artist could not well be imagined. The house is a large two-story structure, very attractive architecturally, and is one of the show places of the Blowing Rock region. Here Mr. Daingerfield has his summer studio and is busy at his work until about the first of October, when he usually returns to his New York home. In New York, which he regards as his commercial home, his studio is in the Gainsborough Studio Building, 222 West Fifty-ninth Street. This building was erected by a small group of artists, Mr. Daingerfield being president of the company which built and owns it.

December 30, 1895, Mr. Daingerfield married Anna E. Grainger of Louisville, Kentucky, and they are the parents of two daughters, Marjorie Jay and Gwendoline.

Frank P. Milburn. It is by the character and substance of his work rather than by his personal presence that Frank P. Milburn is best known to the people of North Carolina. That he is one of the foremost architects of the country needs no assertion beyond the practical record of his work. Many of the most stately public, business and private edifices in North Carolina and many southern states attest the enduring and beautiful quality of his ideals and workmanship. Mr. Milburn formerly had his home in North Carolina, but for a number of years has lived in the City of Washington, where he is head of the firm Milburn, Heister & Company, architects.

He was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, December 12, 1868, son of Thomas Thurman and Rebecca Anne (Sutphin) Milburn. His father was a contractor of much ability and high standing, and Frank Pierce Milburn started in the same business when seventeen years of age, and, to quote his own words used in a recent hearing before the committee on public buildings and grounds at Washington, "he worked in the sawdust in the planing mill," and is first and last a practical exemplar of his profession. At an early age he made architecture his life work and brought to its study a business like performance which had much to do with his success. He was educated in the schools of his native city and also attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

He first entered business in 1888, and the first drawing he ever made was for John C. Underwood, one of the finest civil engineers in the country. Mr. Milburn worked with his father in the contracting business for six years, but he has always paid a great tribute to John C. Underwood, whom he has recognized as one of the masters of his art. In 1894 Mr. Milburn opened an office at Kenova, West Virginia, and his first work was the courthouse at Welch in that state. Two years later he opened an office at Charlotte, North Carolina, at which time he was made architect for the Southern Railway. This was the first big and important honor that came to him in his profession. At Charlotte he built the Charlotte National Bank Building, twelve stories high, the first steel frame skyscraper in the State of North Carolina. At an earlier date he had built the Piedmont Building in that city, a substantial and handsome structure of the stone and brick style of construction then in vogue. He also erected the present courthouse in Charlotte and his record as a builder of courthouses is especially notable, comprising the construction of at least sixty such buildings. In North Carolina he also built schools, railway structures and for over twenty years he and his firm have furnished the services of architecture and building throughout this state. He put up all the new buildings at the University of North Carolina to the number of eighteen, also the Blind Institute, the Capital City Club at Raleigh, and constructed courthouses at Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Goldsboro, Lumberton, Raeford, Greenville and the combined Court House and City Hall at Durham, one of the finest public buildings in the state. Other buildings through which the citizens of North Carolina in widely separate sections can understand his architectural skill are a graded school at Charlotte, passenger stations at Asheville and Salisbury, County Jail at Salisbury, also the Citizens Bank of that city, the First National Bank at Durham, the First Presbyterian Church at Durham. The numerous courthouses are scattered over the states of Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Mr. Milburn built the addition to the Florida State Capitol and remodeled the South Carolina State Capitol, also the Goff Building at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

More than sixty railway passenger stations have been erected by Mr. Milburn. Included in these are the Richmond & Danville passenger stations and Union stations for the various railways at Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Columbia, Meridian, Knoxville and many others.

Mr. Milburn has been permanently located with Washington as his professional headquarters since 1905. From that city he has directed his operations over the entire South. Some of his best and finest work is now exemplified in the City of Washington itself. He and his firm were architects for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Peking, China, for the Commerce Building for the United States Department of Commerce, the Interstate Building for the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Department of Labor Building, the American Federation of Labor Building, the Powhatan Hotel, the executive and office buildings of the Southern Railway Company, the Real Estate & Trust Company Building, the District National Bank Building, the Union Savings Bank Building, the Potomac Electric Power Company's Building, the R. P. Andrews Paper Company's Building, the National Publishing Company's Building, the Reeside Building, the Washington Athletic Club Building and the department store of Lansburgh & Brother.

As high as five million dollars worth of business annually has been transacted through his Washington office. Mr. Milburn is vice president of the Union Savings Bank of Washington, the oldest savings bank in Washington.

As an expert on architecture and construction of public buildings, he was especially called before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives in 1916, and presented to that committee a frank and straightforward exposition of the principles and methods which he was convinced by long experience should be applied to government procedure in the matter of building construction. His statements before that committee make interesting reading, and are published in a separate pamphlet by the Government Printing Office.

Mr. Milburn is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, an Elk, and has represented his profession of architecture in the Rotary Club of Washington. In politics he is a democrat. He has three children, Yancey, Fay and Jack. Yancey Milburn took up his father's profession and until the war began with Germany was his father's active assistant, having established a branch office in North Carolina to handle work in the southern states. He is now a captain in the National army and is in France.

Some years ago Mr. Milburn purchased an ideal country place in Maryland at Bradley Hills in Montgomery County, twelve miles from Washington. This country place is known as "Fayance" and is the home of many interesting and historic associations in addition to the charm that invests it as the home of Mr. Milburn and family. Under some of the giant trees surrounding the home Anthony Trollope wrote "An Englishman's Impression of America." Mr. Milburn lives at Fayance about eight months of the year. It affords him a retreat from a most busy career and also gratifies his natural fondness for nature and the great outdoors. There he renews his boyhood, and, as has been well said, it is "a place of replenishment; here he gets new ideas, plans new buildings, dreams new dreams of big things to be done, and after a season of rest he goes back to the world again better equipped than ever to build new monuments to his wonderful skill, ingenuity and ceaseless energy."

A writer who had some unusual opportunities to study Mr. Milburn's life and work, has furnished an interesting and attractive sketch of some of the larger elements in his makeup. He says: "Aside from his everlasting hard work it is Mr. Milburn's remarkable personality that has perhaps played the largest part in his career of success and large achievement. One of his charming characteristics is his adaptability to all kinds of people and his clear insight into human nature. Good nature and candor are cardinal traits. He is straightforward in whatever he does, but whatever he does is with the energy of a powerful nature to back his determination. He has perhaps more friends from New York to New Orleans than any other man in his profession. This is on account of his interesting individuality and his personal magnetism. He has the coveted charm of drawing people into his confidence and then cementing their friendship. He is fond of mingling socially with big and distinguished men. One of the notable affairs of Washington's social life was his banquet to Josephus Daniels upon the latter's entry into Washington official life in May, 1913. Another of equal note was his banquet to the Congressional Delegation from Kentucky. He does these things for the pure enjoyment of them, and not to promote any personal or political ambition. He refused to have his name presented to President Wilson for appointment as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

"Few men in the South have acomplished so much before their fiftieth birthday as has Milburn. When we look over the work he has done and to which he has given his personal attention, the task seems almost impossible. But versatility, adaptability, and clear cut business methods are cardinal points in the makeup of his character, and these explain the success of his work. He has already built his monument in the hundreds of beautiful and costly structures bearing his name—but better than this his memory as a most delightful friend and companion shall live in the hearts of thousands who know him for his magnetic personality."

Edgar Thomas Snipes. Examples might be multiplied without number of successful North Carolina men who have been attracted to other states and have realized their expectations of usefulness and service which followed them from their home community. The Hertford County family of Snipes has contributed its members to the bar of Philadelphia, where Edgar Thomas Snipes is now employed in the responsibilities of a large and important practice.

Mr. Snipes was born in Hertford County in 1881, a son of Elisha Thomas and Louisa (Bradshaw) Snipes. For several generations, this family has lived in Hertford County. In descent they are a combination of Scotch and English. Elisha Thomas Snipes was a man of prominence in his county, and represented it several sessions in the Legislature. The home town of the family is Menola. Another son of Elisha Thomas Snipes is Dr. W. E. Snipes of Franklin, Virginia.

Edgar Thomas Snipes received a very thorough and liberal education. The family has been loyal and devout Quakers for many generations, and most of his training was acquired in Quaker schools. He prepared for college at the Westtown Boarding School in Chester County, Pennsylvania, a Friends school, and from there entered Guilford College in his native state, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in the class of 1903. He continued his studies in Haverford College near Philadelphia, graduating A. B. in 1904 and with the degree Master of Arts in 1905. He returned to his native state for his law studies and in 1906, was given the well merited degree Bachelor of Laws by the University of North Carolina.

During the next ten years Mr. Snipes enjoyed a successful and growing practice at Ahoskie in Hertford County. In 1916 he removed to Philadelphia to become associated in law practice with Mr. Francis Fisher Kane, United States District Attorney, and Mr. Louis Barcroft Runk, secretary of the Law Association of Philadelphia. These two gentleman have since been called into law service, so that Mr. Snipes now represents the entire legal business of the firm.

A social event in which many North Carolina people were interested was the wedding on May 5, 1917, of Jane Chace Moon and Mr. Edgar Thomas Snipes. The ceremony was performed in the Friends Meeting House, Fallsington, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Snipes is a great-niece of Jonathan Chace, at one time United States

senator from Rhode Island. The ancestral home of the Moon family at Morrisville is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Snipes. It is known as "Mahlon Hall," and is a beautiful and dignified structure set in the midst of a magnificent estate of sixty acres at Morrisville, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, and one of that city's most beautiful suburban towns. The Hall was established by Mahlon Moon, great-grandfather of Mrs. Snipes. He was widely distinguished as a successful horticulturist and nurseryman and created many of the beautiful landscape effects which now adorn the home.

J. S. P. Carpenter is a native of North Carolina and had his technical training in this state, and his work as a specialist in textile engineering has brought him many advancements and responsibilities beyond the normal expectations of his years. He is now a member of the North Carolina Colony in the City of Philadelphia.

Mr. Carpenter was born near Lincolnton in Lincoln County, North Carolina, son of Ephraim and Mary Martha (Kiser) Carpenter. His father is still living in Lincoln County. The paternal grandfather was William B. Carpenter. The Carpenters are one of the old families of German origin who came from Pennsylvania to North Carolina about 1750, and has since been identified with what is now Lincoln, Catawba and Gaston counties. Mr. Carpenter's mother was a member of the Kiser family. This name is especially historic in what is now Gaston County. The present day descendants occupy land about five miles north of Bessemer City in that county, that was granted to their ancestors by the King of England and has been continuously occupied by the Kisers for a century or more.

J. S. P. Carpenter grew up on his father's farm. He attended local schools, Piedmont Seminary, in 1899 entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, where he was graduated in 1903, and while in college took an active part in college athletics and was a member of the foot ball team for three years. He specialized while in college in textile engineering and has made that his life work. He has held responsible places in several of the large cotton spinning industries of the South, especially in Gaston County and in South Carolina. In July, 1915, Mr. Carpenter went to Boston as inspector for the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture. His services were employed in technical work in connection with the use of foreign cotton in textile plants of the New England states.

He resigned that position March 23, 1918, to come to Philadelphia and take his present place as treasurer of the Mauney Steel Company. This company controls the output of a number of southern manufacturers of cotton yarn. It was organized in 1918, with a capital stock of $175,000, which has twice since then been greatly increased and has already attained a remarkable success. In six weeks the company had done over a million dollars worth of business, and composed as it is of active, energetic, progressive men, who know every detail of the textile industry, it has before it a brilliant future.

Mr. Carpenter married Miss May Beam, daughter of Peter C. Beam of Gaston County. They have two children: Harold Winston and Evelyn Inez.

Woodus Kellum has always believed in and practiced the principle that the best kind of help is self help, and has therefore relied upon his own energies and his ability to render service to promote himself to a position of prosperity and influence. He has long since enjoyed the security of a substantial reputation as a member of the bar at Wilmington.

He was born in Onslow County, North Carolina, January 16, 1878, a son of Wilson T. and Nancy (Humphrey) Kellum. He grew up on his father's farm, attended the public schools, but for his professional education instead of entering a law college he applied himself in the intervals of such work as was necessary to gain a livelihood to his studies at night time and other opportunities, and was finally qualified and admitted to the bar in February, 1903. Since then he has been looking after a general practice at Wilmington.

The people of New Hanover County elected him a member of the Legislature for 1911-13, and he served with much credit. He is former chairman of the city board of elections, is a director of the People's Building and Loan Association, is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

On October 26, 1904, Mr. Kellum married Christian Horn, of New Hanover County, daughter of Hose L. Horn, a farmer. They have two daughters, Madeleine and Chloris.

David A. Stanton, M. D., who graduated in medicine over thirty years ago, and for more than a quarter of a century has been carrying heavy burdens as a physician and surgeon and also as a man of afiairs at High Point, represents one of the old and prominent families of the Piedmont section of North Carolina.

He was born on a plantation in the Level Cross neighborhood of New Market Township, Randolph County. His father George F. Stanton was born on the same plantation, a son of David Stanton, and grandson of Samuel Stanton a native of England, who with his brother William came to America in Colonial times. They sojourned awhile in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and later both came south, William going to South Carolina and Samuel buying land on Deep River in the Level Cross section of Randolph County, North Carolina.

David Stanton inherited 240 acres of this land bordering on Deep River. He was a devout Quaker, and was strongly opposed to the institution of slavery. He died in New Market Township at the age of eighty. He married Martha Reynolds who was born in the Centre Neighborhood of Guilford County, and died at the age of ninety-three years. He reared nine children, named Sally, Mary, Elenor, Nancy, Eunice, Amie, George F., William, and Samuel. George F. Stanton also succeeded to the ownership of the old plantation and spent his entire life there. On account of his religion he was exempt from military duty during the Civil war. He died at the age of seventy-six, leaving by will the old homestead to his youngest son George E. Stanton. George F. Stanton married Ruhama J. Vickorey. This remarkable lady, who is still living on the old plantation and in good health, has besides her own children (who are all living) nineteen grandchildren and twenty-two great-grandchildren. She was born March 7, 1825, more than ninety-three years ago. Her parents were Christopher and Susannah (Fitchett)

Woodrow Wilson

In 1878 Herman Weil died. In 1882 the late Emil Rosenthal, father-in-law of Henry Weil, was admitted to the firm, and upon his death in 1892 his son Joseph Rosenthal was admitted as a partner, and in 1910 Leslie Weil, son of Henry Weil, and Lionel Weil, son of Solomon Weil, were admitted to co-partnership. The firm name still remains the same. At the end of half a century the business occupied four large stores on West Center Street, besides extensive warehouses to accommodate the stock of dry goods, clothing, groceries, everything used on the farm and general supplies.

Henry Weil, second of the brothers, died in the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore August 9, 1914, at the age of sixty-eight. He came to Goldsboro during the last year of the war and was a resident of that city nearly half a century. As a young man he married Mina Rosenthal, daughter of Emil Rosenthal, who then lived at Wilson, North Carolina, but subsequently became a partner in H. Weil & Brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weil had four children: Leslie, Gertrude, Herman and Janet.

Besides his success in the business field, Henry Weil was a splendid citizen of Goldsboro. Concerning this phase of his life the Goldsboro Daily Argus had this to say editorially: "In all the years of his citizenship here Mr. Weil was not only potential in the development of the city's physical possibilities in mercantile and manufacturing avenues, but was an energizing force and a bulwark of stability in promoting and sustaining the educational and financial progress of our people. He was a strong advocate of public education, and was a member of the board of trustees of the Goldsboro public schools since their establishment more than thirty years ago, and all his children had their early schooling there. He gave to these schools generously of his thought and time and means and personal supervision, and established what is known as the Weil Prize, $20 in gold each to the boy and girl of the graduating class each year that has maintained the highest average above a certain standard for two years previously. Mr. Weil was also a member of the board of trustees of the State University and was one of the founders of the Bank of Wayne, and was continuously a member of its board of directors."

Just seven weeks after the death of Mr. Henry Weil the press announced the passing of Mr. Solomon Weil, the youngest of the three brothers. He died at Fabyans, New Hampshire, September 27, 1914. Solomon Weil was born in Stuttgart, Wuertemberg, Germany, January 7, 1849. His youth was spent in his native town without unusual incident, and he lived with his parents and attended school until he was sixteen years of age. In 1865 he came to the United States to join his brothers Herman and Henry in the firm of H. Weil & Brothers. He helped build up that great business, and was likewise most generous of his time and means in behalf of many worthy causes.

In 1875 Solomon Weil married Miss Sarah Einstein, of Boston, Massachusetts. He was survived by Mrs. Weil and two daughters and one son: Mrs. Adolph Oettinger, of Goldsboro; Lionel Weil, of Goldsboro; and Miss Helene Weil, now Mrs. Leon Strauss, of Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1890, by way of marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of H. Weil & Brothers, Henry and Solomon Weil presented to the Town of Goldsboro a tract of land adjoining the city to be used as a park, the only condition imposed being that it should be named after their deceased brother Herman. Solomon Weil as a means of celebrating his sixtieth birthday, presented to the Goldsboro Hospital Association $5,000 as a nucleus for a fund with which to erect a suitable hospital building, and that gift largely made it possible to realize the worthy institution of which the city is so proud today. Mr. Weil was a member of the board of trustees and treasurer of the institution until his death.

For a number of years Solomon Weil was a member of the board of aldermen of Goldsboro, and when he refused nomination for continued service in that capacity, his son was elected in his stead. For many years he was a trustee and most liberal contributor to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at Atlanta, Georgia, and was very prominent and at one time grand president of District No. 5, Independent Order B'nai B'rith. With the organization of Oheb Sholom Congregation in Goldsboro in 1883, he became its treasurer and filled that office continuously for many years. Among various business enterprises with which he was connected, was the Dixie Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, of which he was a director.

Solomon Weil was fond of travel, and had revisited the country of his birth and was also familiar with the principal cities of Europe. Many who knew him as a business man and philanthropist were not aware of his interests in the field of art, and that he was also a collector of coins and stamps. His was a splendid personality and a splendid citizen he was. In the words of one who knew what his life and work meant to the community in which he had passed nearly half a century, "his years were filled with broad interests and with high endeavor, and his princely personality impressed itself in abiding admiration upon all with whom he ever came in contact, whether in the business office, in his home, where his hospitality was characteristic, or among the associations of men banded together in human sympathy for the common brotherhood or for industrial progress."

President Graham, of the University of North Carolina, in his remarks introductory to the series of "Weil Lectures in American Citizenship," endowed by the families of the late Henry and Sol Weil, said of these men: "Their many public services and philanthropies need not be recorded here. They put no emphasis on what they made, nor on what they gave away. Money was to them a sign and a by-product of business success, and philanthropy was not for publicity nor expiation, but a by-product of generous human impulses and loyalties. They were direct, sincere, clear-seeing, practical men; they were also and always loyal, true-hearted, patriotic, religious men. For the supreme investment of their youth and ambition in the ideals of America, she gave them back the abundantly productive life of American citizenship. The University of North Carolina, to whose interests they were devoted, proudly and affectionately, places their names among those it delights to honor."

Lionel Weil. Population alone does not make a city, nor can the common, every-day man with his limited opportunities do much in its development nor add greatly to its commercial importance. It is to the man of enterprise and real public spirit, possibly a capitalist or at least one removed from the necessity of deadening toil,

that communities owe their progress. He is often a far-seeing business man, who encourages capital by making investments himself; who teaches that future independence rests on present economy; that advantages to become permanent assets must be carefully guarded; that public health and safety must be conserved and that close community interests must be aroused for the general welfare. Not always, perhaps, does he receive full credit for what he accomplishes, for public gratitude is unstable. But a man of such high aims as Lionel Weil, one of Goldsboro's foremost citizens, may find some measure of reward aside from general public approval in his own consciousness of work well done. In considering the improvement in public conditions in Goldsboro since Mr. Weil entered into civic life, one finds scarcely a single forward-tending movement that does not bear witness to his sagacity and devotion.

Lionel Weil was born at Goldsboro, North Carolina, September 1, 1877, a son of Sarah (Einstein) and the late Solomon Weil, the former a one-time resident of Boston, Massachusetts. The father was a merchant at Goldsboro for many years and one of the city's representative business men. From the public schools of Goldsboro Lionel Weil entered the University of North Carolina, from which institution he was graduated with honors in 1897, and of whose chapter of Phi Beta Kappa he is a charter member. He immediately became associated with his father in the mercantile business and his interest in this direction continues.

Mr. Weil's active entrance into civic affairs was in 1904, when he was elected a city alderman. He accepted the responsibilities of this office in all seriousness and at once set to work for city improvement. He was largely instrumental in bringing about the establishment of the present City Library, an enterprise that in itself reflects a large measure of credit. Mr. Weil was chairman of the committee that negotiated the sale of the City Electric Light and Power Plant to the Carolina Power Company, the latter corporation being better prepared to develop manufacturing power. When he went into office, there were no adequate laws regulating the operation of railroads through the city. He accepted a place on the legislative committee, of which he was made chairman, and at their instigation the A. C. L. Railway was forced to observe street grades and hours for shifting cars through the center of the city.

Mr. Weil was chairman also of a committee that succeeded in calling a vote of the people to reorganize the street car line and force its extension all over the city, when the people by vote had raised 60 per cent of the amount required for the development of the lines. An experienced financier, he assisted greatly in improving the city's financial affairs, succeeding along this line in establishing a basis whereby banks must pay interest on a daily balance, and all public accounts must be audited according to modern methods of banking. He has been chairman of the city's finance committee for the past eight years.

As former chairman of the fire and water committee, Mr. Weil greatly increased the fire-fighting facilities of Goldsboro. At one time foreman of Goldsboro Fire Company No. 1, he was deeply interested in this service and did much to stimulate fire-preventive work through the state. Under his direction, too, a modern filtration and water system was established, which enabled the citizens not only to secure pure water in abundance but was also instrumental in placing the city on a first-class insurance basis.

His untiring energy largely made possible the passage of the bond issue providing for paving streets and sidewalks through the more traveled portions of the city.

It was due to his vision and his long labors, that the City of Goldsboro passed an amendment to its charter providing for a city-manager form of government, and under this modern system the city has been operating with notable success for more than a year. During the preliminary work in this campaign, Mr. Weil invited Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Secretary of the National Municipal League, to come to Goldsboro and address the citizens on more progressive forms of municipal management. Mr. Weil is on the council of the National Municipal League and keenly interested in all its problems and every phase of its activity.

In November, 1910, Mr. Weil was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Kaufmann Heyn, of Toledo, Ohio, and they have two children, a son and daughter: Lionel Solomon and Helene Marie.

Mr. Weil is treasurer of the Congregation Oheb Sholom. He is also treasurer of the Goldsboro Hospital, and has been chairman of the finance committee of the People's Bank and Trust Company. In countless ways he has been of the greatest service to Goldsboro. His knowledge of conditions is so complete that his advice is always well worth taking, and his counsel is so sane and sensible that the best results have followed its acceptance. During the existence of the local Civic League he served as its vice president. He is one of the directors of the Wayne County Fair Association, an enterprise which he has consistently encouraged, and is a member of the North Carolina State Fair Board.

He has lent his aid and co-operation in the many campaigns for war activities, and was on the State Executive Committee for the United War Work Drive, as representative of the Jewish Welfare Board. In August, 1918, he conducted a statewide campaign for the relief of stricken Jews in the war-ridden countries, as a new departure in the work of the American Jewish Relief Committee, whose efforts have been endorsed by President Wilson and other leading men of our land. This campaign, inaugurated by Governor's Proclamation, brought forth a significant outpouring of all classes, irrespective of race or creed, realizing approximately $150,000, and setting an example whereby other large sums have been raised for this cause in many states.

He is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor of Ruffin Lodge No. 6. He belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and is a past exalted ruler of the local Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has served also as president of that great Hebrew organization, the B'nai B'rith, District No. 5. He is a man of widely extended charities and is vice president of the Jewish Orphans' Home in Atlanta, Georgia. His benefactions, however, are not confined to his own religious faith, but are extended to many and diverse causes both at home and abroad.

CHARLES ROBERSON, M. D. The service of a capable physician and surgeon Doctor Roberson has rendered to the community of Greensboro for nearly twenty years. Doctor Roberson is member

of an old and prominent family of the University town of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and he was born on a plantation ten miles west of that city in Orange County.

He is a son of Dr. Abner Benton and Cornelia (Jackson) Roberson. Doctor Roberson has a brother, Wescott, who is one of the most prominent lawyers and business men of High Point. His sister Nellie is an instructor in the State University at Chapel Hill.

Doctor Roberson attended the Chapel Hill High School and then entered the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1894. He also began the study of medicine in the university, but left there to enter the Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn, New York, where he was graduated in 1897. For two years he practiced at Chapel Hill, but in 1899 come to Greensboro, and was engaged in a steadily increasing general practice until 1917. Since then he has confined his work entirely to diseases of women and children, in which department he is a recognized authority and specialist. He is a member of the Guilford County, the North Carolina and the Tri-State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

In 1893 Doctor Roberson married Mabel M. Hill, who was born at Greensboro, daughter of William Henry and Mildred (Bethel) Hill. Doctor and Mrs. Roberson are members of the First Baptist Church, and he is affiliated with Corinthian Lodge No. 342, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Choragin Chapter No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, Knight Templars, and Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charlotte.

Major William Cary Petty. The type of character exemplified by the late Major William Cary Petty of Carthage is a valuable asset to North Carolina long after the material presence of his name has passed away. He was a business man of what is often called the old standard, but strictly speaking merely exemplified those virtues and qualities which are as vital today as they have been in all history. He was methodical, earnest, diligent at his business as well as diligent in serving his Lord, was alert to opportunity, and resourceful in presence of emergencies, and much of what he accomplished and what he stood for during his lifetime still remains to benefit his community and state. He was a lumber manufacturer, planter, railroad builder, but apart from all these material achievements the important thing about his life was the spirit with which he went about and prosecuted his work, whether humble or great.

He was born July 20, 1847, four miles from Sanford in what is now Lee County but was then a part of Moore County, North Carolina. He came of excellent parentage, was reared in fear and admonition of the Lord, but began life handicapped with that lack of resources which was more or less characteristic of the entire South at the close of the war. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bingham Petty. He had three brothers, H. T. Petty, J. H. Petty and W. B. Petty, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary B. Stinson and Mrs. Nancy Byrd.

When a young man he had charge of a party of construction hands on the Weldon & Petersburg Railroad. On account of illness he moved to Thagardsville. Later he took charge of the depot at Manly, and was railway agent there for twenty-five years and at the same time built up an extensive business in turpentine and as a merchant.

In 1890 Major Petty became manager of the Carthage Railroad. He operated it with great success until the time of his death, and in that period he built two extensions, one known as the Curriesville branch and the other connecting the Carthage railroad with the Durham and Charlotte lines at Hallison. It is said that Major Petty was a master of every detail of railroad management, being able to run and repair the engines as well as to look after its financial affairs.

It was inevitable that he should acquire extensive interests and that his services should be drawn in as a counselor with as many business organizations as he would consent to serve. He was a director of the Carolina Trust Company of Raleigh, a large stockholder and director of the Sanford Cotton Mills, and owned much valuable property in different parts of the state.

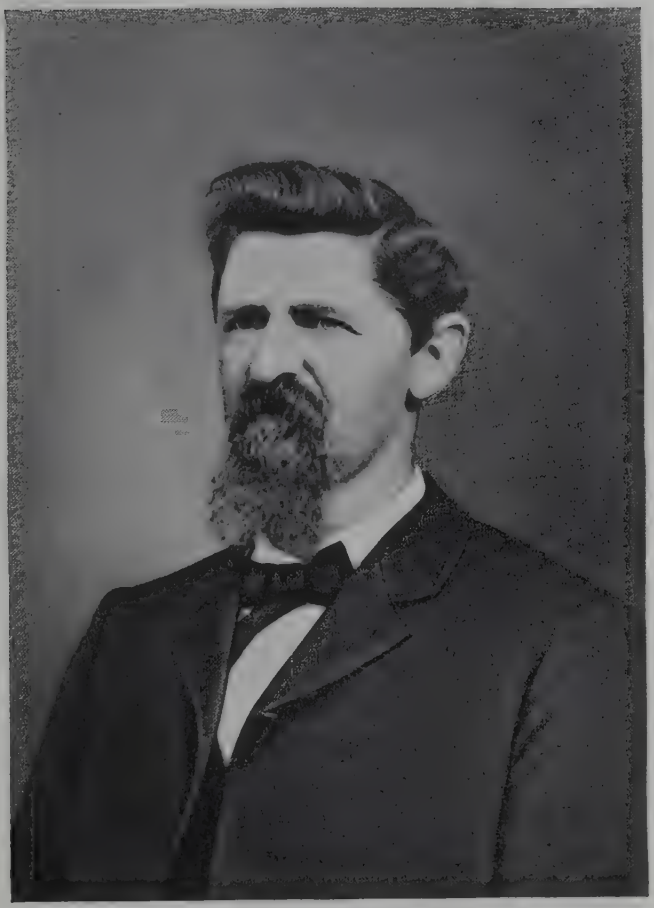
He was a member of the Baptist Church and a worker in the Sunday school. The quality of his religion was practically exemplified by his policy of never running a train on Sunday except in case of death, and then he would accept no remuneration. He gave generously of his time and his means to the support of church and other worthy causes. He was president of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist University at Raleigh when its buildings were constructed and was a trustee of that institution until his death. He was also a member of the Board of Missions of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention.

Perhaps the best summing up of his career was made by the Daily News and Observer at the time of his death, when it said: "Major Petty has made a name in North Carolina as a successful railroad man, an earnest and industrious worker, a citizen of high character, an active force in his church and Sunday school.

"Major Petty was a man who attracted attention wherever seen. He was large of stature and build, a tall man, broad shouldered. His eyes were of the kind that invited confidence and gave sympathy, his face one that marked the man as being of a broad kindness who wanted to be of service, and whose life proved that he lived up to the ideals impressed by his outer seeming. He was a dignified man, and he dignified labor, so that now he is dead his example can be pointed out as worthy of emulation for all who would make the most of opportunity. Largely useful in developing Moore county and Central North Carolina his death, coming at a time when physically and mentally he seemed at his best, he leaves a place in industrial and church development which will be hard to fill—which cannot be filled—for he made a distinct place for himself."

Among the numerous personal tributes paid him the following sentences seem appropriate for quotation since they emphasize some of those qualities which went with all his achievements: "He impressed me as one whose life rested upon basic principles. Grounded upon and rooted in them he with a stalwart frame met the winds and storms, the freezes and thaws of life with unshaken foothold, standing erect as his form, amid the temptations and conflicts of all his environments, never despairing, never fearing, but ever trusting and hoping.

"He firmly believed in a stronger than the arm of flesh to lean upon, a wisdom surpassing human skill, an unseen power which being acknowledged in all things would direct his footsteps to the best purposes and ends. And yet, as firmly did he be-



W. C. Pitty

lieve in the effectiveness of his own personal efforts. He dared to weigh his own anchor, to unfurl his own sails, and pilot his own bark. Hence he lived to work, not to idle. With him time and life were no toys or playthings with which to spend our years. Rather they were entrusted resources with which he was to build, to enlarge and treasure up. His greatest pleasures lay in the line of labor and duty. He reckoned that his manhood was not his own to be used solely for self gratification, and counted himself as one of a great brotherhood that ties stronger than flesh which bound him to his fellowman; that his own good was their good and that their enlargement was his enlargement. He embraced the love that 'worketh no evil to his neighbor.' Hence he sought no gains by oppression, trickery or fraud. Strove to accumulate on lines beneficial to his county and country, ever recognizing the just rights of others.''

On January 30, 1873, early in his career Major Petty married Miss Emma Virginia Thagard, daughter of W. C. and Lucy (Jones) Thagard, her father of Moore County and her mother of Bladen County, North Carolina. Her grandfather, Isaac Thagard, came from his native land of England when a boy. Mrs. Petty's father was an extensive and wealthy planter in Moore County, had a large number of slaves, and Thagard plantation seven miles south of Carthage was one of the notable places in ante-bellum days and is still shown on the old maps as Thagardville. Mrs. Petty's father served as a Confederate soldier through the war, being with General Lee at the surrender of Appomattox.

Mrs. Petty is the mother of six children: Cornelia, widow of Palmer Jerman; Ella M., wife of W. B. Waddill; William C., who at his father's death succeeded to the management of the railroad property; Henry Herbert; James Carey; and Lucy, wife of Mr. J. H. Brodie.

Joel Whitaker, M. D. North Carolina university men in particular have followed with keen interest the career of Dr. Joel Whitaker, who is now well established and enjoying a fine practice and a high place in the medical fraternity in the city of Indianapolis. Dr. Whitaker is a native North Carolinian and member of a family of distinction in this state.

He was born in Warren County, North Carolina, October 5, 1877, son of Joel and Helen (Jones) Whitaker. His father is still living, a resident of Raleigh. Dr. Whitaker's great-grandfather was Col. Wilson Whitaker, and his grandfather was Wilson Whitaker, Jr. The Whitakers came originally from Virginia and were settlers in Eastern North Carolina before the Revolutionary war. Wilson Whitaker was a member of the North Carolina Legislature at the time of the war between the states.

Dr. Whitaker was in the University of North Carolina in the class of 1899. However, he did not remain to graduate, but entered the University of Maryland, where he graduated in dentistry and in 1899 received the degree Doctor of Medicine, in 1900.

While at the University of North Carolina he distinguished himself as an athlete, both in football and baseball, and later was one of the best coaches in the South. In his history of the University of North Carolina published in 1910, Dr. Kemp P. Battle says: ''Probably the university's best all around athlete, a star in both football and baseball, was Joel Whitaker of the class of '99.'' It was at Dr. Battle's request that Dr. Whitaker prepared for the same publication an article reviewing the records of all the noted athletes of the University, some of whom were personally trained under Dr. Whitaker.

After graduating in medicine Dr. Whitaker was located at Raleigh until he removed to Indianapolis. Here he has gained a high place in his profession, and is also one of the active and progressive citizens of the Indiana capital. Before coming to Indiana he married Miss Melissa J. Myers. Her father Judge Quincy A. Myers is one of the distinguished lawyers of the Indianapolis bar, a member of the firm of Ralston, Myers & Gates. Judge Myers married a daughter of E. G. Cornelius, one of Indianapolis' pioneer wholesale merchants and a man of great prominence in his day. Dr. and Mrs. Whitaker have two children: A. Myers and Helen Courtney.

William E. Neal. There are still many personal ties and old associations that bind William E. Neal, a prominent life insurance man and general manager for the state of Indiana for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, to his native state of North Carolina. Mr. Neal left this commonwealth many years ago, but retains an active memory of interesting people and events and is deeply attached to his native state. His travels through North Carolina as a young man gave him a wide acquaintance and friendship with many of the leading characters of that day, and he knows personally some of the notable men in North Carolina in state and national affairs of the present time.

He was born in Warren County in 1867, a son of William W. and Delia (Harris) Neal who were also natives of that county. His father being a farmer, grew up in a country atmosphere, but at the age of sixteen went to work as clerk in the store of George W. Davis at Arcola in Warren County. He remained there four years and then removing to Richmond, Virginia, traveled from that city as headquarters as salesman for the John R. Cary Company. With headquarters in New York City he traveled for the noted wholesale grocery house of Thurber-Whyland Company. For a brief time he again occupied his former position at Richmond with the John R. Cary Company.

He finally concentrated all his enthusiasm and energies on the life insurance field. In 1900 he went to New Mexico representing the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. He has been with this sterling old company ever since. In New Mexico he formed a partnership with John A. Carter, the firm having charge of New Mexico as general agents, with headquarters at Albuquerque. Arizona subsequently was added to that territory and still later West Texas. Mr. Neal was subsequently given the territory of North Texas and had his headquarters at Dallas until 1911. In that year he removed to Indianapolis to become general agent for Indiana. He has added further laurels to his record as one of the ablest and most successful life insurance men in the country. Mr. Neal married Miss Elizabeth Ransom of New York.

Major Addison Gorgas Brenizer, for many years president of the Commercial National Bank of Charlotte, first became identified with North Carolina as a gallant officer of the Confederate Army and at the close of the war he located in

Greensboro and for half a century has been active and influential in commercial and financial affairs.

He was born in Pennsylvania January 19, 1839. When he was about ten years of age he accompanied his parents west to St. Louis, Missouri. From boyhood he was associated with southern people and his interests became identified with the South. After leaving school he worked in a wholesale drug house, and eventually became confidential clerk and bookkeeper. During the panic of 1857 the business failed, and he subsequently became bookkeeper and cashier of a large manufacturing establishment, Thornton, Grimsley & Company, whose trade connections extended all over the west. In the latter part of 1860 Major Brenizer moved south to New Orleans and was connected with the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Company.

When the war broke out there was no hesitation on his part as to the side with which he would cast his fortunes and he was among the first to volunteer with the four months troops, joining the first regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. His talents for accounts soon caused him to be transferred to the quartermaster's department and from that to the ordnance department at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. A little later the chief of ordnance, General Josiah Gorgas, ordered him to report at Richmond, where he was assigned to duty as chief clerk of the Ordnance Bureau. In May, 1862, he was appointed captain of artillery and assigned to duty as ordnance officer at Greensboro, North Carolina, where a new depot for ordnance stores was established. In March, 1863, the Confederate Government having decided to establish ordnance work at Salisbury, North Carolina, Major Brenizer was placed in command. With the growth and importance of this establishment it was designated as an arsenal of construction. The close of the war found Major Brenizer in charge of this plant with 240 men under his command. He also had charge of the iron district of North Carolina, supervising all the contracts with the furnaces and rolling mills. Before the close of the war he was promoted to Major of Artillery on Ordnance duty. In 1864 when the detailed men were organized under Major-General T. H. Holmes, he was elected colonel of the regiment formed from Mecklenburg, Union and other counties.

At the close of the war Major Brenizer located at Greensboro. His choice of a permanent home was doubtless influenced by the fact that he had married in May, 1863, the daughter of Hon. John A. Gilmer, and a sister of Judge J. A. Gilmer. At Greensboro Major Brenizer was first engaged in the commission and brokerage business, and that soon grew into a private bank. He established a branch bank in Charlotte, from which was subsequently evolved the City Bank of Charlotte. In the latter part of 1867 he was elected assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Charlotte and held that place until September, 1870. At that date he was elected cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank of Columbia, South Carolina. This bank had ten branches. Major Brenizer preferred the national banking system, and a short time afterwards he and associates organized the Central National Bank of Columbia. He was its cashier for four years and then returned to Charlotte to become cashier of the Commercial National Bank. With that institution he has been identified for over thirty years, and a number of years ago was elected its president. His interests have been liberally bestowed in behalf of religious and educational advancement, and since early life it is said that he has rigidly adhered to the practice of applying one-tenth of his income to Christian and benevolent institutions. He served several years as elder of the First Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, and was at one time president of the annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North Carolina. He is a past eminent commander of Charlotte Commandery Knights Templar Masons. Major Brenizer has the bearing and appearance of a soldier, though his experience in military affairs is now more than fifty years old. He is a man of polished manner, has unusual scholarship, speaks several languages with ease, has always enjoyed associations with the best in literature as the best in social life.

Pack Memorial Library is one of the institutions that have served a distinctive purpose in the life and affairs of the beautiful city of Asheville.

The history of the institution goes back to January, 1879, when a public library association was chartered and under its provisions a group of local citizens undertook a house to house canvass in order to establish a real library. The library had its vicissitudes during following years, being located for a time in the Asheville Club, at another time in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., and nearly fifteen years elapsed before it came into a building of its own.

A sketch of the library published in a local paper in 1895 gives the following information about the Library building: "Through the generous thoughts of Captain T. W. Patton and Miss Patton, a deed was made to the Library Association, whereby the plot of land on which the Library building now stands came into its possession. A large tract of land had been given by Captain Patton's grandfather to the Presbyterian trustees for church property, the only provision being that a plot in the church graveyard should belong to the Patton heirs. By arrangement with the trustees in November, 1893, possession of this was transferred to the Library Association, the heirs-at-law considering the Library building to be erected thereon as a fitting memorial to a man whose public spirit was as broad and unfailing as was that of Mr. James Patton. The plans of the present simple and effective building were generously given by the well known Boston architects, Messrs. Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue. Mr. J. M. Westfall of Asheville made a free gift of his services in superintending the erection of the building. The formal opening was celebrated by an afternoon tea in March, 1894."

At that time the library contained about 2,700 volumes, and only subscribers were accorded the privilege of taking books from the building. In 1899 Mr. George Willis Pack gave the Library Association a building larger and more conveniently located. A few years later, after Mr. Pack's death, the name was changed from Asheville Library to the Pack Memorial Library. This was not yet a free library and on its shelves at the most recent estimate are 14,298 volumes. The library is under the direction of what is known as the Pack Memorial Library Association, of which Donald Gillis is president, S. P. Ravenel vice president, Isabella R. Field secretary, D. S. Watson treasurer, and Ann Talbot Erwin librarian. The Pack Memorial Library Association has handed over as a free gift to the City of Asheville all its property, consisting of a three-story building in Pack Square with all books, furniture and equipment and a lot on Church Street, value about $75,000. The city hopes to open it as a free library about January 1, 1918.

HENRY CLAY SALMONS, M. D. Occupying a position of note among the successful physicians of Yadkin County, Henry C. Salmons, M. D., of Jonesville, has met with excellent results in the exercise of his profession, his reputation for skill in the diagnosis and treatment of disease having won for him an extensive remunerative patronage. A native of Yadkin County, he was born on a farm in Buck Shoals Township, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, Andrew Martin Salmons.

The Doctor's great-grandfather, Joseph Salmons, who was of Irish ancestry, came from Delaware to the western part of North Carolina in pioneer days, locating in that section of Surry County that is now included within the boundaries of Yadkin County. Buying a tract of land on Long Branch, Hunting Creek, he set to work with a will to clear and improve a homestead. There was not at that time a railroad in the state, and the country roundabout was in its primitive wildness, its dense growth of timber being then inhabited by deer, bears, turkeys, pheasants, wild hogs and all other kinds of game common to this part of the country. Hewing a farm and from the forest, he was there engaged in tilling the soil until his death.

Enoch Salmons, the Doctor's grandfather, was born in Delaware, and as a boy came with his parents to North Carolina. He assisted his father in the pioneer labor of clearing and improving a homestead, obtaining while young a practical knowledge of agriculture as then pursued. Settling, after his marriage, in Buck Shoals Township, he carried on general farming with slave help, and on the farm which he improved spent the remainder of his life. He married Lucy Eleanor Fitzpatrick, and their children, brought up on the home farm, were reared to habits of industry and thrift. Their son Elbert, who was educated at Wake Forest College, entered the Confederate Army at the breaking out of the Civil War, and died in the service.

Andrew Martin Salmons grew to manhood beneath the parental roof-tree, as a boy and youth attending school, while in assisting his father he obtained a good knowledge of the many branches of farming. He inherited some land, and later acquired other tracts by purchase, and was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred on his farm in Yadkin County, in December, 1916. The maiden name of his wife was Fanny Sparks. She was born in Buck Shoals Township, a daughter of Joseph and Martha Elvira (Demmittee) Sparks, and is now residing on the home farm, in her native township. She has reared four children, as follows:—Henry Clay, Ella, William Monroe, and Leroy. Now Leroy is First Lieutenant in Medical Ambulance Corps of U. S. A.

Acquiring his rudimentary education in the district school, Henry Clay Salmons continued his studies at the Yadkinville Normal School, and at the early age of sixteen years began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. T. Burris, of Jonesville. He subsequently attended lectures at the North Carolina Medical College, and at the medical colleges of both Davidson and Charlotte, being graduated from the latter institution in 1904, and attended post graduate schools in New York. Doctor Salmons immediately located at Jonesville, where he has built up one of the best medical practices in the town, his professional knowledge and ability being widely recognized and appreciated throughout the community.

On December 17, 1908, Doctor Salmons was united in marriage with Miss Angie Huie. She was born near Olin, Iredell County, being a daughter of John and Paulina (Campbell) Huie, and a granddaughter on the paternal side of John Huie, and on the maternal side of John P. Campbell, both men of considerable prominence.

Fraternally the Doctor is a member of Jonesville Lodge No. 227, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and of Bryan Lodge No. 157, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Interested in public affairs, he has served faithfully and intelligently in various positions, having been a member of the Jonesville Board of Commissioners; of the Yadkin County Board of Health; and has been mayor of the town. In each capacity, he has ably and most satisfactorily performed the duties devolving upon him, winning the approval of his fellow-citizens. Doctor Salmons is active in professional ranks, and belongs to the Surry County Medical Society, and to the North Carolina State Medical Association, being a valued and useful member of each of these organizations.

WILLIAM H. BOBBITT, M. D. North Carolina has sent its sons and daughters all over the face of the earth, and not a little of the distinction the state enjoys is the reflection of the achievements of those who have gone from their native heath to other localities. One of the old and honored family names here is that of Bobbitt, and Dr. William H. Bobbitt had earned an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon and citizen of Raleigh before he removed to Indiana. Doctor Bobbitt is now one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis.

He was born at Tarboro, Edgecombe County, in 1861, son of Rev. James B. and Mary (Miller) Bobbitt. His mother was born at New Bern, North Carolina. The late James B. Bobbitt, D. D., who was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, of English ancestry, enjoyed a long career of the highest usefulness and left his impress for good upon the people and affairs of his time. North Carolinians remember him especially as editor for twenty-five years of the North Carolina Christian Advocate at Raleigh, the official church paper of the Methodist Conference South. He was a man of the finest scholarship and best culture, did a great deal of practical and constructive work in the ministry, and as a writer and editor his influence extended to all North Carolina Methodism.

Doctor Bobbitt was only a child when his parents removed to Raleigh and he was reared and educated in the capital city. His father was a member of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College and in that institution he received his collegiate training. The famous Dr. Braxton Craven was president of Trinity in those days. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, from which he graduated in 1882. Then after clinical training and experience in the Baltimore Hospital he located at Rockingham, Richmond County, where he remained two years. He then located in Raleigh where he acquired a large practice and gained many associations and friendships in a community which is distinguished for the high character of its citizenship.

In 1896 Doctor Bobbitt removed to Indiana, first locating at Marion. He was identified with

that city during a notable period of its industrial development and helped further that development in many ways. In 1907 he located in Indianapolis where, as a general practitioner of medicine and surgery, he enjoys the confidence of a large and cultured clientele, numbering among his patrons many of the city's oldest and most respected citizens. He is also one of the leaders in the social, professional and business life of one of the best cities of the Middle West. Doctor Bobbitt is a member of the Central Avenue Methodist Church and of various civic and social organizations, among them the Southern Club, composed of Indianapolis people who have come from the South. He is a democrat in politics.

Mrs. Bobbitt represents another prominent North Carolina family. Before her marriage she was Miss Laura Blake. Her paternal and maternal ancestors helped to make history in North Carolina and through several generations she is of revolutionary lineage and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her first American ancestor on the Blake side was William Blake of Dorchester, Massachusetts. He came from Somerset, England, in 1636 and was one of the founders of Dorchester. The house which he occupied and which he built in 1650 still stands and is now the property of the local historical society

Mrs. Bobbitt's great-grandparents in the paternal line were Ellis Gray and Mary (Taylor) Blake. They lived in Southampton, Virginia, at Bethlehem, "nine miles from Jerusalem." Mrs. Bobbitt's grandfather was Rev. Bennett Taylor Blake, who was familiarly and affectionately known in his generation as "Father" Blake. He was born in Southampton County, Virginia, in 1800, and came to Wake County, North Carolina, in 1826. He has been described as "a most devout, consecrated and lovable man," was a pioneer Methodist minister, and did most of his work in North Carolina. He had that similar steadfastness and exalted character that distinguished some of the great evangelists and ministers of the Nineteenth Century, and North Carolina Methodism makes much of his name and career in its annals. He was a minister for sixty years, and twenty-five years of that time in the itinerant service. He occupied several of the most important pulpits in the North Carolina Conference, notably Raleigh and New Bern, and was presiding elder for some time. One of his numerous achievements which endure to the present time was the founding of Greensboro Female College. As the Conference was unable to finance this school he established it at his own expense and for several years was its president and leading spirit. The college has since remained one of the leading educational institutions of the Methodist Church in the South. On leaving the college Father Blake established a female seminary of his own at Raleigh. It is also recalled that in 1827, soon after coming to Wake County as a young minister, he founded the Edenton Street Sunday School in Raleigh, which is now over ninety years old. He was twice married, his wives being sisters, Fetna Price and Scheherazade Price, daughters of Thomas and Rebecca (Robertson) Price of Wake County, North Carolina.

Mrs. Bobbitt's father, the late Capt. Joseph Blake, was a son of the second marriage. He was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, and though retaining his extensive plantation interests in the county lived most of his life in Raleigh. He was well educated, studied surveying and engineering in the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, and practiced that profession during a portion of his life. Capt. Joseph Blake married Lucy Caroline Person.

The maternal ancestry of Mrs. Bobbitt presents many interesting names and characters. Her mother was a daughter of Anthony and Lucy Caroline (Davis) Person. Her great-grandfather Jesse Person married Amy Perry, who was the grandmother of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Persons have lived for several generations in North Carolina, having settled there long before the Revolutionary war. It is in honor of this family that Person County is named. Lucy Caroline Person's maternal great-grandfather was Joseph Arrington, whose daughter Mary Arrington married Presley C. Person, father of Anthony Arrington Person.

Lucy Caroline Davis, maternal grandmother of Mrs. Bobbitt, was a sister of Joseph J. Davis of Louisburg, Franklin County, another distinguished Southern family, which included Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. Through this line Mrs. Bobbitt is descended from Sir Jonathan Davis, who with his brothers Capt. Dolan Davis and Nathaniel Davis came to America from Kent, England, in 1667. Capt. Dolan Davis settled in St. Mary's, Maryland, and was the grandfather of Samuel Davis who was the father of Jefferson Davis. Sir Jonathan and Nathaniel Davis settled in Hanover County, Virginia. Sir Jonathan had married in England, Martha Drayton Vernon, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon and Helen de Montgomerie of Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire. The Vernons were one of the oldest families of England, being descended from Richard de Vernon, who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy to England and was one of the seven barons created by Hugh Lupus the Great, Earl of Chester. The Winston family, of which the present Judge Winston of Raleigh is a descendant, are also of this line of ancestry. William Davis, fourth in line of descent from Sir Jonathan Davis, married Martha Taylor Winston, who was the granddaughter of Isaac and Mary (Dabney) Winston, whose daughter Sarah Winston was the mother of Patrick Henry.

Doctor and Mrs. Bobbitt have two children: Bennett Blake Bobbitt, an Indianapolis business man, and Laura Miller, wife of Mr. E. K. Reese, also a business man of Indianapolis.

WILLIAM CLAY LEAK, the subject of this sketch, was born on June 18, 1863, on his father's plantation about four miles from Rockingham, in Richmond County, North Carolina. He was the third child and second son of Thomas Crawford Leak and Martha Poythress Wall, and his ancestors on both sides had for many generations been prominent in the business, political and social life of the Pee Dee section of the state. After a life of great usefulness and genuine service to the people of his county, when only fifty-four years of age, he died on January 23, 1918, universally loved, respected and mourned.

Doc Leak, as he was familiarly known to his associates, came of good old English stock. The name Leak is found on the rolls of the English Parliament early in the fourteenth century, and many of the family later attained prominence in the British Navy and in other professions in old England. One branch of the family early in the sixteenth century held the earldom of Scarsdale

and later was connected by marriage with the House of Warwick. Richard Leak in the seventeenth century was a member of the English Navy, and his son, John, became an admiral and was knighted for gallantry in action in defense of Gibraltar. John Leak, son of Admiral Sir John Leak, was famed as eminent physician and surgeon and established a hospital at Westminster. Stephen Martin Leak, of the same family, was a leading authority and prominent writer on heraldry and coins.

The family came to America in the person of William Leak, a first cousin of the distinguished admiral, who settled in what was later known as Goochland County, Virginia, in 1685. William Leak married Mary Bostic, had issue, among others, Walter, who was born about 1704. Walter Leak, who married Judith Mask, like his father was an influential citizen in the colonial life of Virginia. His third son, William, married Judith Mosely and soon moved to what was then Anson, now Richmond County, North Carolina, in 1761. This William Leak was the great-great-grandfather of William Clay Leak, the subject of this sketch. His only child, Walter, was born November 30, 1761, married Hannah Pickett, played a distinguished part in the battles of the Revolutionary war, and died at Rockingham at the age of eighty-three. Of this union there were eight children, the youngest of whom, James Pickett Leak, married Jane Wall Crawford, the daughter of a prominent manufacturer of Paris, Tennessee. To them was born an only child and son, Thomas Crawford Leak, on May 2, 1831.

Thomas Crawford Leak was given by his loving parents every advantage that careful education and extensive travel could bring to the young southern gentleman of means of that day and time. He graduated from the State University with honor in the class of 1853, from which he returned to his native county, where in 1855 he was married to Martha Poythress Wall, a lady who became widely known for her gracious manner, the great beauty of her character, and the sweetness of her life, manifested in an open-handed charity dispensed to all who were needy and unfortunate around her. To this perfect union of forty-three years' duration were born two daughters and seven sons.

Thomas Crawford Leak was in many respects a most remarkable man and deserves more than a mere passing notice. At the close of the Civil war, after his farms had been pillaged and plundered by Sherman's raiders and his slaves freed, Mr. Leak with his characteristic sound business judgment moved to Rockingham and invested his capital largely in cotton mills and became a pioneer in the manufacture of cotton fabrics in this state. In 1874, he organized the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company and a little later the Roberdel Manufacturing Company, both of which corporations operate two mills and have from their inception been among the most successful of their kind in the state. These were followed by other similar enterprises, among them the Leak, Wall & McRae Manufacturing Company, the Bank of Pee Dee and the Richmond County Savings Bank. All of these corporations have enjoyed careers of wonderful and uninterrupted success and remain today enduring monuments to the business sagacity of their organizer.

Mr. Leak was in appearance, in manner, and in reality a typical southern gentleman of the old school; but there were united in his life the best elements of the New and Old South—modern industrial leadership in happy combination with the gracious manner, the kindly spirit, the generous hospitality, and the innate chivalry of the antebellum southern planter.

In such an ideal home, characterized by an environment of comfort, culture and refinement, combined with industry and strict discipline, was born William Clay Leak, as has been told, in 1863. Every characteristic of that splendid home training was exemplified in his life, for from boyhood he was known for his courteous manner, methodical habits, serious application to duty, his keen sense of honor and the proprieties of every occasion, unusual self-control, and a generous, kindly spirit expressed in real service to his fellows that brought him an affection from all who knew him such as comes to few men.

Doc Leak, as he shall henceforth be spoken of, was educated at the famous Bingham School at Mebane. Here he was devoted to his studies, but found time to become a leader in athletics and in the work of the literary societies, winning a medal in one of the oratorical contests of the day. Before finishing his college course, he accepted an opportunity to enter the Bank of New Hanover at Wadesboro, then the only bank in this section of the state. Thus he entered upon a business career that was to bring him state-wide prominence and success and that lasted to the day of his death. In a short time he returned to Rockingham and entered the office of the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company. So rapid was his development along safe and sane business lines that when its president, Col. Walter L. Steele died in 1893, no one else was considered for the vacancy, and at thirty years of age Doc Leak became president of this corporation. The wisdom of the choice of its directors was soon manifest to all, and the management of this manufacturing plant remained in his capable hands to the day of his death. During his twenty-five years of administration this corporation completed additions to the old mill, built a new and larger mill from its earnings, more than trebled the number of its spindles and looms, trebled its capital stock, and continued all the while to pay its usual large dividends to stockholders.

While devoted primarily to this great enterprise, he found time to be the moving spirit and oftener than not, the directing head of many other successful business ventures in Rockingham. He was president of the Richmond Insurance and Realty Company, vice president of the Bank of Pee Dee, a director in the Rockingham Railroad Company, the Richmond County Savings Bank, the Roberdel Manufacturing Company, the Entwistle Manufacturing Company, the Leak, Wall and McRae Manufacturing Company, the Richmond County Building and Loan Association and the Rockingham Hotel Corporation.

Doc Leak possessed a wonderful business acumen that was fully recognized and acknowledged by all his associates. His advice was widely sought and freely given; and when given after his usual, calm deliberation, its worth was invariably welcomed and followed. In speaking of his great business success, a leading business man of the state paid this tribute:

"An excellent trait of Mr. Leak was his faith in young men. This is remarkably true of all good business men. Many of our young men received his assistance and unless some one arises to take his place, they are the greatest losers in our community. Another good business trait was he would

not allow himself to have an enemy. He forgot his injuries and was liberal in his interpretation of the motives of others. He did not retaliate in kind."

Doc Leak was one of the most public-spirited men of his day. No man felt a greater concern for the welfare of his country, his state and his immediate section than did he. No man was called upon oftener to make sacrifices of his time and means in generous, patriotic public service or responded more willingly than he. He was keenly interested in politics as a necessary instrument of good government, and was a life-long democrat by inheritance, training and conviction. He was not ambitious to hold public office; in fact, avoided it when possible, for it is safe to say that with his large personal following of friends and admirers he could have held any office in the gift of the people that he desired. He was, however, more than once drafted into public service, and filled places that carry trifling remuneration but occasion much personal sacrifice of time to the busy man of large affairs. He served at various times as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, chairman of the Board of Education, and chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his county, and found in these positions opportunities for genuine helpfulness to his people. He was a public speaker of rare gift and power, clear and convincing in argument, with a wonderful flow of language. When public matters were under discussion, he shone particularly as an extempore speaker, possessing the faculty of seizing upon the vital issues at stake and bringing them out with telling effect.

One would fail utterly in giving his modus vivendi, and in making clear the real man, were not mention made of his great generosity, his numerous charities, his broad and liberal giving, his unselfish spirit that brought him unfailingly to the relief of distress, his deep interest in and helpfulness toward churches, missions, social and charitable institutions, and public spirited enterprises of all kinds in his town, county and state. His giving, though unostentatiously made always, was known to be out of all proportion to his means, as the world usually reckons such things. Rich and poor, high and low, old and young, white and black, all felt his active and responsive sympathy of heart whenever and wherever the occasion arose.

"The weak, and the gentle, the ribald and the rude,
He took as he found them, and did them all good."

He was the leading spirit in the establishment of a public graded school system in Rockingham in 1901. He was selected as the chairman of its Board of Trustees and filled this position continuously till his death for seventeen years. To this position he brought a rare judgment, unusual executive ability, and a broad vision as to the development of the town by the pursuit of a policy of liberal dealing with its public schools. His interest in it and its welfare was second only to his affection for his home and family. The pupils of the school throughout these years felt, and rightly felt, that the doors of hope and opportunity had been opened for them largely by means of the wisdom, generosity and unflagging devotion of Doc Leak. His death, so sad, so untimely, brought such sincere grief to everyone connected with this institution, the offspring of his love for the young manhood of his community, that it was expressed in a public memorial service held in the school auditorium on March 13, 1918, and which was participated in by the entire student body and faculty, the mayor and City Board of Aldermen, the Board of School Trustees, and as many of the people of the town as could gather in the building. Many sincere and touching tributes were paid to the memory of this great and good man whose life had proven a blessing to everyone present.

In 1895, William Clay Leak was married to Nancy Pegues, an attractive young woman of many graces and personal attainments, a member of the prominent South Carolina family of that name. Two sons, William, aged 21, and Thomas Randolph, aged sixteen, blessed this union of congenial spirits. Of them, and of his beautiful, hospitable and happy home life, he was justly proud. No husband was ever more devoted or more loving; no father was ever more tender, gentle, kind and affectionate, nor had juster reason to be so than he.

In his death, there passed one who seemed to have unlimited capacity for giving. His great heart appeared to have no metes and bounds, but only unsounded depths. He gave, and gave prodigally, of his time, of his means, of himself to public service, to his community, to his friends, to his home, to humanity, and joyed in the giving. He drew upon his life as if there were no limitations, or did he know and

"To all the sensual world proclaim
One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name."

However that may be, it was a glorious life, and we shall not soon see his like again.

JOHN T. BENBOW, a successful lawyer, member of the firm Benbow, Hall & Benbow of Winston-Salem, is a native of the Town of East Bend in Yadkin County, North Carolina. His is an old and honored ancestry in this state. The Benbows were originally Welsh, and through all the generations as far back as the record goes they were loyal and devout Quakers.

The first to come to America was Charles Benbow, who was born in Wales December 20, 1704, and came to America in 1718, at the age of fourteen. He lived with a man named Carver in Maryland, who had paid his ship passage. He worked out his time and later married the daughter of his employer, Mary Carver. The family subsequently came to Bladen County, North Carolina, and from there to Guilford County.

Thomas Benbow, a son of Charles and the great-great-grandfather of John T. Benbow, lived near the Guilford battle ground in Guilford County, where he operated a tannery and blacksmith shop. He made the nails used in the construction of the Guilford Friends meeting house. The maiden name of his wife was Hannah H. Stanley, and both were active members of the Friends Church. Their marriage certificate is contained in the minutes of the New Garden Monthly Meeting, 24th of third month, 1787. One of the children of these parents was Jesse Benbow, who was among the founders of the Oak Ridge Institute and one of its trustees the remainder of his life. He also served as trustee for many years of Guilford College. His daughter, Mrs. Priscilla B. Hackney, is now a resident of Greensboro.

Thomas Benbow, grandson of Charles Benbow and great-grandfather of the Winston-Salem lawyer, married Mary Saunders, and they were life-long residents of Guilford County.

Thomas Benbow, grandfather of John T., was also a native of Guilford County and removed from there to Yadkin County, buying land near Hamptonville. Subsequently he acquired land now included in East Bend and there engaged in general farming. A Quaker, he was strongly opposed to the institution of slavery and to the secession movement, and about 1860, he went to Iowa and bought land and remained a resident of that state until his death. The maiden name of his first wife was Anna Mendenhall. She was a remarkable woman, well educated, was a physician, also a preacher in the Friends Church and was pastor of the churches at Hunting Creek and Deep Creek. She died before her husband moved to Iowa and is buried in the Deep Creek Friends Church Yard in Yadkin County. She reared six children, named Charles, Alexander, Evan, Rachael, Anna and Susanna.

Dr. Evan Benbow, father of John T. Benbow, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, attended New Garden Academy, now Guilford College, and on completing his course there entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated with his degree. He began practice at East Bend, and soon had all he could attend to in that village and the surrounding country. He lived in East Bend until his death in 1894, at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Benbow married Betty White Hall, daughter of Thomas Hall, a native of North Carolina. Her grandfather, Thomas Hall, was a native of Halifax County, Virginia, while his father was a native of England and came to America in Colonial days, locating in the western portions of Virginia. Thomas Hall, Sr., came to North Carolina and was a pioneer in what is now Yadkin County, but subsequently removed to Randolph County. Thomas Hall, Jr., married Rebecca Kerr. Her mother was the daughter of Col. Jack Martin of the noted Rock House. Dr. Evan Benbow's wife died in 1900. She reared nine children: Charles Fantford, William Evan, Eunice Adaline, Lewis Seebohm, Sally Ann, Betty Victoria, Mattie Caroline, John Thompson and Frank Byron.

Mr. John T. Benbow grew up in his father's home, attended the public schools at East Bend, and in 1900 graduated from Guilford College. He then entered the law department of the University of North Carolina, where he finished the course with the degree LL. B. His early practice for three years was done in East Bend, and since then he has been an active and successful lawyer at Winston-Salem and member of the firm above noted.

Mr. Benbow is affiliated with East Bend Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with South Side Council No. 80, Junior Order of United American Mehcanics, with Twin City Camp No. 27, Woodmen of the World, and Winston Lodge No. 449, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

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